ROYAL EDITION

# The Times

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*THE TIMES, Saturday, November 15, 1930*

*The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Ire and for years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be made at "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street; London, W.1, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see last column of this page.*

*Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for any three lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.*

*Subscription Rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.*

## BIRTHS

**ACHESON.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at a nursing home in Oxford, to Eileen, wife of C. J. Acheson, Begbroke, Oxon—a son.

**BYATT.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, to Olga, wife of Sir Horace Byatt, G.C.M.G., of Meesmer Hall, Herts—a son.

**CHALKLEY.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Riga, to Marga, wife of Captain R. Chalkley (late R.A.)—a son.

**DUNN.**—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1930, at 2, Belhaven-terrace, Glasgow, to Mr. and Mrs. Barrett Dunn—a daughter.

**EVANS.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at 39, Wish-road, Hove, to Hilda Stephanie (née MacAndrew), wife of R. A. Evans—a daughter.

**GASELTINE.**—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Wycombe, The Mount, Wembley Park, to Olive, wife of Kenneth Gaseltine—a daughter.

**HARRISON.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 15, Holland-villas-road, Kensington, to Isobel, wife of Gerald Harrison—a daughter.

**HEBERT.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at 45, Porchester-road, Bournemouth, to Major and Mrs. C. Hebert—a daughter.

**HERBAGE.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, to Mildred and Julian Herbage, 4, Hornsey-lane, Highgate—a son.

**JARVIS.**—On Oct. 19, 1930, at 1,140, Phelan-building, San Francisco, to Dorothy, wife of Robert Underwood Jarvis—a daughter.

**LATHAM.**—On Nov. 5, 1930, at Lyndhurst, Hooton, Cheshire, to Nina Henri, wife of H. R. Latham—a daughter.

**MACKENZIE.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Cloverdale, Bowdon Cheshire, to Lavandar, wife of Kenneth Ord Mackenzie—a daughter.

**MAYLE.**—On Nov. 9, 1930, at 96, Bolleau-road, Ealing, to Geraldine ("Dena") (née Norfolk), wife of Edward Mayle—a daughter (Jennifer Margaret).

**METCALFE.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 19, Cowley-street, Westminster, to Lady Alexandra Naldera Metcalfe, wife of Major E. D. Metcalfe—twin daughters.

**MOSS.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Elm Tree Cottage, Victoria-road, S.W.19, to Elizabeth, wife of Harold Edward Moss, F.R.I.B.A.—a son.

**PATTERSON.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Bedford, the wife of Surgeon-Commander T. C. Patterson, R.N.—a son. (Both well.)

**RAY BROWN.**—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Dalhousie, India, to Margaret, wife of Capt. J. Ray Brown, 6th Lancers—a son.

**REYNOLDS.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, to Emily, wife of A. H. Reynolds, of Braamcamp, Barreiro, Portugal—a daughter.

**STEED.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Bye Moor, Great Ayton, Yorkshire, to Nancy, wife of Matthew Reginald Steed—a daughter.

**THORNTON-BERRY.**—On Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1930, at Swinithwaite Hall, Leyburn, Yorks, to Sylvia, wife of Trevor Thornton-Berry, M.A., J.P.—a daughter.

**WATT.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Malvern, to Elize, wife of Dudley Watt—a son.

## MARRIAGES

**CHRISTIE DAVIDSON.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road, Dr. William Alexander Kynoch Christie to Winifred Marie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Davidson, of 12, Queensberry-place, S.W.7.

**COMBE : BAINBRIDGE.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at St. Peter's Church, Bournemouth, by the Rev. Canon Marsh, M.A., Flight-Lieutenant Gerard Combe, Royal Air Force, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Combe, of Bournemouth, to Brenda Mary, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Bainbridge, Allen, Lakeside-road, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.

**GERARD : WILLIAMS.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at St. Thomas's Church, Glaisdale, by the Rev. J. F. Williams, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. H. C. Williams and the Rev. George Bird, Rector of West Dounton, Ralph Gerard, Vicar of East Harlsey and Canon of York, to Alice Gertrude Irene, second daughter of the late Henry Williams, of Clapton, London, and Mrs. Williams, Glaisdale.

**INGEMANN : THOMSON.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at St. Stephen's Church, Broughty Ferry, by the Rev. J. C. Conan, B.D., Sorren Ebbe Ingemann, eldest son of the late Mr. Bernhard Ingemann, Copenhagen, to Irene Elma Couper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Couper Thomson, Inveravon, Broughty Ferry.

**KNOX : YOUNGSON.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, S.W., William D. C. Knox, of Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W., to Mary Stuart Youngson, widow of Major T. W. Youngson, The K.O.S.B.

**MARSDEN : CONDON.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Uxbridge, Flight-Lieut. John Marsden to Muriel Gwendoline Condon (*sic*) (*née* Smith).

**NISBET : FLORRY.**—On Nov. 8, 1930, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Durban, Robert L. Nisbet, late of Inverness, to Rosaline, eldest daughter of J. Florry, Esq., of Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent.

**RIDLEY : CROSSMAN.**—On Nov. 11, 1930, at St. George's Church, Great Bromley, Colchester, Lionel Newport Ridley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Newport Ridley, of The Limes, Broomfield, Chelmsford, to Norah Maclean Crossman, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Percy Crossman and Mrs. Crossman, Great Bromley Hall, Colchester.

**SELIGMAN : HOLLINS.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at St. Philip's Church, Alderley Edge, Cheshire, Vincent Julian, second son of Mr. and Mrs. David Seligman, of 42, Mount-street, W., to Mary Barbara, elder daughter of the late Sydney Hollins, of Woodbank, Stockport, and Mrs. Hutchison, of Brookdale, Alderley Edge.

**VOM BERGE : HALL.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at the Register Office, Princes-row, S.W.1, Henry Schoell-ner von Berge, of Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., to Vivien Hall, of South Africa.

**WILLIAMS : SAUNDERS.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at St. Andrew's Church, West Kirby, by the Rev. E. F. Robson, Russell, younger son of Mr. C. J. Williams and of the late Mrs. Williams, to Kathleen Hailes, only daughter of the late Mr. S. H. Saunders and of Mrs. Saunders, both of Oxton, Birkenhead.

**WILLIS-FLEMING : MEREDITH.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Clonaslee Church, Robert De Vesmes, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil C. P. Willis-Fleming, of Exmouth, to Joan Marie Pusey, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Meredith, Reary Valley, Mount-mellick, Queen's County.

## DEATHS

**ALDRICH.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, suddenly, at The Croft, Great Bealings, Suffolk, Admiral Pelham Aldrich, C.V.O., beloved husband of Edith Aldrich, aged 85. Funeral 2.30 p.m., Monday, Nov. 17, at Great Bealings Church.

**ANGELL.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at her home, 3, Wood-side-road, New Malden, Surrey, Agnes Letitiay Angell, daughter of the late Frederic Allen Angell and Abby Wheaton Angell, of New York City, U.S.A., and sister of Frederic Jackson Angell.

**ANGIER.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 49, Holland Park-avenue, W., Henrietta Blanche, second daughter of the late Henry Story, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, widow of Athelstan Alfred Angier, of Hampton Wick, and dearly loved mother of Vivian, Donald, and Vera Angier.

**BARRY.**—On Nov. 11, 1930, at 16, Bramley-hill, Croydon, suddenly, James Barry, aged 76. Funeral at Bandon Hill Cemetery on Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 12.30 p.m.

**BLACKMORE.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Colombo, S. P. Blackmore, of Ceylon and Eardisland, Hereford-shire, aged 60.

**BOURNE BENSON.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 8, Brunswick-square, Hove, James Bourne Benson, LL.D., the much beloved husband of Eva E. Bourne Benson, in his 83rd year.

**BOWKETT.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Parkwood-road, Bournemouth, Emily Eliza, widow of Dr. T. E. Bowkett, of London. Funeral Tuesday, Nov. 18, at Kensal Green Cemetery.

**BRENTNALL.**—On Oct. 5, 1930, suddenly, at New Plymouth, New Zealand, Harold Percy Brentnall, A.R.I.B.A., youngest son of the late Charles Brentnall.

**BROOKE.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at a nursing home in London, John Hugh Chester Brooke, of Hele, Taunton, aged 64.

**CHAPPELL.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Karuizawa, Japan, Richard Seaton Lloyd, beloved son of the Rev. and Mrs. James Chappell, of Mito, Japan, in his 25th year.

**CHERRY.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Surbiton, Major Ernest William Fraser Cherry, O.B.E., passed peace-fully away after a short illness, aged 50. Cremation Woking, 11.30 Monday.

**COBB.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, John Mansfield, fourth son of the late Mr. H. M. Cobb, of Mockbourne, and of Mrs. H. M. Cobb, 26, Watts-avenue, Rochester, Kent, aged 44. Funeral service Golders Green Crematorium to-day (Saturday), at 12 o'clock. Memorial service St. Mary's Church, Higham, near Rochester, 2.30 p.m. No flowers, no mourning, by his own request. (West African papers, please copy.)

**COLLIS.**—On Nov. 10, 1930, suddenly, at Poona, Colonel Robert Henry Collis, C.M.G., D.S.O., late 6th Dragoon Guards.

**DREWETT.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at 55, Richmond-road, Worthing, Mary Emily (*née* Fishbourne), widow of Rev. W. H. Drewett, aged 86.

**DRUMMOND.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, suddenly, at his residence, 1, Belle Vue-gardens, Brighton, Charles Maleny Drummond, aged 76 years.

**DUNELL.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Woking, Bertha Maria, widow of Harry Dunell, aged 74. Funeral, Kensal Green Cemetery on Monday, at 3.15.

**DUSGATE.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, suddenly, at 21, Cadogan-gardens, Rose Ada, widow of Richard Dusgate, of Fring Hall, Norfolk. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Fring, near Docking, Norfolk, on Tuesday, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Fring Hall.

## DEATHS (continued)

**FLEMING.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Culross Park, David White Buist Fleming, Senior Minister of St. Kentigern's Church of Scotland, Culross.

**GARCKE.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Ditton Meads, Pinkneys Green, Berks, suddenly, following pneumonia, Emile Garcke. Cremation at Golders Green, noon, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

**GUBBINS.**—On Nov. 10, 1930, at Kilfrush, Knocklong, County Limerick, Francis Joseph Beresford Gubbins (late Royal Engineers), dearly loved husband of Katherine Gubbins and eldest son of the late Joseph Gubbins, of Kilfrush.

**HARTLEY.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, suddenly, in Colombo, Denis, beloved and only surviving son of Mrs. Hartley, 168, Adelaide-road, N.W.3.

**HAWTAYNE.**—On Nov. 11, 1930, at Eastbourne, Emma, widow of Capt. W. H. W. Hawtayne and daughter of the late W. C. Clayton, of Tunbridge Wells.

**HEMBER.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at 9, Carleton-road, N.7, Eliza Hember, dearly beloved wife of Gilbert Hember. Commemoration Service, Tuesday, 10.30 a.m., Catholic Apostolic Church, Gordon House-road, N., followed by interment at Highgate Cemetery.

**HOGARTH.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Littlewick, Berks, Edward Lucas Hogarth, formerly of Hatfield, Yorkshire, in his 91st year. Funeral on Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 3.30 p.m., at Littlewick Church.

**HUGHES-HUGHES.**—On Nov 12, 1930, at 15, Washington-house, Basil-street, Ilona Carolina Augusta, beloved wife of Augustus Hughes-Hughes. Service at Holy Trinity, Brompton, at noon on Monday. Hungarian papers, please copy.

**KEES.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, suddenly, at Shanghai, H. W. Kees, husband of Celestine Malleret and eldest son of O. Kees, of London, age 40.

**LEWIS.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, suddenly, Percy Gething Lewis, of 49, Drayton-gardens, S.W.10, late of Cardiff, aged 44.

**LYON.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at Bengeo School, Hertford, Colonel Ralph Edward Lyon, C.B., V.D., late Housemaster at Malvern College, aged 65. Funeral at Bengeo School Chapel, on Monday, Nov. 17, at 2.45 p.m. The 1.30 p.m. train from King's Cross to Hertford North will be met if friends will kindly communicate.

**MacDONALD.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at St. Annes, Harpenden, James MacDonald, passed peacefully in his sleep, age 75. Funeral on Monday, Nov. 17, at Harpenden Parish Church, 11.30 a.m.

**MARSHALL.**—On Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1930, at Feckenham House, Woking, Elizabeth Marshall, widow of the Rev. Alfred Marshall, of Feckenham, Worcestershire.

**MONTGOMERY.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, at his home, The Avenue, Woodstock-road, passed quietly away, Thomas Montgomery, Reader in German, in the University of Oxford.

**MUSKER.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at 82, Antrim' mansions, N.W.3, Arthur Musker, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., beloved husband of Gertrude Musker. Cremation at Golders Green on Monday, Nov. 17, at 11.30 a.m.

**NEEDHAM.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Holly Lodge, Woburn Sands, Bucks, William Needham, aged 70 years.

**PENTLAND.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at 17, Nelson-street, Edinburgh, Young J. Pentland, late Medical Publisher, Edinburgh and London.

**PRICE.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, suddenly, at Culverwood House, near Hertford, Athelstan Elder Price, aged 51. Funeral at Little Berkhamsted to-day (Saturday), at 2.45. Train leaving King's Cross 1.45 (not 1.55, as previously announced) will be met at Hatfield.

**PURCELL.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Fowey, Elizabeth Anna, widow of Canon H. N. Purcell. Funeral Tuesday.

**RITCHIE.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Bonjedward, Jedburgh, Helen Beattie, widow of George Ritchie, of Nenthorn. Funeral private.

**SNELL.**—On Nov. 9, 1930, Henry John Snell, late E.T.C., of Durban and Dunmow, son of the late F. J. Snell, Stock, Dunmow, Essex.

**STEVENS.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, Richard Stevens, J.P., of "Maywood," Beckenham, aged 94. Funeral at Beckenham Parish Church on Monday next, Nov. 17, at 3 p.m.

**STEVENSON.**—On Nov. 14, 1930, suddenly, following an operation, Ernest Gabriel Stevenson, of 18, Duke-street, London, W.1, aged 51, Architect to the Midland Bank.

**STOKES.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Bedford, Alexander Haldane Stokes, Lieut.-Col., Retired, late A.M.S., aged 88. No flowers.

**SUTTON.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Baythorne, Stoke, Suffolk, Mabel Appleck, widow of Gilbert William Sutton, late Vicar of Ashdon, Rev. John Pearson, of Fulbeck, Lincolnshire, aged 70. Funeral on Monday, Nov. 17, at 2 p.m., at Fulbeck. Flowers may be sent to Leadenham Station.

**TALBOT-PONSONBY.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, at Westminster, G.F.S., Commander Frederick William Talbot-Ponsonby, Legion of Honour, late Royal Navy, aged 51.

**THOMAS.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at the residence of her sister Mrs. Burnell Burnell, 21, Gordon-road, Clifton, Emma, third daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Thomas, of 16, Sutherland-place, W., aged 65.

**VIAN.**—On Nov. 12, 1930, suddenly and peacefully, at 24, Upper Phillimore-gardens, W.8, Alfred Vian, late of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, 64, Cornhill, E.C., in his 87th year. Cremation at Golders Green to-day (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

**VIVIAN.**—On Nov. 13, 1930, at Foxboro' Hall, Woodbridge, Major Guy Noël Vivian, O.B.E., beloved husband of Norah Vivian. Funeral at Bawdsey Parish Church 2.30 p.m. Monday, Nov. 17. Trains leave Liverpool-street 10.3 a.m., arriving Woodbridge 12.41, where cars will meet train. Return train 4 p.m. Memorial service 12 noon the same day at Guards' Chapel, Wellington Barracks.

## IN MEMORIAM

### ON ACTIVE SERVICE

**BREWER.**—To the dear memory of Guy Venour Brewer, Pte., Royal Fusiliers, who died in France of wounds received on Nov. 13, 1916.

**MACDONALD BROWN.**—In proud and loving memory of Captain Ian Macdonald Brown, R.A.M.C., who was killed in action at Ypres, Nov. 15, 1916.

**FISHER.**—In ever-loving memory of Joseph Fisher, late of Avenue-road, Regent's Park, and Hastings, who passed over Nov. 14, 1928. Eternally mourned.

**FITTE.**—In loving memory of Paul, the dearly loved son of Bertel and Dan Fitte, who passed away on Nov. 15, 1929.

**FRITH,** Spencer Scott. Called higher, Nov. 16, 1929.

A Gallant Gentleman.

—Mother.

**GARDINER.**—In loving memory of my mother, Eleanor Mary Gardiner. From Elsie.

"Death is but to slumber."

**GOODENOUGH.**—In ever-loving memory of our darling boy, "Peter," who passed into his second life Nov. 15, 1928, aged five years.

Still greatly missed.

**HALLIFAX.**—To the glorious memory of Percy Hallifax, M.B.E., 15th Lancers, G.M.G.4, War Office), who passed to higher service on Nov. 15, 1928, aged 58. R.I.P.

**NICHOLAS.**—In ever-present memory of our mother, Hester Nicholas, who died at Wimbledon, Nov. 15, 1924. Loving and beloved.—Winifred, Harold, Ralph.

Also our father, Richmond Nicholas, who died May 18, 1918, and our sister Dorothy, Dec. 16, 1916.

**ROGET.**—In grateful memory of Frances Roget, who died Nov. 16, 1908, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1, where in her memory a bed has been endowed.

**SUTHERLAND.**—In affectionate remembrance of Frances Sutherland, who died Nov. 15, 1929.

**WALTER.**—In constant loving memory of my devoted husband, James William Walter, who left me Nov. 15, 1922.

WM. WHITELEY, Ltd., Funerals or Cremations in Town or country. Monumental work. Catalogue free.—Queen's-road, W.2. Telephone, Park 1234.

W. GARSTIN and SONS, Ltd. (Tele., Welbeck 4868.) 49, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1. UPHOLDERS, CREMATIONS, EMBALMING. Valuers for Probate. Est. 1834. Memorials in Scotch, Norwegian Swedish, Cornish, and Dartmoor Granites direct from Quarries.

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## SERVICE NOTICES

*3 lines 9s. (minimum)*

24TH DIVISION.—Will all officers desirous of coming to the 24th DIVISIONAL DINNER, to be held at the MAY FAIR HOTEL, London, on SATURDAY, November 22nd, kindly communicate with Captain P. G. Mayer, 88, Hatton-garden, E.C.1 ?

## SOCIETIES

*3 lines 9s. (minimum)*

Cremation Society.—Life membership, £5 5s., includes cremation at death. Prospectus free from Secretary, 23, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

## CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

*4 lines 16s. (minimum)*

CAUTION.

"PATENT WHITE" STARCH.

J. and J. COLMAN, Ltd., Norwich and London, are the Sole Proprietors of this brand of Starch, which has a high reputation for its general excellence.

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## HOSPITAL NURSES

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## PERSONAL

L.G.—A wonderful box of tricks but hearts are trumps.—S. J. R.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£4 REWARD.—LOST on the 5th inst., between Knightsbridge and Swiss Cottage, or in Hyde Park, a DIAMOND and PLATINUM WRISTLET WATCH.—Apply Summers, Henderson, and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

MRS. MARRYAT and Mr. N. E. MARRYAT, of Fairway, Liphook, wish to THANK those kind friends who have written letters of sympathy, and will answer all letters personally in due course.

HUNTING with WARWICKSHIRE.—Near Banbury; SMALL PROPERTY for SALE; could be improved to make delightful little hunting box. Freehold £1,700.—Write Box J.1341, The Times, E.C.4.

PROFESSIONAL HUSBAND.—Public School, ex-Regular, 32, single, widely travelled, business ex-perience, excellent driver, yachtsman, sports, &c., at present East Africa, seeks SITUATION Europe.—Write Box J.1342, The Times, E.C.4.

WINTER TRAVEL.—Delightful TOURS to South Africa at specially reduced rates; inclusive costs £70 to £205.—Write for "Blue and Gold Tours" full descrip-tive programme, Director, South African Government Travel Bureau, 73, Strand, London, W.C.2

HAMPSTEAD.—Lady recommends most COMFORT-ABLE ROOMS, double bed room, sitting room, ex-cellently furnished, lavatory basin; 20 minutes West End; excellent cook.—Write Box B.1296, The Times, E.C.4.

GENEALOGY. HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents, executes Family Trees, verifies Arms and Crests; researches undertaken.—R. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

KENSINGTON.—FURNISHED FLAT; four rooms; 2½gns.—Write Box C.174, The Times, E.C.4.

TEST or ITCHEN preferred.—WANTED to RENT, for 1931, a really Fine Class TROUT WATER, without accommodation; capable of taking four rods.—Write Box C.153, The Times, E.C.4.

ST. EDWARD'S SCHOOL COMMEMORATION, November 29th and 30th.—OLD BOYS' DINNER will be held at the RANDOLPH HOTEL, OXFORD, on SATURDAY, November 29th, at 7.45 p.m. Chairman: Sir Francis Wylie.—Names to be sent to J. F. W. Eardley Apsley, St. Edward's School, Oxford.

INCOME-TAX.—APPRECIATION.—Freedom from Tax worries since 1922 for 21s. annually! Glad to recommend.—Innes, Surrey Hills-mansions, Caterham.

YOUNG Preparatory School Master requires HOLI-DAY JOB, Dec., preferably abroad; sportsman; travelled.—Write Box B.1578, The Times, E.C.4.

CAMBRIDGE UNDERGRADUATE seeks POST Christmas vacation, December 12th onwards; chauf-feur, tutor, secretary; willing go abroad.—Write Box B.1572, The Times, E.C.4.

CHATEAU D'OEX, SWITZERLAND.—Furnished Chalet; 2gns. weekly.—Write Box B.1577, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, 'VARSITY MAN, 30, travelled, de-sires POSITION; good salary; four years' commer-cial experience, typewriting, fluent French, commercial conversational, some Spanish, five years schoolmaster experience, games coach, also hockey, international scratch golfer, tennis, squash, boxing, fencing, physical culture, dancing, bridge, riding, drive any car, used to hard work; excellent references.—Write Box B.1559, The Times, E.C.4.

EVENING WORK.—Educated English gentlewoman (German, French), stenographer, wants work two evenings weekly.—Write Box C.107, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY giving up large house for flat has several in-teresting pieces beautiful antique FURNITURE for SALE; also few modern pieces by Waring and Gillow; very reasonable prices accepted; no dealers.—Write Box 0686, The Times, W.1.

ST. MORITZ.—WINTER SPORTS.—Private party leaving December 20th and 29th has vacancies few young people or family group.—Details Leslie Ling, 26, Chalkwell-park-avenue, Leigh.

LANDOWNERS obliged sell.—Expert advice on owner development, realizing possible assets to save homes. Personal successful experience can be investigated. Ex-penses only.—Write Box J.1346, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMPS.—Fine Collection, British Colonials, &c., 3,000 in album, including good Africans, rare, £25; no dealers.—Write Box C.187, The Times, E.C.4.

A PERFECT LUXURY FLAT, W.1; two reception, 2 bed, lounge hall, kitchen, bath; central heat-ing, constant hot water, &c.—Apply Welbeck 4294.

SUITABLE for Tea Garden or Antique Furniture.—S SUSSEX.—Black and White HOUSE; three recep-tion, four bed, &c.; rent £100.—Write Box E.5334, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

A CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS.—Children, with or without parents, Uncles or Aunts, welcomed really "homey" Christmas.—RMLK/9B, W.C.2.

OWING to unforeseen circumstances, girl of 12 and boy of 7 very attractive children, must be educated in gentlepeople's family; HELP urgently NEEDED; references exchanged.—Write Box B.1565, The Times, E.C.4.

F.R.—I approve. Salaams.—F. A.

BECHSTEIN PIANO, upright, splendid tone; nearest offer over £40.—Write Box B.1567, The Times, E.C.4.

PROF. SETON WATSON will speak on "CZECHO-SLOVAKIA and HERSONONESE MARY" Memo-rial, on 11 a.m., at the Ethical Church, Queen's-road, Bayswater.

6D. a MILE.—LUXURIOUS SALOON CAR, chauffeur driven.—Blair, Mayfair 1382.

CAMDEN HILL.—SERVICE FLAT to be LET FURNISHED, on ground floor, five minutes' bus; two bed, one reception room, bath, pantry; constant hot water; third floor; lift; 7gns.—19, Campden House-chambers, Sheffield-terrace, W.8.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays, 5 o'clock, 6d. Please help.—N. SHERRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

PIED-A-TERRE, CHELSEA.—Perfect little FLAT, near station, buses; bed-sitting room, kitchen, dressing and bath room; separate entrance; newly decorated; furnished antiques. £3 3s. weekly.—Write Box 8867, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

DANCING.—Private and class lessons, day or evening. Latest steps. Fees strictly moderate.—Write Box 790, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

ON HERTS and BUCKS. BORDERS.—To be LET, Unfurnished, charming old COUNTRY HOUSE, Little Gaddesden, near Berkhamsted, immediately over-looking Ashridge Park and amidst beautiful surrounding country; with famous golf links near; accommo-dation: hall, two reception, four-five bed rooms, bath room, and all modern conveniences; garage and out-buildings; old-world undoubtedly rare charm. Low rent £100 per annum, or by arrangement for term exceeding one year.—Mrs. Price, Potten End Vicarage, near Berkham-sted. Herts. Tele., Berkhamsted 338.

OWNER-DRIVER (FIAT) requires party five tour France.—Write Box B.1789, The Times, E.C.4.

HARROW MASTER would like to hear of young BACHELOR to SHARE FLAT in Harrow. Write Box W.208, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED HEADMASTER and Family living Lake of Annecy have VACANCY for GIRL, December, to study with own daughter; excellent school; special coaching for Senior Oxford, &c., if required; healthy home life; sports; 12gns. month absolutely inclusive.—Write Box W.244, The Times, E.C.4.

COACHING.—Common Entrance, School Certificate, preliminary exams. for the professions. Little Go, &c. COLONEL J. G. COURTICE, D.S.O., Kastnor House, Malvern Link, Worcestershire, can receive a RESIDENT PUPIL requiring special attention.

IDEAL GUEST HOUSE; well heated; own beautiful grounds; five miles London; opposite Sydenham Hill Station; golf, &c.; 3gns. Syd. 0483.

FLATULENCE, delayed digestion, heavy feeling after meals.—Sufferers seeking relief are invited to write Box 5827, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

SCHOOL, 48 girls over 10, NORTH DOWNS HILLS; sunny, spacious house, lovely extensive grounds; every comfort and care; cultivation of courteous manners and good carriage; excellent modern education; special oppor-tunities for Music, Singing, Dancing, French.—Write Box B.1349, The Times, E.C.4.

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PARENTS from personal proof highly recommend Misses Oldfields' (Norland trained) happy Nursery near Bournemouth.—Lindistarne, Broadstone, Dorset.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices 19, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 2507. No connexion with any other Adoption Society.

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GIRLS leaving SCHOOL specialize at Holmwood Park, Wimborne.—Housecraft, gardening, poultry, dairy work, secretarial work, music, golf, tennis, riding, &c.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF HOUSE.—The most up-to-date block of residential service flats, enjoy-ing an unrivalled position, facing South and the sea.

GENTLEFOLK.—Private, personally conducted WINTER-SPORT PARTIES; young people chaperoned.—Write Box E.1618, The Times, E.C.4.

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A LUXURIOUS and UP-TO-DATE FLAT at mode-rate cost. "THE STUDIO" shows you how to get it. Ask for free catalogue.—The Studio, 44, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

## PERSONAL (continued)

"THY way, O God, is in the sanctuary; who is so great a God as our God."—Ps. lxxvii. 13.

CHRISTMAS TREAT for 100 EAST-END DOCK-LAND MOTHERS. Trip to West End (tea and theatre).—Hon. Sec., LADY MORRISON-BELL, 7, Great Cumberland-place, W.1, would be grateful for any help towards this.

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COLLECTOR wishes Purchase Early English Water-Colours.—Write Box C.182, The Times, E.C.

## SHIPPING

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MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

### EGYPT BY P. & O.

COMBINED SEA—RAIL—HOTEL TOURS.

Six or Seven weeks (18 or 25 days in Egypt). Apply P. & O. Passenger Offices, as below.

### P. & O.

Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Commander. | London. | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa | 21,000 | Brownlie | — | Nov. 21 |
| †Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | Nov. 21 | Nov. 29 |
| Comorin | 15,000 | Cartwright | Nov. 28 | Dec. 5 |
| †Rajputana | 17,000 | Cadle | Dec. 5 | Dec. 12 |
| Naldera | 16,000 | Harrison | Dec. 12 | Dec. 19 |
| †Rampura | 17,000 | Urtiaga | Dec. 19 | Dec. 26 |
| Malwa | 21,000 | Britten | Dec. 26 | Jan. 2 |
| †Mantua | 11,000 | Bignell | Jan. 2 | Jan. 9 |
| Narkunda | 17,000 | Parker | Jan. 9 | Jan. 16 |
| †Viceroy of India | 20,000 | Thornton | Jan. 16 | Jan. 23 |
| Rawalpindi | 17,000 | Stringer | Jan. 23 | Jan. 30 |
| †Kaisar-i-Hind | 11,500 | Headlam | Jan. 30 | — |
| Mooltan | 21,000 | Morton | Feb. 6 | Feb. 13 |

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maloja | 21,000 | Browning | — | Nov. 21 |
| †Moldavia | 17,000 | Allin | Nov. 28 | Dec. 4 |
| Naldera | 16,000 | Harrison | Dec. 12 | Dec. 19 |
| †Mongolia | 17,000 | Reddoch | Dec. 26 | Jan. 2 |
| Narkunda | 17,000 | Parker | Jan. 9 | Jan. 16 |
| †Cathay | 15,000 | Niven | Jan. 23 | Jan. 29 |
| Mooltan | 21,000 | Morton | Feb. 6 | Feb. 13 |

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

" One Class " Service at Special Fares. Calling Southampton

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Behar (cargo) | 7,000 | — | Nov. 21 | — |
| Nasoya | 7,000 | Cochrane | Dec. 19 | — |
| Bangalore (cargo) | 6,000 | — | Jan. 2 | — |
| †Nankin | 7,000 | Tickell | Jan. 16 | — |

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comorin | 15,000 | Cartwright | Nov. 28 | Dec. 5 |
| Chakdina | 8,000 | Baillie | Dec. 11 | — |
| †Khiva | 9,000 | Dawson | Dec. 20 | — |
| Malwa | 11,000 | Britten | Dec. 26 | Jan. 2 |
| Khyber | 6,000 | Bidwell | Jan. 8 | — |

Taking Passengers † for Malta, ‡ for Port Sudan. ‡ Taking also Tourist Saloon Passengers. ¶ Not calling Southampton. * Calling Bombay.

### BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

| Ship. | Tons. | Mid'shro. | LONDON | Antwerp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *†MUNDRA | 7,275 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 8 |
| †WARFIELD | 6,050 | Dec. 20 | Dec. 24 | Dec. 27 |
| †KOLA | 10,000 | Jan. 16 | Jan. 18 | Jan. 18 |
| DUMANA | 8,627 | Jan. 28 | Feb. 6 | Feb. 8 |

* Cargo steamer. † Calls Southampton. ‡ Calls Cutch Mandvie.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'shro. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANELA | 8,303 | — | Nov. 22 | Nov. 29 |
| MERKARA | 8,244 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 13 |
| DUMANA | 8,627 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 10 | Jan. 17 |
| MANORA | 7,929 | Dec. 24 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 10 |

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

| Ship. | Tons. | Antwerp. | Mid'shro. | LONDON | M'seilles. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MODASA | 9,070 | — | — | Nov. 21 | Nov. 29 |
| DUMANA | 8,627 | Nov. 29 | Dec. 10 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 18 |
| MATIANA | 9,067 | Dec. 27 | Jan. 7 | Jan. 14 | Jan. 24 |
| MALDA | 9,066 | Jan. 24 | Feb. 4 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 21 |

QUEENSLAND.

| Ship. A STEAMER | Tons. | Mid'sbro. | Immingham | LONDON |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | — | — | — |

### CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.

City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

Branch Offices: Passenger Department, 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Pane, R.A., Agent), 4, Place de Monaco.

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GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Freight Brokers:

P. & O., Bucknall Bros., and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; R.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middleton & Co. Ltd., Agents), Gellatly, Hankey and Sweet, Ltd., 122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 4, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

### NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA.

### VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

| Ship. | Tons. | LONDON |
|---|---|---|
| RANGITIKI (motor vessel) | 17,500 | SOUTHAMPTON |
| WAHINE | 11,000 | Dec. 19 |
| TAURANGA | 11,000 | Dec. 19 |
| RANGITATA (new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Jan. 16 |
| RANGITANE (new motor vessel) | 17,000 | Feb. 13 |

‡ Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers only.

Apply to the New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. J. Jones, General Manager), 34, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

### P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Weekly Mails, Port Said, Aden, and Colombo.

ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

| Ship. | Tons. | London. | Plymouth. | L'pool. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| †BARRADINE | 13,000 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 22 | — |
| †BARRALONG | 13,000 | Dec. 5 | Dec. 6 | — |
| BALRANALD | 13,000 | Jan. 30 | Jan. 31 | — |
| BALLARAT | 13,000 | — | — | Feb. 21 |

¶ Carrying H.M. POSTAL MAILS and calling at Aden. Also TOURIST SALOON ACCOMMODATION TO SOUTH AFRICA

| Vessel | Tons. | London. | Marseilles. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R.M.S. MOLDAVIA | 17,000 | Nov. 28 | Dec. 4 |
| R.M.S. MONGOLIA | 17,000 | Dec. 26 | Jan. 1 |

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

| Ship. | Tons. | London. | Toulon. | Naples. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORMONDE | 15,000 | Dec. 6 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 14 |
| ORSOVA | 20,000 | Dec. 27 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 4 |
| ORONTES | 20,000 | Jan. 3 | Jan. 9 | Jan. 11 |
| ORONSAY | 20,000 | Jan. 17 | Jan. 23 | Jan. 25 |
| OTRANTO | 20,000 | Feb. 7 | Feb. 13 | Feb. 15 |
| ORFORD | 20,000 | Feb. 14 | Feb. 20 | Feb. 22 |
| OTRANTO | 20,000 | Feb. 28 | Mar. 6 | Mar. 8 |

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

### ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

### BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Date. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| †Sthr Hawkinge | 9,671 | Dec. 11 | Karachi and Bombay |
| City of Sparta | 7,418 | Dec. 20 | Colombo and Calcutta |
| City of Calcutta | 7,679 | Jan. 24 | Bombay and Karachi |

Calls (a) Marseilles. (b) Port Sudan. (c) Direct from Marseilles to Bombay.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trafford Hall | 5,321 | Dec. 6 | Cape Town, Algoa |
| City of Valencia | 7,329 | Dec. 20 | Bay, East London, |
| City of Harvard | 7,071 | Jan. 20 | Natal. |

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Avenue 9240
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " " 3840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " " 9235

### N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & OSAKA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KASHIMA MARU | 10,000 | Nov. 21 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 30 |
| †ASUKUNI MARU | 11,500 | Dec. 4 | Dec. 11 | Dec. 13 |
| HAKONE MARU | 10,500 | Dec. 18 | Dec. 26 | Dec. 28 |

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele: Royal 6844-9.

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### BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE PORT SAID, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS & SOUTH AFRICA.

| Vessel | Tons. | Sailing London | Sailing Liverpool | Sailing Marseilles |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worcestershire | 12,500 | Nov. 14 | Nov. 15 | Nov. 22 |
| Cheshire | 12,500 | Nov. 28 | Nov. 29 | — |
| Yorkshire | 12,500 | Dec. 12 | Dec. 13 | Dec. 20 |
| Lancashire | 12,000 | Dec. 26 | Jan. 2 | Jan. 3 |

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6084, 6085.

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BERKELEY-ST., LONDON, W.1. and 800 OFFICES.

## SHIPPING (continued)

### NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

| Nov. | Steamer. | From | Line |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | MAURETANIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 15 | SCYTHIA | Liverpool | Cunard |
| 19 | HOMERIC | Southampton | White Star |
| 22 | AQUITANIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 22 | ADRIATIC | Liverpool | White Star |
| 22 | MINNETONKA | London | A.T.L. |
| 26 | CALEDONIA | Glasgow | Anchor |
| 26 | WESTERNLAND | Southampton | Red Star |
| 29 | LANCASTRIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 29 | OLYMPIC | Southampton | White Star |
| 29 | TRANSYLVANIA | Glasgow | Anchor |
| 29 | ASCANIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 29 | SAMARIA | Liverpool | Cunard |
| Dec. 3 | MAJESTIC | Southampton | White Star |
| 3 | BELGENLAND | Southampton | Red Star |
| 5 | AURANIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 6 | BALTIC | Liverpool | White Star |
| 6 | MINNEWASKA | London | A.T.L. |
| 9 | MAURETANIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 13 | ANTONIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 13 | BRITANNIC | Liverpool | White Star |
| 13 | CARINTHIA | Liverpool | Cunard |
| 13 | CALIFORNIA | Glasgow | Anchor |
| 13 | PENNLAND | Southampton | Red Star |

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Belfast and Glasgow. e Via Queenstown. f Via Movilla. g Via Boulogne.

### CANADA

TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

| Nov. | Steamer. | From | Line. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | ALAUNIA | Southampton | Cunard |

TO HALIFAX, N.S.

| Nov. | Steamer. | From | Line. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | ADRIATIC | Liverpool | White Star |
| 22 | WESTERNLAND | Southampton | Red Star |
| 22 | LANCASTRIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 22 | ASCANIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| Dec. 5 | AURANIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 12 | ANTONIA | Southampton | Cunard |
| 13 | CARINTHIA | Liverpool | Cunard |
| 13 | PENNLAND | Southampton | Red Star |

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

| Nov. | Steamer. | From | Line. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | DUCHESS OF YORK | Liverpool | Can. Pac. |
| 28 | DUKE OF RICHMOND | Liverpool | Can. Pac. |
| 29 | MONTCLARE | Southampton | Can. Pac. |
| Dec. 4 | DUCHESS OF ATHOLL | Liverpool | Can. Pac. |
| 13 | MONTCALM | Liverpool | Can. Pac. |

Via Belfast and Glasgow. Via Cherbourg. Via Belfast. Via Queenstown.

Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to

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| | |
|---|---|
| "ALMEDA STAR" | From London to Boulogne and Vigo |
| "ARGENTINA STAR" | 28 NOV. 19 DEC. 2 JAN. 16 JAN. |
| "AVELONA STAR" | |
| "AVILA STAR" | |

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

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STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, Monthly from £60.

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With Perfect Cuisine and Service.

DEC. 19TH for 19 DAYS to

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38 Gns. and Upwards.

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### BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (2) S.S. EURIPIDES From | Liverpool | 6th DEC. |
| (2) S.S. ULYSSES | Liverpool | 3rd JAN. |
| (2) S.S. CERAMIC | Liverpool | 24th JAN. |

(1) First Class only. (2) Cabin Classonly.

For full particulars apply to :—

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 38, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

### THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

FROM LIVERPOOL TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PATROCLUS | 6 Dec. | ANCHISES | 14 Feb. |
| PRIAM | 20 Dec. | AENEAS | 28 Feb. |
| HECTOR | 31 Jan. | SARPEDON | 28 Mar. |

SHORT SEA VOYAGES.

Special Winter Rates:—Port Said £48, Colombo £95. The Straits £112 10s.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-square, E.C.3, or Principal Travel Agents.

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON via MARSEILLES.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| "PEGU" | 21st Nov. | | 29th Nov. |
| "BURMA" | 5th Dec. | | 13th Dec. |

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

### UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA. ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

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1929 ROVER 2, 2-litre (Regal) Sunshine Saloon; black fabric; real (brown) leather upholstery; in really good condition; 11,500 miles; £135. Seen by appointment in London.—Stirling, Ringwould Cottage, Ringwould, Kent.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The reorganization of

THE ALWIN HOTEL,

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has been completed and old and new patrons can now enjoy the advantage of running hot and cold water, an electric fire, and a telephone extension in each bed room; spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating ensuring perfect comfort during winter months. Excellent and varied cuisine. Lift. Terms inclusive from 4gns. per week, affording outstanding value. Western 3274-5.

Hot and cold running water in every room. Gas fires and rings in all bed rooms.

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PEMBRIDGE-SQUARE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

Healthy situation. Large lofty rooms. Passenger lift. Unrivalled cuisine. Own farm produce. From 10/6 daily, 3gs. weekly, including all meals. 'Phone, Park 2369. 'Grams, Mancipio, Nottarch, London.

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Founded 1900 by H. E. HOW, Managing Director.

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104-6, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0645.

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In comfort, satisfactory service, and food this hotel is unequalled.

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Prices have again been revised and reduced for the winter.

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The Manager in daily attendance; personal supervision of the Managing Director, Mrs. J. E. Stevenson.

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Close to Putney Heath. Lawn Tennis (two excellent rubble courts), billiards (full size), large dance, card, and music rooms, spacious lounges, pleasant bed rooms, numerous bath rooms, constant hot water; food first class, well cooked, daintily served. From 3 guineas per week inclusive. Electric trains to all parts; three minutes from station. 'Phone, Putney 5991-2. Special terms families.

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A country residence in the Town. Beautiful grounds, excellent cuisine, gas fires all bed rooms, central heating, constant hot water; highly recommended for home comfort and moderate charges; garage. 'Phone, Putney 4074.

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EVERY BED ROOM has hot and cold running water, gas fire, and Post Office 'phone. Passenger lift.

MOST ROOMS FACE SOUTH.

Six excellent reception rooms, Billiard and Ball Room. INCLUSIVE TERMS from 4gns. single, 8gns. double.

'Phones: Paddington 2316 and 3896.

Especially attractive Christmas Programme now ready. Copies on request from Manageress.

SHIRLEY PARK HOTEL,

CROYDON, SURREY. 'PHONE : ADDISCOMBE 1198.

Modernized and refurnished. Fully licensed. Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 8s. 6d

## APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

TO COLONIALS and OTHERS.—Lady and gentleman, having converted their home into small private Residential (Hampstead), wish to offer extremely comfortable ACCOMMODATION; first-floor Service Suite, also other rooms; single rooms from 3 guineas inclusive, double from 4½ guineas; excellent food; reduction for long visit. Particulars, with photo, on application.—Write Box W.2295, The Times, E.C.4.

VICTORIA.—FURNISHED SUITE overlooking gardens; sitting room, double and single bed room, kitchenette, use geyser bath, attendance, 'phone.—43, St. George's-square, S.W.1.

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At RANDOLPH-CRESCENT, W.9. Twenty-five well Furnished Service Suites and Bed-Sitting Rooms from 25s.; gas fires; handsome lounge; meals by arrangement, restaurant (FULLY LICENSED); Card Rooms, Dancing; Tennis Courts; near Lord's cricket ground; Warwick-avenue Tube three minutes, Piccadilly 10 minutes (Bakerloo), direct bus service.—Secretary, Abercorn 2161.

W.C.1.—25, TORRINGTON-SQUARE.—Room and breakfast from 25s. single, sharing 23s.; liberal table; gas fires; near British Museum.

W.2.—67, Gloucester-terrace, Lancaster-gate.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, 22s. 6d. to 2gns.; bed and breakfast 6s. 6d. Padd. 6712.

### THE ABERCORN.

1. KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Near Queen's-road Met. Railway and Tube. A few vacancies at 2½ to 3½ guineas. Personal supervision.

4. HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON (minute Gloucester-road Station).—Charming BED-SITTING ROOMS, with or without dining rooms mentioned in Sections 238, 239 and 240 of the Companies Act 1929. Dated this fourteenth day of November 1930.

S. A. BURDEN, Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division The Principal Probate Registry. In the Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the GRANDDATE of the WILL of JOHN CRAWFORD late of Stellenbosch in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope deceased, granted by the South African Supreme Court Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division at Cape Town on the 31st day of March 1926.

THOMAS COOPER & Co. Solicitors for Alan Greene Gibson of No. 21 Lendenhall Street in the City of London the lawful attorney of Alexander Herbert Mackenzie and Albert Heinrich Cluver.

RE ROBERT ARMSTRONG STEVENS Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the ESTATE of the late ROBERT ARMSTRONG STEVENS of Eastcott, Kingston Hill in the County of Surrey, Esquire, who died on the 22nd day of May 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 27th day of June 1929 by Edgar Adeline Stevens of Eastcott, Kingston Hill aforesaid, Widow, and John Richard Yates of 15, Bedford Row, London, Solicitor, the Executors therein named, are required to send particulars in writing of such claims or demands to us the undersigned on or before the 31st day of January 1931 after which date the Executors will proceed to the distribution of the assets amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims then received.

Dated this 13th day of November 1930.

SMILES & Co., 15 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the High Court of Justice In Bankruptcy. No. 817 of 1930.

Re MAURICE HARRY FREDJOHN, of 108, Burbage Road, Dulwich, London and lately carrying on business at 69, Old Broad Street, London, E.C., a Director of Companies.

I, HARRIS RAINSBURY, Incorporated Accountant of 65/66, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2 hereby give notice that I have been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as the TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupt.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupt must deliver them to me, and all Debts due the said Bankrupt must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to me.

H. RAINSBURY.

Date 11th November, 1930.

THE COMPANIES ACT 1929 THE EAST GRINSTEAD ESTATE COMPANY Ltd. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above Company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Buzacott, Lillywhite & Co., Incorporated Accountants, 16/17 King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.2 on the 25th day of November 1930 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes provided in the said Section.

PERCY F. HARVEY, Director.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. In the Matter of DREADNOUGHT FIREPROOF DOORS, Limited. WINDING-UP ORDER MADE 27th October, 1930. DATE and PLACE of 1ST MEETINGS:—Creditors 25th November, 1930, at 33 Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C. at 11.30 o'clock. Contributories on the same day and at the same place at 12.0 o'clock.

E. T. A. PHILLIPS, Official Receiver and Provisional Liquidator, 33, Carey Street, London, W.C.2.

13th November, 1930.

## LEGAL NOTICES

*4 lines 8s. (minimum)*

BRITISH VIOLET RAY PRODUCTS Limited. Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 27, Old Jewry, London, E.C.2, on Wednesday the twenty-sixth day of November 1930 at 2.45 p.m. for the purposes mentioned in Sections 238, 239 and 240 of the Companies Act 1929. Dated this fourteenth day of November 1930.

S. A. BURDEN, Secretary.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division The Principal Probate Registry. In the Estate of JOHN CRAWFORD deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the GRANDDATE of the WILL of JOHN CRAWFORD late of Stellenbosch in the Province of the Cape of Good Hope deceased, granted by the South African Supreme Court Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division at Cape Town on the 31st day of March 1926.

THOMAS COOPER & Co. Solicitors for Alan Greene Gibson of No. 21 Lendenhall Street in the City of London the lawful attorney of Alexander Herbert Mackenzie and Albert Heinrich Cluver.

FREEMASONS HOSPITAL and NURSING HOME, 237, Fulham-road, Chelsea, S.W.3. President—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, W.C.2, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1931, at the hour of 12 noon for the purpose of

1. Electing the President and Honorary Officers (including the Auditor).
2. Electing 13 Members of the Board of Management.
3. Receiving and, if approved, adopting a statement of accounts and reports from the Board of Management and the Treasurer.
4. Dealing with any other business regularly brought before the Meeting.

If the number of Candidates for the Board of Management is in excess of the number of vacancies, a poll will be formally demanded, and will be opened at the conclusion of the ordinary business of the Meeting and remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Members are kindly reminded that a duly appointed Lodge Representative can attend the Meeting and record the Lodge votes.

By direction of the Board of Management.

PERCY STILL, C. H. THORPE } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

IMPERIAL HOTEL, EXMOUTH, S. DEVON. The Proprietors of the above hotel regret again to have to announce that the false reports which have been in circulation of late as to the closing of the hotel are ENTIRELY WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

It is the intention to continue the business as heretofore, and it is desired the public will now accept this notice as an official intimation that the hotel will be conducted in future as in the past. The Proprietors trust the public will therefore disregard any such further misstatements.

## ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

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### PIANOFORTES

A RARE BARGAIN !—STEINWAY and SONS have for immediate DISPOSAL new STEINWAY-WELTE REPRODUCING PLAYER PIANOS (electric, any voltage). Net price £250; offered now at £245, including your own choice of 25 new rolls. This is a unique opportunity of securing a marvellous instrument providing unlimited hours of enjoyment at a price which makes it a remarkably sound investment. Favourable hire purchase terms if desired. Pianos of other makes taken in part payment.—Call or write for particulars to STEINWAY and Sons, 1 and 2, George-street, Cundit-street, W.1.

PIANO (German), perfect condition; will sacrifice; want of room; call any day after 5 o'clock.—Owner, 25, Southwold-road, Upper Clapton, E.5.

### MACHINERY AND TOOLS

WANTED, TWO five-seven ton HAND or STEAM or STEEL DERRICK CRANES, 1000, 2lbs.—Henry Mitchell (Bolton), Ltd., Acresfield, Bolton.

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GOOD CLOTHES cost less when partly paid for by your discarded clothes. We pay good prices for ladies' and gentlemen's clothes, including furs, lingerie, hunting kit, and uniforms. Patronized for 41 years by good families. All correspondence under plain envelope. Send parcels and we will make offer and refund carriage by return. Bankers, Lloyds.—Child, 22, Hill-street, Birmingham.

### MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

HANDSOME large PAISLEY SHAWL; Violet Chinese Brocade, embroidered all over; both as new. What offers ?—26, Grange-road, Barnes.

TYPEWRITERS, Duplicators, Adders, Calculators, Office Furniture, Bought, Sold, Hired, Repaired.—Taylor's, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C. Holborn 3793.

WANTED, HAND MOVING PICTURE CAMERA and PROJECTOR. Pathescope preferred. Must be first-class outfit with rapid lens.—Write, stating lowest price, to Box J.1177, The Times, E.C.4.

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| Trade and Engineering Supplement extra (weekly) | 17s. 4d. | 8s. 8d. | 4s. 4d. |
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## CHARITIES AND APPEALS

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

*4 lines 16s. (minimum)*

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS for ENGLAND. UNION of BENEFICES MEASURE, 1923.

Notice is hereby given that a COMMISSION has been APPOINTED by the Bishop of London to inquire and report on the desirability of UNITING the BENEFICES of WESTMINSTER, SAINT ANNE, SOHO, and WESTMINSTER, SAINT MARY THE VIRGIN, CHARING CROSS-ROAD, both in the County of Middlesex and in the Diocese of London, and upon all matters affecting such union or connected therewith and the terms thereof.

The Commission will hold a local inquiry, and their public sitting for that purpose will be at the "Allen Room" (over Saint Anne's Church), Dean-street, Soho, W.1, on Thursday, 4th December, 1930, at 2 p.m., at which all persons desirous of offering any evidence or making any representation in relation to the union or terms otherwise interested in the matter are invited to attend.

Dated this 13th day of November, 1930.

L. GEORGE DIBDIN, Chairman of Bishop's Commission.

1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1.

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**£450 P.A. INCLUSIVE.**

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A commodious FAMILY FLAT of unusual charm, with exceptionally large rooms, and comprising lounge hall, dining room, two reception rooms (45ft. by 18ft.), nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, &c.; dinner lift, &c.; ample cupboard accommodation. Light and sunny position; constant hot water and general offices with good light. Constant hot water. Fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms. Central heated.

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ATTRACTIVE SERVICE FLAT. Furnished; large reception, bed room, bath; 'phone; meals as required.—31, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Padd. 8481.

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### NO PREMIUM.

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EGERTON-GARDENS, S.W.3.—To be LET, an attractive FLAT, with large rooms; four to five bed, bath, two reception rooms; new lease. Moderate rental.—Apply to W. A. ELLIS, 176, Brompton-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2164-5.

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EXCEPTIONAL CORNER POSITION looking towards Horse Guards and Whitehall; two bed rooms (running water), reception room, bath room and hall; large light rooms; present owner personally recommends in every way.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

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Lounge hall, two exceptional reception rooms, five bed rooms, two bath rooms, three w.c.s.

Usual general offices with good light.

Constant hot water. Fitted lavatory basins in bed rooms.

Central heated.

Day and night porters' services.

Apply WELBECK HOUSE, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1.

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### CONTINENTAL

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### WANTED

NICELY FURNISHED FLAT WANTED; one sitting, two bed rooms, bath, kitchen; three-four months; moderate rent.—Write Box B.1403, The Times, E.C.4.

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WANTED, HOME COUNTIES SITES suitable for small houses.—Write particulars Box B.1571, The Times E.C.4.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

*3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)*

CERTIFICATED ALMONER WANTED; salary £200 to £250, according to exper

# Sporting News

## RACING

### THE DERBY CUP

#### VICTORY OF NOTICE BOARD

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Colonel B. Fitzgerald's four-year-old gelding, by Trespasser, named Notice Board, ridden by Butters's very good apprentice McCaffery and trained by H. Lowe, won the Derby Cup at Derby yesterday by a length from the penalized Boldero, with Promptitude third, three-quarters of a length behind the second. Notice Board started at 25 to 1 against, Boldero at 100 to 6, and Promptitude at 100 to 7.

Without his penalty Boldero would certainly have won; indeed, he ought, in my opinion, to have won in any case, but he was not ridden with good judgment. Boldero stays for ever, and so far as I know the instructions given to his jockey were to be as near the front as he could be. Yet he was always in the rear, and when he reached the Straight he was last. He then came on the outside with a strong run and once in the Straight promised to get up and win, but Notice Board held on to his advantage and won a good race. Promptitude was always prominent in the closing stages of the race without ever promising to win. Le Voleur ran well for quite a long way, and it may be that he will yet win the Manchester November Handicap. Servus had every chance and, once in the Straight, promised to win, but he could not persist with his effort. Sir Joshua, who looked remarkably well, was badly struck into at the turn from the Straight after the start. Poor Man was badly interfered with in the Straight, but for which he would have been placed. Glorious Devon ran very well and was in front coming into the Straight, but she failed to stay home. Truncheon, after being well away and having every chance, was outclassed. H. Lowe, who trained the winner, has, so I understand, only a few horses in training at a small stud farm at Kingston Warren. He is to be congratulated on winning such a good race with such a horse as Notice Board. It is pleasant to see small owners and small trainers winning such races, and it can only be for the good of racing.

The conditions for the last day of this most enjoyable meeting were ideal, for the weather was fine, the going good, and there was quite a large attendance of visitors. I had thought that the winner of the opening race, the Stainsby Selling Handicap, would be Marco Polo, for taking a line through Midscope he seemed to me to have been given a few pounds too little on the handicap. Ridden by Sirett, he duly won, but it was only by inches that he beat the very well-backed Sylvan Call. Indeed, like many other people, I thought that the second had got up to win. The judge, however, decided that Marco Polo had hung on to win by a short head, with Snoops third, beaten by the second by half a length. The winner is by Sansovino, a sire of whom many regular racing people have great hopes, out of Marchetta. He might well next season improve on this form and win more races. When at the end of the season horses come down from nurseries and good maiden plates to selling plates they are always best left alone.

On more than one occasion recently Cloutsham has run well in long-distance nurseries, so that it was not unreasonable to assume that he would win such a race as the Drakelow Selling Plate, run over seven furlongs. On Newmarket form he put Thursday's winner, Pinnacle, in the race with about 9st. 3lb., at which weight he would have been generally considered to have had a great chance of success. It is to be feared that Cloutsham is either congenitally uninterested in racing or was feeling the effects of three recent hard races over long distances. He was never going well and it was obvious a long way from the finish that he would not only not win but that he would not even be placed. Two furlongs from the finish Land o' Cakes was going well in the middle of the course, but he was then badly crossed and interfered with and any chance that he may have had vanished. Shortly afterwards Polyphant drew out in front and, although hard pressed by Detriment, won rather cleverly, with What Joy third. Exodus showed that he was not in the least a good ride for a small boy, but Broytoi ran well and may make a useful staying handicapper next year.

Weston has been known for many years as one of the best of our riders, but until this season he has never before ridden 100 winners in one season. He had ridden 99 winners before he won the Friary Nursery on Greenland yesterday, and he thoroughly deserved the applause with which he was greeted on his return to the unsaddling enclosure. Greenland had run well but without any luck at Aintree a week ago. Yesterday afternoon there was no evidence in the betting on the race that she was fancied at all, but at the same time she did not run unbacked. After Last of the Lenas colt and Hurstmonceux had run very well for some way Greenland ran on and in the end won decisively by a length from Hurstmonceux, with Last of the Lenas colt third. Joy for Ever, who started a good favourite, ran badly and never promised to win.

The race for the most important event of the meeting, the Derby Cup, was followed by the race for the Chaddesden Plate, for which the weights were really well arranged by Mr. Fawcett. There was, as was only natural on such a handicap, a very good and open market. The winner was Africorn, who has been running, not without success, in selling plates. It was obvious a long way from the finish that Africorn would win, which he did in the end by two lengths from Red Queen, who was ridden by Sneyd's apprentice, Smith, the best boy that I have seen riding for many years. Easter Gift was third. The meeting, which had been not only enjoyable but interesting from the very beginning, was concluded with the Quarndon Maiden Plate, for which Charger, whose owner was present to see him run, was an even-money favourite. He was ridden by Fox, who, like G. Richards, apparently at the present time cannot ride a winner of any sort. He had every chance, but never appeared at all likely to win. In the end he was not even placed behind Starboard Light, who, starting at 20 to 1, won by a head from Knight Errant, with Lop Ear third, beaten by the second by a short head. The winner is trained by C. Waugh, a very prominent member of his profession.

### HURST PARK PROSPECTS

1.15.—PETERSHAM SELLING PLATE (1¼m.).—If this were a handicap I cannot help considering that DUNDRAVE would be meeting the other possible starters on much worse terms than is actually the case. Gordon Richards is to ride, and the horse, not only at the weights but also on account of his rider, is my selection. Sea Hussar, who was beaten earlier in the week, is the danger and alternative selection.

1.45.—MITRE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—Venturer has been running in much better company than this, and on ordinary form would be a natural selection, but at this time of the season, when horses of his class appear in selling races it generally means that they are not good enough to win an ordinary selling race. We have seen failures in such races this week—to name only two, Khartoum and Cloutsham. Lion d'Angers and Neat Knees are very good platers, and either of them might beat Venturer. No Other and Tullymore gelding also have fair chances. I must select VENTURER, but at the same time I am not at all sure that he will beat any good plater who is in the race.

2.15.—SHEEN PLATE (7f.).—Cleveland must have a good chance here, but I am not at all sure that he will stay the seventh furlong. Further, through Burgee, he is not quite so well handicapped as Hindustan, who won over this course in the summer. Dame Swynford, Golden Cloud, and Tremendous are other probable starters who can be considered, on recent form, to have fair chances. On the handicap HINDUSTAN seems to be the best selection.

2.45.—HURST PARK GREAT TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES (6f.).—This race has dried up to a most disappointing extent. TURTLE SOUP, however, is to be started and, in the absence of so many of the best of the entry, should not have any difficulty in winning.

3.15.—AUTUMN PLATE (1m. 7f.).—DUSTY runs and will be ridden by Fox. I cannot find anything else in the race that should beat him at the weights, and he is, therefore, my selection. Feu d'Artifice seems to be the best of the others.

3.45.—SYON PLATE (1m.).—TREWS seems to have trained off almost completely, but even then he should be able to win this race. The danger and alternative selection is Telegraphic, who will be ridden by Carslake and of whom I am convinced that the best has not yet been seen this season. He has never had a chance before when ridden by a light-weight rider.

### NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

We shall be represented in each of the six events at Hurst Park to-day. In the Petersham Selling Plate DUNDRAVE will be our only representative. He has had a lot of racing this season, but, judging by the way he has gone in recent gallops, I believe that he is as well as he has been all the season, and this is a race he can win.

The Mitre Selling Plate is an open race, although it is usually won by the form horse. Young Ben and FLYING FRIAR are the most fancied of ours, and I like the chance of the latter.

The Sheen Plate may go to TREMENDOUS, who has missed one or two races to wait for this one, which is just the class of race to suit him.

There can only be a small field for the Hurst Park Great Two-Year-Old Stakes. Freemason Lodge has sent both Clogheen and Praetor and they will be our only representatives. If I have made no mistake CLOGHEEN will prove the better and will be returned the winner. He is very useful just now.

In the Autumn Plate COLIGNY II., with 8st. 12lb., has plenty to do, but I doubt if we have one trained here that will beat him. Chelmarsh and Latchford are moderate.

In the Syon Plate VALIANT is very much expected to win.

### HURST PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.15.—The **PETERSHAM SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for three-year-olds only. One mile and a quarter.

| | St lb |
|---|---|
| aBOARDWALK (Sir A. Butt) ..... Marsh | 9 0 |
| aDUNDRAVE (Major D. Dixon) ..... S. Darling | 9 0 |
| ADLON (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... Beary | 9 0 |
| YOUNG BUCK (Mrs. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary | 9 0 |
| LESTEFORD (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) ..... S. Wootton | 8 11 |
| aPRAECENT (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius) ..... G. Ward | 8 11 |
| LEMONETTA (Lady Ludlow) ..... W. Nightingall | 8 11 |
| SPANISH ADMIRAL (Sir M. McAlpine) ..... J. M. Bell | 8 7 |
| THE DAUPHIN (Mr. G. Weeden) ..... Hulme | 8 7 |
| SEA HUSSAR (Mr. J. Brown) ..... Moreton | 8 4 |
| POTTERS BAR (Mr. J. R. Porter) ..... J. Porter | 8 4 |
| HILLOCK (Mr. H. Broome) ..... Tabor | 8 4 |
| SEA WRACK (Sir L. Green) ..... Hammett | 8 4 |
| MEGEEN (Mr. J. Torr) ..... Torr | 8 4 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BOARDWALK, F. Lane; DUNDRAVE, G. Richards; ADLON, Beasley; LEMONETTA, R. Rook; PRAECENT, J. Sirett; LEMONETTA, R. Dick; SPANISH ADMIRAL, H. Wragg; SEA HUSSAR, C. Richards; HILLOCK, H. Ermer; MEGEEN, —.

1.45.—The **MITRE SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds only. Five furlongs.

| | St lb |
|---|---|
| VENTURER (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell | 9 0 |
| TRESPADOR (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... Sneyd | 9 0 |
| aYOUNG BEN (Captain R. F. Holt) ..... Barling | 9 0 |
| aLION D'ANGERS (Princess de Faucigny Lucinge) ..... C. Leader | 9 0 |
| NO OTHER (Mr. J. E. Cribbin) ..... Chaney | 8 11 |
| NEAT KNEES (Sir W. Gilbey) ..... T. Cannon | 8 11 |
| SUN GLORY (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor | 8 11 |
| aFLYING FRIAR (Mr. G. V. Vellacott) ..... Leach, jun. | 8 11 |
| BLUE LIGHTNING (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... Smyth | 8 11 |
| TULLYMORE G. (by Ybry (Mr. R. Wootton) ..... S. Wootton | 8 11 |
| CHIVALRESQUE (Mrs. S. Whitburn) ..... Cottrill | 8 11 |
| BLUE LOVELY (Lieut.-Colonel O. C. Allden) ..... Hulme | 8 11 |
| KNOCKREE C. (by Verdun (Mr. A. Cochrane) ..... East | 8 6 |
| LAND O' CAKES (Mr. H. E. Morriss) ..... F. Darling | 8 9 |
| NOVICE (Mr. H. Rich) ..... Gwilt | 8 9 |
| CAMPAIGNER (Mr. C. Ryan) ..... Loftus | 8 9 |
| MANAMOUCHI (Mr. W. D. Ward) ..... J. Cannon | 8 6 |
| aCLARE HOUSE F. (by Ellanozwan (Mr. J. M. Gaye) ..... J. Cannon | 8 6 |
| RED (Mr. A. Cochrane) ..... East | 8 6 |
| DARK BLUE F. (by Sansovino (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Hulme | 8 6 |
| MY CHOICE (Mr. G. Gilbey) ..... Thrale | 8 6 |
| THE WILLOW (Mr. T. Last) ..... M. Hartigan | 8 6 |
| BERYL DDE F. (by Warden of the Marches (Lord Lovat) ..... J. Nightingall | 8 6 |
| BALLYSHEEN (by Prince Galahad (Mr. A. M. Melville) ..... Nugent | 8 6 |
| SPEARWOOD (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre | 8 6 |
| aTORRICELLI (Mr. J. M. Mias) ..... Mias | 8 6 |
| BUZZ ON F. (by Tremola (Mr. J. Rhodes) ..... J. Rhodes | 8 6 |
| RAY BERE (Mr. C. Rudkin) ..... Thrale | 8 6 |
| BERE ISLAND (Lord Sefton) ..... Purse | 8 6 |
| DE PROPS (Mr. F. Thrale) ..... Thrale | 8 6 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

VENTURER, H. Wragg; TRESPADOR, E. Smith; YOUNG BEN, —; FLYING FRIAR, J. Sirett; NO OTHER, F. Herbert; NEAT KNEES, J. Sirett; SUN GLORY, G. Richards; FLYING FRIAR, I. Martin; BLUE LIGHTNING, R. Smyth; TULLYMORE GELDING, B. Rook; CHIVALRESQUE, C. Leader; BLUE LOVELY, H. Beasley; CLARE HOUSE F., H. Jellis; MY TUTOR, J. Childs; BALLYSHEEN GELDING, M. Wing; SPEARWOOD, C. Ray; TORRICELLI, —; BUZZ ON F., T. Weston; DE PROPS, F. Fox, J. Collins.

2.15.—The **SHEEN PLATE** (weight handicap) of 200 sovs. Seven furlongs.

| | Yrs st lb |
|---|---|
| TREWS (Lord Astor) ..... Lawson | 9 0 |
| JACKYLLIS (Lieutenant-Colonel T. Carthew) ..... S. Wootton | 9 0 |
| TELEGRAPHIC (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) J. M. Bell | 9 0 |
| SPINNAKER (Captain A. S. Wills) ..... Bruce | 9 0 |
| FEEDING STORM (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave | 9 0 |
| DOMINO ICE (Mr. R. Brendon) ..... Hulme | 8 11 |
| DANCING PARTNER (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen) ..... O. Bell | 8 11 |
| EYEBOLADES (Mr. J. A. Dewar) ..... M. Hartigan | 8 11 |
| ROSE PLUME (Mrs. G. H. Drummond) ..... Disby | 8 11 |
| aVALIANT (Major F. W. Duff) ..... Miss | 8 11 |
| ROSEHALF (Mrs. E. Eyres) ..... Turner | 8 11 |
| LAUGHING WATER (Mr. J. Freeland) W. Nightingall | 8 11 |
| aTHE GREAT PYRAMID (Major P. J. C. Honner) ..... Honner | 8 11 |
| PALM BEACH (The Aga Khan) ..... R. Dawson | 8 11 |
| DIAMOND HILL (Major McCalmont) ..... Purse | 8 11 |
| LATEST JOKE (Mr. W. H. Morcan) ..... Harry Powney | 8 11 |
| LAPWING (Mrs. M. Hamilton Reardon) ..... Reardon | 8 11 |
| SIR SOLOMON (Major F. B. Sneyd) ..... Sneyd | 8 11 |
| LODGES (Mr. B. Warner) ..... G. Anthony | 8 11 |
| GAY VIXEN (Mr. H. H. Whitsey) ..... Boyd-Rochfort | 8 11 |
| PATATA (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Gwilt | 8 11 |

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TREWS, R. Dick; TELEGRAPHIC, B. Carslake; DANCING PARTNER, H. Wragg; LADY CROSS, A. Wragg; SIR SOLOMON, M. Smith; LODGES, F. Fox or J. Collins; THE GREAT PYRAMID, —.

## DERBY RESULTS

1.0 (1.2).—The **STAINSBY SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. Five furlongs (straight).

MARCO POLO, b c, by Sansovino—Marchetta (Mr. J. Baylis), 3 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... J. Sirett 1
SYLVAN CALL, b f, by Heverswood—Shrill Note (Mr. A. Falcon), 3 yrs, 7st. 5lb. ..... G. Walsh 2
SNOOPS, ch f, by Polops—Haygun (Mr. G. G. H. Peek), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. ..... S. Wragg 3
Berlingotz (Miss H. Cooper), 3 yrs, 8st. 11lb. .. C. Ray 0
Aide de Camp (Mr. H. Stobart), 3 yrs, 8st. 8lb. ..... D. Morris 0
Tetric (Mr. O. M. D. Bell), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. .. H. Wragg 0
What'll You Have (Lady H. McCalmont), 3 yrs, 8st. 3lb. ..... E. Marshall 0
No Trace (Lieutenant-Colonel M. Wingfield), 3 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Lady Brock (Mr. H. G. Biagrave), 3 yrs, 8st. 2lb. (car, 8st. 4lb.) ..... J. Collins 0
West Mount (Mrs. R. L. Roundell), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. ..... K. Gethin 0
Blue Iris (Mr. G. Crabtree), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. .. F. Fox 0
Rushall Down (Mr. H. Andrews), 3 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... C. Richards 0
Good Story (Mr. J. E. Cottrell), 4 yrs, 7st. 2lb. (car, 7st. 3lb.) ..... G. Skelton 0
Blue Hare (Mr. E. T. Franklin), 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. ..... H. Whitehouse 0
Quenda (Mr. H. Pulitser), 3 yrs, 7st. 11lb. ..... C. Richards 0

(Winner trained by W. P. Lowe, at Ilsley)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 2 agst Sylvan Call, 5 to 1 Marco Polo, 7 to 1 No Trace, 8 to 1 each Blue Iris, Good Story, and Quenda, 100 to 6 each Snoops and Aide de Camp, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 13s. 9d.; places, 3s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 16s. Total win pool, 10,187 units; total place pool, 6,172 units.

Won by a short head; half a length separated second and third. Aide de Camp was fourth and Tetric last. There was no bid for the winner.

1.30 (1.31).—The **DRAKELOW SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Seven furlongs (straight).

POLYPHANT, b c, by Polyphontes—My Ladylove (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 8st. 10lb. ..... C. Ray 1
DETRIMENT, ch c, by Tetrameter—Tinder (Captain A. A. Wilson), 8st. 5lb. ..... K. Gethin 2
WHAT JOY, b f, by Shining Spear—Fair Lass (Sir K. Fraser), 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Sirett 3
Cloutsham (Lord Glanely), 8st. 10lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Exodus (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 8st. 2lb. ..... B. Rook 0
The Ring (Mr. F. Leach, jun.), 8st. 10lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Land o' Cakes (Mr. H. E. Morriss), 8st. 10lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Mongolian (Mr. W. Murray), 8st. 10lb. .. F. Lane 0
Asia (Mr. J. S. Austin), 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Perryman 0
Apron Strings (Major W. V. Beatty), 8st. 7lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Broytoi (Mr. V. P. Miss), 8st. 7lb. ..... R. Dick 0
Adulation f. by Oojah (Mr. S. Morris), 8st. 7lb. ..... J. Caldwell 0
Shereef (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 8st. 7lb. .. G. Baines 0

(Winner trained by Watts, at Newmarket.)

STARTING PRICES.—7 to 2 agst Polyphant, 5 to 1 Broytoi, 6 to 1 each Adulation filly and Land o' Cakes, 7 to 1 each Cloutsham and Exodus, 10 to 1 The Ring, 100 to 8 Mongolian, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 31s. 9d.; places, 3s. 6d., 7s. 9d., 33s. 9d. Total win pool, 9,358 units; total place pool, 6,104 units.

Won by half a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Apron Strings was fourth and Shereef last.

The winner was sold to Mr. F. Armstrong for 140 sovs.

2.0 (2.3).—The **FRIARY NURSERY PLATE** (handicap) of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

GREENLAND, b or br f, by Phalaris—Blue Ice (Lord Derby), 7st. 5lb. (car. 7st. 9lb.) ..... T. Weston 1
HURSTMONCEUX, b or br c, by Hurstwood—Knockolt (Major H. T. Barclay), 7st. 12lb. ..... J. Simpson 2
LAST OF THE LENAS COLT, by Twelve Pointer—Lena (Mr. J. L. Dugdale), 7st. 5lb. A. Richardson 3
Luserne (Lord Carnarvon), 8st. 8lb. ..... M. Beary 0
Castalia (Mr. J. C. Denison-Pender), 8st. 6lb. ..... G. Beasley 0
Wenceslas (Mr. H. Lester), 7st. 13lb. .. G. Skelton 0
Joy for Ever (Captain F. Forester), 8st. 4lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Bedraggled (Sir A. Bailey), 8st. ..... J. Dines 0
Total Darkness (Sir R. Garton), 7st. 11lb. R. James 0
Chariot (Mr. W. J. Peck), 7st. 2lb. ..... B. Rook 0
Funkawie (Mr. J. Robertson), 7st. 2lb. .. T. Lowrey 0
Afalcona (Mrs. E. Wallace), 7st. 4lb. .. C. Richards 0
Society Belle (Mr. P. Ralli), 6st. 11lb. ..... F. Sharpe 0
Brown Apple f. by Ethnarch (Mr. H. Wragg), 5st. 7lb. ..... F. Rickaby 0
Tracing (Mr. T. Davidson), 6st. 3lb. (car. 6st. 8lb.) ..... Archibald 0
Sporting Chat f. by The Vizier (Mr. J. W. Sharples), 6st. 1lb. ..... T. McCaffery 0

(Winner trained by Frank Butters, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Joy for Ever, 7 to 1 each Hurstmonceux and Last of the Lenas colt, 8 to 1 Bedraggled, 10 to 1 each Total Darkness and Society Belle, 100 to 8 each Greenland, Luzerne, and Wenceslas, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 31s. 9d.; places, 13s. 3d., 6s., 6s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,735 units; total place pool, 6,631 units.

Won by a head; distance separated second and third. Bedraggled was fourth and Afalcona last.

2.35 (2.37).—The **DERBY CUP**, a handicap plate of 1,000 sovs.; second to receive 75 sovs. and third 25 sovs. One mile and six furlongs.

NOTICE BOARD, b g, by Trespasser—Stem (Colonel B. Fitzgerald), 5 yrs, 6st. 13lb. .. C. McCaffery 1
BOLDERO, b or br g, by Herodote—Bongo (Mr. J. S. Austen), 5 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... G. Baines 2
PROMPTITUDE, ch g, by Decision—La Tigra (Mr. J. D. Robertson), 6 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... H. Wragg 3
Sir Joshua (Major F. B. Sneyd), aged, 9st. H. Wragg 0
Baytown (Sir C. Hyde), 5 yrs, 8st. 8lb. .. C. Carslake 0
Le Voleur (The Aga Khan), 4 yrs, 8st. 5lb. .. R. Beary 0
Oletta (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 4 yrs, 8st. 4lb. ..... C. Elliott 0
Lovat Scout (Mr. J. A. Dewar), 3 yrs, 7st. 12lb. ..... F. Fox 0
Coster Boy (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. ..... S. Wragg 0
Poor Man (Major D. Dixon), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. J. Sirett 0
Servus (Lord Derby), aged, 7st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Glorious Devon (Lord Glanely), 3 yrs, 7st. 6lb. ..... G. Richards 0
Stockcross (Mr. H. C. Sutton), 4 yrs, 7st. 5lb. .. J. Dines 0
Truncheon (Mr. F. W. Horlock), 3 yrs, 7st. 2lb. (car. 7st. 3lb.) ..... R. Perryman 0
Prince Julius (Mr. A. K. Macomber), 3 yrs, 7st. (car. 7st. 1lb.) ..... T. Lowrey 0
Alight (Mr. A. de Rothschild), 4 yrs, 7st. .. B. Lynch 0

(Winner trained by H. Lowe, at Ashdown)

STARTING PRICES.—3 to 1 agst Le Voleur, 6 to 1 Servus, 7 to 1 Baytown, 10 to 1 each Poor Man and Alight, 100 to 8 Sir Joshua, 100 to 7 each Promptitude and Truncheon, 100 to 6 each Oletta, Boldero, Glorious Devon, and Stockcross, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 84s. 6d.; places, 22s. 9d., 16s. 6d., 10s. Total win pool, 17,014 units; total place pool, 9,947 units.

Won by a length; three-quarters of a length separated second and third. Truncheon was fourth and Stockcross last.

3.5 (3.7).—The **CHADDESDEN PLATE**, a high-weight handicap of 1,000 sovs. Six furlongs (straight).

AFRICORN, b g, by Corn Kale—Vale of Shanganagh (Lord Grimthorpe), 3 yrs, 7st. 3lb. .. B. Rook 1
RED QUEEN, ch f, by Prince Galahad—Machila (Mr. C. Sneyd), 4 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... Smith 2
EASTER GIFT, b g, by Argosy—Polmon Avril (Mrs. A. B. Cornelius), 6 yrs, 7st. 11lb. (car. 7st. 4lb.) ..... J. Sirett 3
Gay Light (Mrs. D. Crossman), 4 yrs, 9st. 2lb. ..... H. Jones 0
Poor Lad (Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen), 3 yrs, 9st. ..... H. Wragg 0
Sea Monarch (Sir A. Butt), 4 yrs, 8st. 13lb. .. F. Lane 0
Grandilloron (Lord Glanely), 6 yrs, 8st. ..... G. Richards 0
Triptych (Lord H. de Walden), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Taffan (Mr. W. H. Thorpe), 5 yrs, 8st. 1lb. .. G. Baines 0
Gamesome (Mr. G. D. Smith), 4 yrs, 7st. 13lb. ..... T. Weston 0
Scarlet Fly (Mr. R. R. Jeffery), 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. ..... P. Evans 0
Glanreef (Mr. J. C. Lund), 5 yrs, 7st. 9lb. .. S. Wragg 0
Moonstruck (Mr. F. Darling), 5 yrs, 7st. 7lb. .. F. Fox 0
Konda (Mr. A. Sevastopulo), 4 yrs, 7st. 7lb. .. J. Dines 0
Bewinged (Colonel B. Fitzgerald), 6 yrs, 6st. 11lb. ..... A. Smirke 0
Ash Plant (Mr. J. Baylis), 6 yrs, 6st. 9lb. ..... T. McCaffery 0

(Winner trained by Bazley, at Malton)

STARTING PRICES.—15 to 2 agst Glanreef, 8 to 1 Gamesome, 9 to 1 each Sea Monarch, Grandilloron, and Scarlet Fly, 10 to 1 each Africorn and Poor Lad, 100 to 9 Gay Light, 100 to 8 each Taffan, Easter Gift, and Ash Plant, 100 to 7 each Red Queen and Triptych, 25 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 42s.; places, 12s., 9s. 3d., 8s. 6d. Total win pool, 10,932 units; total place pool, 6,996 units.

Won by four lengths; a short head separated second and third. Triptych was fourth and Scarlet Fly last.

3.30 (3.31).—The **QUARNDON MAIDEN PLATE** of 150 sovs. Straight mile.

STARBOARD LIGHT, ch f, by Captain Cuttle—Peppermint (Sir V. Sassoon), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... C. Ray 1
KNIGHT ERRANT, b g, by Gay Crusader—My Ladylove (Mr. W. M. G. Singer), 3 yrs, 8st. 5lb. ..... T. Weston 0
LOP EAR, b f, by Polops—Slave Market (Mrs. V. D. Sainsbury), 3 yrs, 9st. 1lb. ..... H. Wragg 3
Fairy Story (His Majesty), 4 yrs, 9st. 4lb. .. J. Childs 0
Charger (Sir C. Hyde), 3 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... F. Fox 0
King's Writ (Mr. F. de Moleyns), 4 yrs, 9st. 4lb. ..... T. Taylor 0

(Winner trained by C. Waugh, at Newmarket)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Charger, 4 to 1 each agst Lop Ear and Knight Errant, 8 to 1 Fairy Story, 20 to 1 Starboard Light, 33 to 1 agst King's Writ.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 23s.; places, 10s. 9d., 5s. Total win pool, 6,884 units; total place pool, 2,774 units.

Won by a head; a short head separated second and third. Charger was fourth and King's Writ last.

TOTALISATOR DAILY DOUBLE

GREENLAND and NOTICE BOARD.—Dividend, £922. Pool, £1,480; six winning tickets.

## OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.—Weary Willy, at 4.30 p.m. on Thursday.

WOOLLEY NURSERY HANDICAP (MANCHESTER).—Pinnacle.

MANCHESTER ENGAGEMENTS.—Berkeley Bridge, Warwick Stereleigh (Hawthorn Hill).—St. Germaine.

CHEPSTOW ENGAGEMENTS.—Doldrums, Philisher.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Royal Delight, Edzelaw, Starweed, John Pritchard, Tetrafoil, Invitation.

## GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

DERBY

(2s. UNIT STAKE AND WINNINGS)

1.0.—Marco Polo. WIN 10s. 3d., PLACE 4s.; Sylvan Call, PLACE 10s. 3d.; Snoops, PLACE 11s.

1.30.—Polyphant. WIN 8s. 3d., PLACE 3s. 3d.; Detriment, PLACE 9s. 9d.; What Joy, PLACE 24s.

2.0.—Greenland. WIN 53s. 9d., PLACE 12s. 9d.; Hurstmonceux, PLACE 6s. 3d.; Last of the Lenas colt, PLACE 17s. 6d.

2.35.—Notice Board. WIN 49s. 3d., PLACE 12s. 6d.; Boldero, PLACE 10s. 6d.; Promptitude, PLACE 3s. 3d.

3.5.—Africorn. WIN 17s. 3d., PLACE 5s. 3d.; Red Queen, PLACE 6s.; Easter Gift, PLACE 11s.

3.30.—Starboard Light. WIN 20s.; PLACE 9s. 9d.; Knight Errant, PLACE 5s. 3d.

## ICE HOCKEY

Great Britain will meet Germany in the second of the series of international ice hockey matches at the Ice-Drome, Hammersmith, this evening. The start is at 8.15. Germany won the first match at Hove on Thursday, and some changes have been made in the British team.

The teams will be:—

GREAT BRITAIN.—V. G. E. Gardner (London Lions), goal; R. M. Seton (London Lions) and F. Gaynor (Prince's), defence; P. Fay (United Services), L. Meiland (London Lions), J. C. P. Magwood (London Lions) (captain), F. W. Finchin (United Services), L. J. Bonnycastle (Oxford University), and R. H. Fawcett (Cambridge University), attacks.

GERMANY.—E. Linke, goal; H. Holsboer (captain) and A. Heinrich, defence; E. Bonner, G. Jannes, R. Ball, H. Ball, F. Reichenheim, G. Kusmatis, attacks, A. Korf and C. Ball (spare).

## CHEPSTOW RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The **WYE VALLEY HURDLE RACE** of 80 sovs.; for three-year-olds. One mile and a half.

LUPERCA, b f, by Hurstwood—Cantelupe (Mr. G. D. Smith), 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 1
MISSING RING, br g, by Essexford or King David—Lacquer (Mr. D. Harrison), 10st. 2lb. ..... E. C. Brown 2
SKRINKLE BAY, br f, by Essexford or King David—Lacquer (Mr. D. Harrison), 10st. 2lb. ..... O. Thomas 3
Also ran:—Mount Oliver (G. Hardy), Carabas (S. Ingham), Monte Flume (G. Wilson).

(Winner trained by Rimell, at Kinnersley)

STARTING PRICES.—2 to 1 agst Luperca, 5 to 2 Missing Ring, 3 to 1 Mount Oliver, 5 to 1 Carabas, 10 to 1 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 3s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 9d. Total win pool, 810 units; total place pool, 539 units.

Won by a length and a half; half a length separated second and third.

1.30 (1.30).—The **ST. ANDREWS SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 80 sovs. Two miles.

FAIRFIELD, br g, by Crenagate—Jujube (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Stott 1
WHITE CARGO, b g, by Volta—Only Girl (Mr. J. Pendarves), 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Parvin 2
BRUFF BATTLE, b g, by Battle-axe, dam by Succoth (Mr. P. J. Arm), aged, 10st. ..... J. Cooke 3
Also ran:—Rathory (D. Morgan), Rare Sort (Owner), Side Glance (M. Morris), Angelo II. (J. Hamey).

(Winner trained by P. Dennis, at Wrexham)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on White Cargo, 4 to 1 agst Rathory, 5 to 1 Fairfield, 10 to 1 each Rare Sort and Angelo II., 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 7s. 9d.; places, 3s. 6d., 3s. Total win pool, 1,566 units; total place pool, 992 units.

Won by four lengths; a bad third.

2.0 (1.59).—The **ROSS SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 80 sovs. Two miles.

ATTEMPT, ch g, by Attalus—Drogheda (Mr. C. C. Williams), aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... W. Speck 1
SOLIHULL, b m, by Regal—Panusha (Mrs. E. Strong), 6 yrs, 12st. 2lb. .. W. Parvin 2
SUMMER NIGHT, b g, by Roseland—Dark Lane (Mr. D. Faber), 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... G. Hardy 3

(Winner trained by D. Harrison, at Tenby)

STARTING PRICES.—5 to 4 on Attempt, 6 to 4 agst Solihull, 10 to 1 agst Summer Night.

TOTALISATOR PRICE.—Win dividend, 6s. 6d. Total win pool, 1,168 units.

Won by two lengths; the same distance separated second and third.

2.30 (2.34).—The **LYSAGHT AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 80 sovs. Three miles.

MUSTER, br m, by Rhodesian—Zena (Mr. B. Ancil), aged, 11st. ..... Owner 1
DUPLICATOR, b g, by Glasgerion or Count Anthony—Rustigate (Mr. G. K. Barker), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... Owner 2
DELARUE, b g, by St. Dunstan—Rose Amber (Mr. J. B. Snow), aged, 12st. ..... Mr. T. A. Watt 3
Also ran:—Ibstock (Owner), Cairbre (Mr. R. Harding).

(Winner trained by Ancil, at Bicester)

STARTING PRICES.—6 to 4 agst Delarue, 2 to 1 Muster, 7 to 2 Ibstock, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 6s.; places, 4s., 6s. 9d. Total win pool, 1,554 units; total place pool, 1,036 units.

Won by six lengths; 10 lengths separated second and third.

3.0 (3.0).—The **HUGHES-MORGAN HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 100 sovs. Two miles.

FIRERAISER, b g, by Dynamo—Thunderstone (Lord Allendale), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... G. Pellerin 1
SCARLET STRIPES, b or br h, by My Prince—Moudon (Mr. R. Power), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... J. Hamey 2
TIDENHAM, b g, by Sir Berkeley—Long Trail (Mrs. A. R. Anderson), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... W. Stott 3
Also ran:—Dove's Pride (W. Speck), Herewith (D. Williams), Baco (S. Ingham), Passing Cloud (Owner).

(Winner trained by R. Gordon, at Wroughton)

STARTING PRICES.—Evens Fireraiser, 4 to 1 agst Baco, 7 to 1 each Scarlet Stripes and Dove's Pride, 8 to 1 Tidenham, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

TOTALISATOR PRICES.—Win dividend, 31s. 9d.; places, 13s. 3d., 6s., 6s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,735 units; total place pool, 6,631 units.

Won by a head; five lengths separated second and third.

# Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

## GOLF

### THE SPRING IN THE SHAFT

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

It is now as near as may be a year since the steel shaft came to bring bright hopes, some of which have since proved fallacious, into the drab lives of golfers. I will not touch on any of the results of this revolution save one—namely, that many people, especially those advancing in years, find themselves to-day playing with more springy shafts than they would once have deemed either decent or possible.

A shaft that had much spring in it, especially if that spring was perceptible, as the saying is, under the hands, seemed to most of us dangerously fascinating but emphatically not respectable. It gave us a thrill in the waggling but beyond the waggling point we did not as a rule go; we felt sure that sooner or later the club would get us into trouble and so we turned our backs on the too seductive adventure. Occasionally we could not help ourselves. At one period during the War the only driver I could lay hands on gave me at first the sensation of a lump of lead attached to the end of a piece of string. Being now a civilian I should say that I stole it; being then, by courtesy, a soldier, I should have said that I "wangled" or, alternatively, "scrounged" it from the Red Cross. Having no other club I mastered its flexibilities with some success, but ungratefully gave it up when peace brought me a more orthodox weapon. To-day, since our lawgivers have made steel respectable, springiness is no longer disreputable; in consequence, many of us have found that a little more "music" in the shaft makes the game pleasanter and easier, and has not, in the manner of some perilous drug, any subtly evil after-effects. It may be that we have learned to go slower and "wait for the head," or it may be the absence of "torsion," although I am not exactly aware what torsion may be. At any rate, the agreeable fact remains, and we have now become so well used to it as to think little about it.

That first flirtation with steel a year ago was memorable and delightful, but I have lately had a still more exciting adventure with wood. It possessed some of the elements of the spy drama in which there is some tremendous master-spy who has no name but only an initial or a number. Alternatively it gave me a delicious "Treasure Island" sensation of sailing away under sealed orders for an unnamed destination. There is a thrill in anonymity, and this wood had no name. It was brought home by a famous forester from "somewhere in Africa," and was passed on through mysterious people with initials and numbers to me. The forester himself, I was told, did not know its name, but he could lead me blindfold to the secret spot where it grew. I looked at it with as knowing an air as I could muster, bent it gingerly, and took it away with me hidden as far as possible under my great-coat. There was no reason whatever for hiding it, but to do so seemed better in keeping with the spy drama. By devious and romantic paths through the woods I then took it to a professional friend and told him to make me a club of it.

The club was duly made and the maker said rather dubiously that he had left the shaft as thick as possible. I took the club in a tremulous grasp and felt as if I were waggling a snake. It writhed and shivered under my hands in the most astonishing way—half alluring and half repellent. I felt that if I did not hold it tightly it would wriggle out of my grip, out of the door, down the steps, and disappear into the jungle. Seizing it firmly, therefore, I returned to a secluded spot where I could drive down hill with the wind behind me. Then trying to think simultaneously of the beautiful drowsiness of Mr. Bobby Jones's swing, the firmness of Miss Wethered's left arm, the stillness of Taylor's feet, and several other things, I commended my soul to heaven and let fly. Away went the ball, no farther than does any other ball when I hit it, but quite straight and with an intoxicating sensation which, as the exhausted reviewer says of a novel, "defies analysis." Two or three more shots with it were likewise quite successful, but the effect on my other clubs was alarming, for the old and trusty driving iron felt like some alien walking-stick, at once stiff as a barge-pole and light as a feather.

The serpentine club must be put away lest all the other ones in the bag, resenting the intruder on trade union principles, go permanently on strike. Perhaps, however, it can serve a useful purpose by being kept not to play with but purely for practice swings. The Americans have invented a club which is not so much like a club as a whip. It is used to teach the beginner to be conscious, throughout the swing, of the head of the club and to wait for it. That is a lesson which every golfer might well try to relearn at intervals as long as he lives, and this club of mine would not have been torn in vain from its secret grove in Africa if only it could teach it to its owner. As it cannot be a player it had better be a critic, for, as Mr. Pickwick beautifully remarked of Mr. Winkle's shooting, "it has somehow or other happened, from time immemorial, that many of the best and ablest philosophers, who have been perfect lights of science in matters of theory, have been wholly unable to reduce them to practice."

### TO-DAY'S UNIVERSITY MATCHES

ADDISCOMBE V. OXFORD UNIVERSITY
ADDISCOMBE.—T. A. Torrance, R. W. Hartley, W. G. Brownlow, W. A. Powell, Bernard Darwin, D. H. Fish, F. W. H. Wesser, L. Evelyn Jones, G. A. Williamson, R. Goodall, T. Le Cron, and M. C. Bradley.
OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—F. R. Gibson (Trinity), J. R. Kerr (Wadham), C. Sweeny (Wadham), J. W. Adams (Balliol), H. Schofiel (Balliol), R. G. Lessford (Pembroke), S. Schofiel (Christ Church), A. B. Miller (Wadham), G. A. Lovelay (Magdalen), R. H. Moe (Trinity), A. F. Becher (New College), and A. G. Robinson (Queen's).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY V. THE LEAGUE
THE LEAGUE.—T. A. Bourn, R. E. C. Butterworth, E. Martin-Smith, R. H. de Montmorency, R. H. Oppenheimer, C. F. Perrott, R. L. S. Sykes, R. M. Thal, F. H. Waters, and T. F. Whitaker.

### INTER-HOSPITAL CUP

Guy's Hospital beat St. Bartholomew's Hospital in the semi-final round of the Inter-Hospital Cup at Oxhey by seven matches to five.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

| GUY'S | | ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S | |
|---|---|---|---|
| P. H. Lomax and W. Lewis | 0 | C. M. Carr and G. D. Weed (1 hole) | 1 |
| H. B. Thornton and H. Cameron | 0 | J. Greaves and R. K. Hole (2 holes) | 1 |
| R. A. Weichsel and G. O. Jolly (at the 19th) | 1 | A. N. Cutlack and L. J. W. Wilson and W. D. Kendrick (4 and 3) | 0 |
| | 1 | White | 0 |
| Total .. .. | 2 | Total .. .. | 2 |

SINGLES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. Lewis (2 holes) | 1 | C. M. Carr | 0 |
| H. Cameron | 0 | G. D. Weed (5 and 4) | 1 |
| H. B. Thornton (2 holes) | 1 | J. J. Evans | 0 |
| R. A. Weichsel (2 holes) | 1 | A. N. Cutlack | 0 |
| P. W. Fisher (2 and 1) | 1 | R. K. Hole | 0 |
| P. H. Lomax | 0 | J. Greaves (4 and 3) | 1 |
| W. D. Kendrick (3 and 2) | 1 | W. Wilson | 0 |
| G. O. Jolly | 0 | H. D. White (1 hole) | 1 |
| Total .. .. | 5 | Total .. .. | 3 |

In a ladies' inter-team match at Sandy Lodge, on Thursday, the home side beat Royal Mid Surrey by four games to three.

Teams representing the Manchester and District and the West Yorkshire Alliances met in a Singles and Foursomes match over the course of the Manchester Club at Hopwood Park on Thursday, when the Yorkshire players won by 21 points to 15 on the day's play.

A fine dace of 1lb. has been caught in the Rib, a Hertfordshire stream, and the fish is being preserved.

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

### THE UNIVERSITY FIFTEENS IN LONDON

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Both University Fifteens will be playing on a London ground this afternoon, Oxford at Twickenham and Cambridge at the Rectory Field.

This clash of fixtures will be regretted by many people, even though there is little doubt which is the real test game of the two. So far this season Blackheath have been remarkably unsuccessful, in spite of their possession of a capable pack of forwards. They have, indeed, done so badly that the back division has been reorganized, and, except for the full-back and stand-off half-back, positions completely altered. Cambridge may find the Self-denying Ordinance in force at the Rectory Field, for Blackheath will play a team very different from that which, among other disasters, was outplayed at Oxford last Saturday. G. S. Hoghton, a young player who has distinguished himself more than once in county football, will play in the centre, and W. Webber, whose fine physique and quickness singled him out among the Devon backs at Bristol a few weeks ago, is another choice. It is not certain whether C. D. Aarvold will be able to take his place on the wing.

At forward there is no such reason for drastic changes in the Blackheath team, and the Cambridge pack, like that of Oxford, may find their weaknesses in the tight scrummages as much under review after the match as their virtues in the loose. Both University packs should be tried out against a well-drilled Bristol eight.

The task before Oxford at Twickenham is primarily to show a much better defence in the centre than Cambridge did against the Harlequins a month ago. The inability to mark and tackle J. E. Hutton virtually cost Cambridge 21 points in as many minutes. There also was the failure to wear down by solid scrummaging a fast and keen Harlequin pack. The Oxford forwards have plenty in weight and a first-class man to lead them in S. J. Hofmeyr, but they are not yet a Pack. Oxford, of course, have decided, very wisely, to make attack their first principle, and, if P. C. Mims, the New Zealander, is able to play up to his reputation in his first serious match and C. F. Cardale is well enough served, the Oxford attack may be as effective as that of Cambridge. In any case, the Oxford fifteen may be relied upon to make a big effort to win a match that will have a moral as well as a material effect upon the prospects of the University match. The form shown at full back by J. A. Adamson, who was the victim of a singularly unfortunate injury at the start of the season, also will be watched.

## FIXTURES AND TEAMS

### COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRKENHEAD PARK.—CHESHIRE V. CUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND.—T. Gray (Aspatria), back; G. Valentine (Workington), G. Thompson (Carlisle), and A. Johnson (Kendal), three-quarter backs; I. C. Bendall (St. Bees), and G. Webster (United Services), half-backs; E. Jordon (Kendal), S. Rose (Carlisle), T. M. Lawson (Workington), H. Cavaghan (Old Millhillians), G. R. Holm (Kendal), A. Young (Workington), J. H. Hill (Moray), forwards.

HALIFAX.—YORKSHIRE V. LANCASHIRE
YORKSHIRE.—A. Todd (Bedford (Headingley), back; A. L. Novis (Headingley), J. R. Kaye (Headingley), W. S. Malir (Otley), and L. A. Booth (Heading-ley), three-quarter backs; D. Bradley (Morley), and F. Williams (Headingley), half-backs; A. Batson (Otley), J. Sinton (Headingley), J. Eastwood (Hal-fax), J. Turner (Ilkley), C. Chalcroft (Halifax), R. Bolton (Wakefield), N. Hipps (Harrogate), and H. Wilkinson (Halifax), forwards.

WESTOE.—DURHAM V. NORTHUMBERLAND
DURHAM.—H. A. Clayton Greene (Sunderland), back; J. R. Greer (Hartlepool Rovers), R. Aarvold (West Hartlepool), C. D. Aarvold (Headingley), and A. C. Harrison (HartsEpool Rovers), three-quarter backs; J. Nicholson (Sunderland), and G. P. Goldson (Armstrong College), half-backs; G. Roddham (Whitston Velcans), J. Taylor (North Durham), W. McLaren (Durham City), V. B. Allan (Sunderland), S. Olsen (Hartlepool Rovers), N. Glenny (Hartlepool Rovers), J. Carruthers (Westoe), and F. Nicholson (North Durham), forwards.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—H. C. Catcheside (Percy Park), back; G. Simpson (Armstrong College), H. P. Old (Old Novocastrians), T. B. Bland (Tynedale), and R. B. Horsley (Gosforth), three-quarter backs; G. Taylor (Gosforth), and R. N. Allan (Gosforth), half-backs; A. R. B. Polson (Old Novocastrians), P. Houk (Gosforth), A. S. Webster (Gateshead Fell), D. R. Cawood (Old Novocastrians), T. O. Redpath (Rosslyn Park), H. Thornton (Northern), W. Mayhew (Rockcliff), and S. Carter (Gosforth), forwards.

### OTHER MATCHES

TWICKENHAM.—HARLEQUINS V. OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2.45)
HARLEQUINS.—E. S. Waring, back; J. C. Gibbs, J. R. Cole, J. E. Hutton, and J. S. R. Reeve, three-quarter backs; H. C. Laird and C. C. McCreight, half-backs; P. W. Adams, E. J. Sewell, A. E. C. Prescott, G. B. Coghlan, P. E. Dunkley, H. L. Price, D. H. Duder, and E. A. Hamilton-Hill, forwards.
OXFORD.—A. Adamson (Durham and Keble), back; P. C. Mims (New Zealand and Balliol), J. A. Bain (Tonbridge and Brasenose), T. M. Hart (Strathallan and Brasenose), and C. F. Cardale (Durham and St. Edmund Hall), three-quarter backs; W. Robson (Cardiff High School and Brasenose) and K. N. Lamport (Sydney University and Balliol), half-backs; S. J. Hofmeyr (New Town University) and I University Colleges), W. A. H. Druitt (Edinburgh Academy and Oriel), C. V. Shillito (Taunton and Wadham), W. E. Henley (Otago and New Colleges), R. B. McGibbon (Fettes and Corpus), D. H. Swayne (Bromsgrove and Worcester), P. D. Howard (Mill Hill and Wadham), and A. G. Cridlan (Uppingham and Worcester), forwards.

BLACKHEATH V. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (2.45)
BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back; T. Preston, G. S. Hoghton, W. Webber, and C. D. Aarvold or H. C. Catcheside, three-quarter backs; C. C. Bishop and E. B. Pope, half-backs; H. H. C. Withers, M. S. Bennett, T. E. H. Charsley, E. H. Black, K. J. McIntyre, W. E. Tucker, G. N. Wentworth, and G. Laws, forwards.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.—D. M. Parry (Merchant Taylors and St. Catharine's), back; R. W. Sneddle (Durham and St. Catharine's), J. A. Talient (Sherborne and Clare), G. C. Dawson (Radley and Pembroke), and C. C. Tanner (Cheltenham and Pembroke), three-quarter backs; E. P. Pope (Uppingham and Clare) and J. H. L. Phillips (Weymouth and Trinity Hall), half-backs; J. J. A. Embleton (St. Paul's and Caius), D. M. Marr (Fettes and Caius), G. E. Valentine (Bishop's Stortford and St. Catharine's), C. H. Williams (Bedford Modern and Emmanuel), A. A. Ramsay (Harrow and Trinity Hall), H. B. L. Johnstone (Christ's College, New Zealand, and St. Catharine's), D. H. Duder (Eastbourne and Pembroke), and T. G. Morton (Bedford and Caius), forwards.

HERNE HILL.—LONDON WELSH V. LONDON HOSPITAL
LONDON WELSH.—Eldryd Jones, back; W. T. Lewis, T. J. Davies, Rs. Thomas, and A. H. Jones, three-quarter backs; W. S. Lewis and W. Powell, half-backs; R. V. Howell, R. Ellis, W. A. J. Thomas, I. Morgan, R. H. Garbett, R. Jones, T. P. M. Lewis, and M. H. Evans, forwards.
LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. R. Thompson, back; J. V. O'Sullivan, M. Snipper, M. Disney, and E. J. Currant, three-quarter backs; H. Sampson and E. G. Lewis, half-backs; T. Tompkins, M. A. Lewis, R. L. H. Townsend, J. P. Reidy, T. F. B. Noble, R. C. Percival, A. J. F. Coetzee (captain), and R. Barnes, forwards.

RICHMOND.—RICHMOND V. LONDON SCOTTISH (2.45)
RICHMOND.—F. Hemming, back; W. H. Chapman, W. N. S. Hoare, C. P. M. Green, and John Wright, three-quarter backs; R. Burgess and R. T. Priest, half-backs; R. A. Stopforth, J. H. V. Hall, A. E. S. Charles, R. G. S. Hobbs, R. L. Wallace, J. Durr, D. W. C. Parsons, and E. V. Howes, forwards.
LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back; I. S. Smith, E. L. Henderson, A. Geddes, and C. E. W. Macintosh, three-quarter backs; A. C. C. Miers and G. Mclaren, half-backs; J. M. Roughead, A. F. Mcleod, K. M. Wright, R. R. F. Mackenzan, D. H. Simson, J. W. Dryburgh, R. S. Walker, and J. C. Miller, forwards.

MOTSPUR PARK.—LONDON IRISH V. DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (3.0)
LONDON IRISH.—G. M. Ievers, back; T. W. King, J. Sansom, F. A. Hobbs, and J. Coote, three-quarter backs; L. N. Reid and D. C. King, half-backs; W. R. Collis, W. Morgan, H. E. Anderson, S. McClean, V. Berry, M. D. Smith, I. M. B. Stuart, and G. S. Batty, forwards.

CHISWICK.—ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL V. STREATHAM (3.0)
ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—T. H. Wilson, back; L. T. Bond, C. W. Crimmen, C. J. F. Pearson, and R. T. Norman, three-quarter backs; J. H. Caverhill and P. S. Luffman, half-backs; E. J. Goldsmith, R. G. B. Gilbert, W. D. F. Lytle, R. J. Niven, D. P. de Villiars, T. D. F. Money, E. E. Saunders, and H. J. Childs, forwards.

KERSAL.—MANCHESTER V. LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY
MANCHESTER.—J. Leech, back; D. Duck, L. J. O'Reilly, C. T. B. Lugh, and H. A. Gaddum, three-quarter backs; J. W. Barclay and J. A. Woolley, half-backs; Dr. A. C. Gillies, W. Hughes, M. C. Layton, A. H. Walker, T. A. Bell, K. J. Massey, J. Kendal, and R. Hudson, forwards.

NORBURY.—WESTMINSTER BANK V. UNITED SERVICES, PORTSMOUTH
WESTMINSTER BANK.—W. D. Hodder, back; H. L. Skinner, G. F. Nichols, A. T. Young, and F. J. Lewes, three-quarter backs; C. Coombe and N. E. Fisher, half-backs; F. Bradford, H. W. Gilbert, L. Hodder, M. B. Helder, F. B. Helder, E. D. Hobbs, W. B. Wright, and R. Wells, forwards.
WARLINGHAM.—WARLINGHAM V. GUY'S HOSPITAL "A"
WARLINGHAM.—W. J. Howard, back; C. Lowen, J. Turnbull, T. Gray, and C. Dawkes, three-quarter backs; H. Slade and G. Drabble, half-backs; T. Bass, G. Morse, T. Hastings, J. Slade, C. Cawthorne, H. Underhill, J. Hoare, and G. Hemmant, forwards.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—STRATFORD V. CIVIL SERVICE (3.0)
CIVIL SERVICE.—A. G. White, back; C. Thompson, F. D. Hopkins, I. John, and C. A. Groom, three-quarter backs; A. G. Lewis and J. T. Davies, half-backs; A. Beard, M. G. Kirk, H. A. Cherry, W. D. Kirkham, R. E. Patterson, Mr. Davies, A. E. Keens, and E. M. Mannasseh, forwards.

ASHBURTON.—LIVERPOOL V. SALE (2.45)
LIVERPOOL.—G. S. Easton, back; R. H. Hooper, J. M. Bryce Smith, P. J. Mayberry, and H. R. L. Prothero, three-quarter backs; E. L. Prothero and G. B. Pearce, half-backs; A. F. Biskiston, W. K. Crawford, L. G. Ladlow, J. S. Rose, P. Howard, F. H. Horricks, W. S. Hulme, and T. B. Roberts, forwards.
CREAM.—SUTTON V. LEAMINGTON (2.30)
SUTTON.—R. H. Younghusband, back; R. H. Letts, T. H. Tilling, J. Pigrott, and F. A. Ford, three-quarter backs; Dr. Tregoning and Mr. W. Phillips, half-backs; P. Potter, J. S. Pickard, H. Tansterne, G. E. Grace, R. S. Bronshead, G. A. V. Archer, F. O. Robeon, and F. O. Hope (captain), forwards.
CLIFFORD BRIDGE.—CLIFFORD BRIDGE V. EDGWARE (2.0)
EDGWARE.—J. Nash, back; L. Scully, W. G. Archer, T. Mahoney, and E. W. T. Evans, three-quarter backs; W. Davies and C. Williams, half-backs; G. Winterbourne, E. Moss, T. W. Daniel, E. Oliver, S. C. Howard, C. Browning, W. Murphy, and C. S. Mitchell, forwards.
NEW BECKENHAM.—LLOYDS BANK V. WEST HERTS
LLOYDS BANK.—A. Todd, back; R. L. Crisp, J. Hood, H. E. Taylor, and A. G. King, three-quarter backs; R. L. Elvin and E. S. Keyworth, half-backs; M. G. R. Wite, L. C. Ritchie, L. W. Dingley, F. King, Goldsmith, Bentley, R. W. Simeson, H. E. Holl, and H. G. Parr (captain), forwards.
CHATHAM.—UNITED SERVICES V. WASPS
UNITED SERVICES.—F. P. M. Dawson, back; E. Powell, J. Harris, D. C. B. Bond, and R. L. Crisp, three-quarter backs; E. L. Marsh-Kellett and J. R. C. Hamilton, half-backs; J. de V. Hunt, T. Wright, R. J. D. Maddock, W. West, G. A. Pearce, F. O. Patch, S. D. Roper, and R. A. O. Bunny, forwards.
WASPS.—J. Saunders, back; R. Y. Stevens, E. C. R. Hopkins, J. W. Bruford, and D. C. Meadows, three-quarter backs; J. Cooke and R. G. Craven, half-backs; O. B. Ranse, H. Powell, W. F. Cartmell, J. G. Wigley, N. Compton, J. V. Broughton, F. Gilder, and E. M. Sawyer, forwards.
TEDDINGTON.—SOUTH AMERICAN BANKS V. L.C.C. (2.45)
L.C.C.—J. W. V. Cudd, back; M. Phillips, A. Thompson, J. P. Porter, and W. J. Griffiths, three-quarter backs; L. West and W. J. Dixon, half-backs; F. V. Cole, S. P. Lacey, W. L. Whitaker, G. S. Tunmar, E. James, C. A. Hudson, R. C. Gell, and J. M. Miller forwards.

WELWYN.—MID HERTS V. TOC H (3.0)
Toc H.—D. B. Batchelar, back; J. Maller, G. W. Rowland, J. F. Austin, and H. B. Arber (captain), three-quarter backs; W. L. Odam and R. S. Paterson, half-backs; H. McKee, J. C. Tutte, G. Batchelar, A. T. Cooper, H. A. Tuttle, W. J. Webster, E. A. Howe, and G. K. Tattersall, forwards.

OSTERLEY.—ARTISTS' RIFLES V. BEDFORD MODERN SCHOOL
ARTISTS' RIFLES.—F. G. Livingstone, back; A. W. Reid, G. G. Withers, W. F. Hoare, and M. W. Patterson, three-quarter backs; W. Thyne and N. L. Kelly, half-backs; C. G. Darby-Bentley, W. H. Worton, G. W. Coster, L. P. Candler (captain), E. F. Stanton, L. K. Sweet, A. G. Cook, and E. J. Morley, forwards.

ESHER.—ESHER V. STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (3.0)
ESHER.—J. Caldwell, back; M. Roberts, J. C. White, J. D. Heath, and L. O. Woodward, three-quarter backs; J. Carter and L. Marsden, half-backs; T. R. Green, H. L. Hunter (captain), O. Isaac, A. E. Nicol, G. W. Sherrard, F. Weller, V. P. Brooks, and A. L. Hunking, forwards.

PINNER.—H.A.C. V. R.M.C. (SANDHURST) (3.0)
H.A.C.—G. P. Smith, back; G. F. Cooke, R. Talbot, R. Spence, and G. Emery, three-quarter backs; R. W. Gleed and R. E. Carey, half-backs; J. F. Sheppard, J. McDermid, A. B. Lea, C. J. Wilson, D. K. Rigby, C. H. Sylvester, A. R. Danks, and E. P. V. Lawson, forwards.

ALDERSHOT.—1ST BN., DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT V. UPPER CLAPTON
UPPER CLAPTON.—J. Roberts, back; G. E. Wells, N. H. Cullen, M. S. Robinson, and N. M. Clarke-Lane (captain), three-quarter backs; G. R. Phillips and M. Pagella, half-backs; C. West, E. F. Noel, E. E. Blacker, H. C. Steere, F. Wey, F. Pagella, J. F. Turck, and R. Fitch, forwards.

GUILDFORD.—GUILDFORD V. DORKING (3.0)
GUILDFORD.—H. Rothwell, back; R. Peatfield, G. W. Swayne, J. G. Starnes, and D. V. Roderick, three-quarter backs; H. J. Rose and L. Gilbert, half-backs; J. H. F. Kenning, J. A. MacDonald, J. C. Johson, T. B. Waugh, G. P. Brewer, N. McG. Burns, V. Jillard, and R. T. C. Rice, forwards.
CAMBRIDGE.—CAMBRIDGE TOWN V. LEYTONSTONE (3.0)
LEYTONSTONE.—H. E. J. Abbott, back; H. Skinner, F. A. Willmore, E. W. Carroll, and A. J. Selby, three-quarter backs; W. H. D. Lewis and J. Stock, half-backs; W. J. Turpin, T. Robertson, A. Munden, W. J. Horsnell, H. Whitcomb, R. Bishop, K. S. Hay, and R. F. Davey (captain), forwards.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—TUNBRIDGE WELLS V. MAIDSTONE
MAIDSTONE.—F. F. Haynes, back; F. E. Foreman (captain), L. J. Hedges, T. D. Page, and C. Gowan, three-quarter backs; W. F. Smith and W. Holbrook, half-backs; D. F. Grant, H. Johnson, W. F. Farmer, F. J. White, W. Ayling, S. J. Brice, and M. P. Johnson, forwards.
MOTTINGHAM.—CENTYMCA V. POLYTECHNIC (2.45)
CENTYMCA.—W. James, back; B. Jones, J. Sage, A. Cecil, and H. Price, three-quarter backs; B. Fenton and H. Hughes, half-backs; F. Angell, W. Belloni, S. Bernard, A. Creek (captain), H. Gamble, E. Hiley, G. Payne, and R. Wakefield, forwards.
POLYTECHNIC.—W. E. Molyneux, back; H. Aron, G. Entlebridge, J. Bell, H. C. Howcroft, and R. L. Downes, three-quarter backs; M. C. Wilson and C. Jackson, half-backs; from J. E. Thompson, H. Porter, O. A. Kerensky, A. Abley, N. Clark, T. M. Farkin, D. Macfarlane, R. T. Smith, and S. Hicks, forwards.
CHARLTON.—CHARLTON PARK V. BARCLAY'S BANK (2.30)
CHARLTON PARK.—F. A. T. Jones, back; W. H. Graham, F. R. Bailey, L. Leigh, and J. E. C. Peacock, three-quarter backs; C. Usherwood and G. Polson, half-backs; R. E. Quarterman, J. H. Summer, F. W. Roper, J. I. Whitehead, W. C. Scrivener, L. E. Akhurst, E. D. Vickers, and C. E. Stewart, forwards.

HARROW.—HARROW V. SARACENS (3.0)
HARROW.—W. P. Chenappa, back; P. Bluett, R. L. Holdsworth, and A. G. Elliott-Smith, three-quarter backs; C. S. Woolgar and D. H. Harrison, half-backs; O. Dawkins, W. D. Crosbie, E. D. Tiddy, P. Antrobus, and K. R. Neal (captain), forwards.

STAINES.—STAINES V. L.M.S. RAILWAY (3.0)
STAINES.—L. Moore, back; R. Warner, F. B. T. Simpson, P. W. B. Thompson, and B. R. Virgo, three-quarter backs; R. Shelton (Cornwall), and C. Rose, half-backs; A. Sutherland, R. E. King, H. Bowley, J. R. Halford, D. H. Cassidy, W. Davies, V. Fielder-Smith, and H. F. Maguire, forwards.

NORBURY.—WESTMINSTER BANK EXTRA A V. CUACO
CUACO.—K. O. Lindsay, back; T. Jones, D. G. V. Jeffrey, J. H. Hargreaves, and T. A. Pattrick, three-quarter backs; W. J. Wrangles and E. C. M. Wride, half-backs; A. Cormack, W. R. Myers, S. Preece, E. S. Carlton, H. Russell, R. E. Palmer, D. M. Bishop, and F. J. Bourne, forwards.
BECKENHAM.—BECKENHAM V. LONDON SCOTTISH A (2.45)
BECKENHAM.—H. Girard, back; J. I. Davis, R. Hoghton, E. P. Hindley, and J. Bell, three-quarter backs; D. O. Feeny and F. A. Feeny, half-backs; J. B. Forster, K. Squire, J. Bush, S. Harper, G. S. Cries, R. Martin, W. M. Denham, and F. J. Fuller, forwards.
EDGWARE.—SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS V. ROYAL DENTAL AND CHARING CROSS HOSPITALS (2.45)
SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.—S. Crowther-Smith, back; S. F. Dorendeau, A. C. Bull, and W. Shone, three-quarter backs; A. M. Elliott and A. F. Bennett, half-backs; B. S. Roberson, C. P. Dracoulis, K. H. Jenkins, R. Hankinson, B. J. Kingsford, J. Scurr, R. Tobitt, and D. H. Smith, forwards.
DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. Bristol (3.0).
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Swansea (3.0).
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Bridgend (3.15).
NEWPORT.—Newport v. Pontypool (3.0).
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Plymouth Albion.
NEATH.—Neath v. Skewen.
PENARTH.—Penarth v. Pontypool.
PORTSMOUTH.—Services v. Cardiff (2.30).
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Weston-super-Mare v. Bath.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow Academicals v. Royal High School.
GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School v. Watsonians (2.45).

### OLD BOYS' MATCHES

RICHMOND.—ROSSLYN PARK V. OLD MILLHILLIANS (2.45)
ROSSLYN PARK.—J. Hunt, back; F. E. Alston, I. R. McIntosh, R. L. Baker, and A. C. Whitlock, three-quarter backs; W. R. Collins and A. K. Woodcock, half-backs; C. Cooper, C. V. Shillito, A. C. Lusty, F. S. Kendall, R. H. Cooper, R. F. Hilde, E. G. Forbes-Bassett, and E. B. Eason, forwards.
OLD MILLHILLIANS.—G. Clement, back; G. M. Meikle, A. N. Other, R. J. Edwards, and D. C. Carey, three-quarter backs; R. S. Spong and C. E. M. Wiggins, half-backs; forwards (from) W. C. Ramsay, R. J. Metcalfe, J. S. Anderson, J. Johnston, J. Lathorp, L. McLennan, P. D. Childs, J. E. Benham, and E. R. Hancock.
COVENTRY.—COVENTRY V. OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS (3.0)
OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS.—Wynne Williams, back; E. G. Turnbull, L. Bywater, G. E. Buncombe, and J. Spragg, three-quarter backs; H. D. Heck and J. R. Dodgson, half-backs; J. Blumson, F. W. English, J. C. Arnold, K. M. Wilkins, G. E. Worcestershire, P. C. Edwards, R. F. Tebbutt, and E. F. Andrews, forwards.
FAIRLOP.—OLD BLUES V. KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (3.0)
KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—V. F. Hall, back; E. H. P. Lasson, N. S. Taylor, G. B. Davis, and A. Gillett, three-quarter backs; J. H. Easton and A. B. Stokes, half-backs; G. A. Walker, R. D. Harding, J. D. Moore, J. V. Sutton, S. O. Jones, F. J. Platts, R. Thomas, and S. G. Clayton, forwards.
HONOR OAK PARK.—GUY'S HOSPITAL V. OLD LEYSIANS
GUY'S HOSPITAL.—W. Lewis, back; D. E. Ashdown, T. Fichardt, J. E. Glesen, and A. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; Windsor Lewis and R. J. Eustace, half-backs; E. G. Knight, A. Wyatt, D. H. Hodgkinson, C. Robin, T. Morgan, J. R. F. Popplewell, G. F. Lashmore, and H. A. P. Hoghton, forwards.
OLD LEYSIANS.—H. B. Thompson, back; K. B. Kluser, K. N. Hargreaves, W. S. Green, and G. M. Philp, three-quarter backs; R. M. Bate and R. D. Holloway, half-backs; P. B. Smith and W. Holbrook, P. W. E. Holloway, H. S. Hargreaves, J. T. Alliston, A. Lumsden, E. L. Lowry, and D. R. Macpherson, forwards.
GREENWICH.—OLD ALLEYNIANS V. R.N.C. (2.45)
OLD ALLEYNIANS.—E. F. Whiteley, back; J. E. Pettifer, D. H. Frankford, A. S. Davies, and L. W. Simmons, three-quarter backs; E. D. Miller and K. Andrews, half-backs; T. L. Dixon, A. F. Heppenstall, K. J. Stark, R. S. S. Hellier, K. R. Pettifer, G. Bethell-Jones, and F. King, forwards.
THAMES DITTON.—OLD DUNSTONIANS V. OLD PAULINES (2.45)
OLD DUNSTONIANS.—E. J. Edwards, back; R. L. Palmer, E. G. W. Wood, J. W. Womack, and L. J. C. Wheeler, three-quarter backs; E. G. Scott and I. C. Dickenson, half-backs; L. P. Morris, C. J. Greenacre, F. C. Muir, A. H. Waghorn, E. D. Murrell, H. V. Richards, and P. Waller, forwards.
OLD PAULINES.—V. Martinsen, back; R. F. Wise, J. Farrell, J. H. Salmons, and E. A. Low, three-quarter backs; J. B. Maclean and R. W. Baily, half-backs; C. H. Embleton, J. S. H. King, R. Klemin, W. E. Scott, C. H. Dixon, H. B. Nicholls, E. O. H. Thompson, and G. E. Delafield, forwards.
WINCHMORE HILL.—ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL V. OLD CRANLEIGHIANS (2.45)
OLD CRANLEIGHIANS.—H. A. Richardson, back; H. P. Jacob, C. E. J. Lambert, G. T. Collingwood, and H. H. Tinker, three-quarter backs; G. R. K. Lee and J. G. Durnant, half-backs; J. E. Beynon, T. G. Miles, E. R. Kay, D. C. Shuter, A. M. Richardson, P. F. Newbert, and H. T. Mathys, and — Craigie, forwards.
PORTSMOUTH.—UNITED SERVICES V. K.C.S. OLD BOYS (2.45)
K.C.S. OLD BOYS.—D. W. W. Horne, back; A. H. A. Cardew, R. J. Ridgway, J. L. B. Hardwicke, and W. B. Pollard, three-quarter backs; E. Wall and W. G. Williams, three-quarter backs; M. C. F. Hall and J. B. Knight, half-backs; J. Hartley Smith, B. E. Erith, E. E. Hoe, W. S. Rudge, D. Davies, A. N. Todd, G. C. Chamberlain, and G. B. Knight, forwards.
HARPENDEN.—HARPENDEN V. OLD BERKHAMSTEDIANS
HARPENDEN.—R. E. Bent, back; R. W. Pollant, G. P. Ashwell, R. A. Aldred, and F. Whitmore, three-quarter backs; Grywn Rees and F. N. Salisbury, half-backs; B. C. Elliott, B. Wood, R. M. Horner, T. Nott, J. Vine, B. Vine, T. P. Raban (captain), and D. R. Green, forwards.
OLD BERKHAMSTEDIAN.—M. T. Houghton, back; D. G. Reaks, R. C. Edwards, V. A. Acratopulo, and T. H. Moxon, three-quarter backs; C. Carter and S. W. Beckett, half-backs; K. J. Timberlake, E. C. Miller, G. H. Peters, V. M. F. Sheppard, L. S. W. Cranfield, D. S. McKinnell, W. E. W. Jennings, and N. McKinnell, forwards.
CROYDON.—OLD WHITGIFTIANS V. LONDON IRISH
LONDON IRISH.—Lord Mandeville, back; P. A. Gummer, R. A. Barr, F. Buckley, and R. Daly, three-quarter backs; W. O'Connell and William O'Donnell, half-backs; T. R. Whittaker, T. W. West, T. P. Cross, J. W. Wolfe, G. Gray, J. Quinn, B. Donnelly, and M. McQueed, forwards.
HEADSTONE-LANE.—OLD BRIGHTONIANS V. FINCHLEY (2.45)
OLD BRIGHTONIANS.—J. K. T. Earle, back; R. S. Baker, H. R. F. Elliott, J. D. Finnis, and J. B. M. Stableford, three-quarter backs; C. B. Barnard and R. I. P. Shanker, half-backs; S. Jennings, E. H. Stenning, D. H. Foulds, J. R. Abbot, G. A. Wootten, C. B. Manning, C. C. Cameron, and G. W. Summers or G. S. Stephens, forwards.
BRIGHTON.—BRIGHTON V. U.C.S. OLD BOYS
U.C.S. OLD BOYS.—R. W. R. Moore, back; C. E. Rowe, H. Southcliffe, A. Wilson, and A. C. Kelly, L. Appleby, three-quarter backs; G. Mackenzie and R. R. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C. Kelly, L. Whyte, half-backs; C. M. Wilson, D. A. C

# THE IMPRIMAL CONFERENCE

## CLOSING SESSION

### MESSAGE TO THE KING

The final Plenary Session of the Imporial Conference was held in the Reception Room at the Foreign Office yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The following humble address to his Majesty was moved by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Bennett, and passed unanimously:—

To his Majesty the King, Emperor of India.

We, the Prime Ministers and representatives of the Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations, who have been assembled during the past few weeks, desire, at the conclusion of the Conference, again to present our respectful duty to your Majesty.

We pray that under Divine Providence your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen may long be given health and strength to preside over the destinies of all the nations of the Commonwealth, and that the assurance of the devotion and affection of your peoples may support you in this great task.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Bennett and seconded by Mr. Scullin and carried unanimously:—

The Imperial Conference desires to place on record its appreciation of the work accomplished by the chairmen and members of the various committees and sub-committees which have been engaged in the discussion of the various subjects remitted to them.

The Conference is convinced that the detailed study of these subjects in committee has been of very great value, not only in facilitating the work of the Conference, but also in affording an opportunity for establishing closer personal association among those who are engaged in similar work in various parts of the Commonwealth.

The following comprehensive resolution was read by the Chairman and approved:—

Before the meetings of the present Imperial Conference terminate, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and his colleagues desire to place on record the great pleasure which it has given them to welcome in London the Prime Ministers of the Dominions and other representatives from overseas.

On their part the Prime Ministers and representatives of the Dominions and India desire to express their thanks to the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom for presiding over the business of the Conference, and their gratitude to him and his colleagues for the warmth of their welcome and the assistance which they have rendered in the organization of the work of the Conference.

The Conference has met at a time of great stress and difficulty, but its members trust that the work accomplished during the past few weeks may prove of lasting value to all the Nations of the British Commonwealth.

Closing speeches were made by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Scullin, Mr. Forbes, General Hertzog, Mr. McGilligan, Sir Richard Squires, Sir Muhammad Shafi, and Mr. MacDonald.

The draft Report of the Conference was adopted.

The following gracious message from his Majesty was received, and read by the Chairman at the close of the proceedings:—

I sincerely thank the Prime Ministers and Representatives of the Governments of the British Commonwealth of Nations for the message which they have addressed to me at the close of the Imperial Conference of 1930, and I greatly appreciate their affectionate good wishes for the Queen and myself. It has been a pleasure to me during the session of the Conference to have this opportunity of meeting my Ministers from the Dominions as well as the Representatives of India. I trust that the results of your deliberations may be for the happiness and prosperity of my people in all parts of the British Empire.

The Queen and I wish the Members of the Conference God-speed and a safe and happy return home.

## TEXT OF SPEECHES

### MR. BENNETT AND WHEAT QUOTA

Mr. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, said:—

Mr. Chairman: I desire to express on behalf of the Dominion of Canada—and, I believe, so far as one may, on behalf of all those with whom we have been associated—our sincere appreciation of your conduct as Chairman of this Conference. Your position has been difficult, but you have discharged your difficult task with satisfaction to us all. Where firmness has been required, you have shown it. Where accommodation has been necessary, you have devised means for compromise that have in no sense jeopardized the maintenance of principle. I am sure we are all of the opinion that, in discharging the duties of Chairman, you have made a distinct contribution to this Conference.

Our thanks are also due to his Majesty's Government in Great Britain for the very careful attention that they have given to every matter that has been brought before the Conference, and for the well-nigh perfect arrangements that were made to enable our work to be carried on. It would be idle for me to say that we all regard Sir Maurice Hankey as being as near perfection as it is possible for any man to be, and he has been ably assisted by Sir Harry Batterbee. But our thanks are due not only to the Chief of the Secretariat and his assistants, but to all the members of the Secretariat who have so ably, and so conscientiously and efficiently, discharged their duties. I should fail in my duty if I did not also bear tribute to the great and enduring contribution that the permanent Civil Service of this Kingdom has made to the success of this Conference. We all—at least, in the Dominion which I have the honour to represent—regard the Civil Service of this Kingdom as the model upon which we pattern the Civil Service of our country, and I am sure that from what we have seen since we have been here of their efficiency and their loyalty and their conscientious discharge of their duties, we are more convinced than ever that they are the models upon which we should pattern our own services.

I need hardly say that we all are also deeply conscious of the unfailing efforts which have been made by the humblest worker engaged in the tasks of this Conference, the printers who have so expeditiously provided our reports, and to the typists who must have worked very long hours indeed to have accomplished what has been done.

I would also like to say that the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs has borne his duties and discharged his tasks in a manner that has been very gratifying to us all. Mr. Thomas is not a professional man, but his mastery of many of the difficult details of subjects which he could not be expected to understand except as the result of a very great deal of study has, I think, commanded the admiration of us all.

### OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Having uttered these, some may say flattering words, but in my judgment the just due of those to whom they are directed, I can only say that while we might have hoped to accomplish more, we shall, by reason of the motion which I am privileged to make, not regard our association as wholly in vain, or our deliberations as without results. I would therefore move the adjournment of the Economic Section of this Conference to Ottawa to meet upon a date within the next 12 months to be agreed upon, and I wish, on behalf of the Canadian people, to assure you of their most hearty welcome. I do not propose to address a welcome to you now; I will content myself with saying that I believe a meeting there, where the first Conference was held, will not but be conducive to the greatest possible benefit to the representatives of all the members of the Conference. I still believe that Imperial Conferences are best held here, for reasons that are obvious. Some day they will be held in other parts of the Commonwealth, but now I think that an Economic Conference in one of the newer Dominions, the senior Dominion in this case, cannot but be conducive to the utmost good of us all, and I feel certain that the decision which has now been made, to meet in our capital city, is one which will be greatly appreciated by Canadians and from which I hope all the countries of the Commonwealth will receive a definite benefit.

I will not dwell upon what I believe to be one of the other benefits—namely, the opportunity afforded of seeing a new country, vast in extent, endowed with incalculable natural wealth, growing under an economic policy acknowledged there at least to be the only one suitable to present-day conditions, and you will be able to see for yourselves the problems with which we have to deal and I hope be able to satisfy yourselves that these problems, aggressively attacked by confident, hard-working people, are being finally laid at rest. Need I assure you that we shall meet our fellow-delegates in a spirit of true cooperation governed by the considered conviction that the interests of all parts of the Commonwealth will be surely advanced through subscription to a plan of closer Empire economic cooperation?

### CANADIAN OFFER STILL OPEN

I will not do more than say that the experience of succeeding years confirms me in the view, from which I have never departed, that the traditional policy of the party which I have the honour to lead, is best for Canada. I have explained this policy to the Conference in a definite way, and there is therefore no need for me to restate my position, except to amplify it by saying that, in view of the report of the Committee on Economic Cooperation which we have had under consideration, and in view of my own personal inquiries into the agricultural situation in this country, I consider it proper to say that we from the Dominion of Canada are prepared to consider the desirability of accepting the quota system as a solution of the problem of marketing our Empire wheat in the United Kingdom, having regard especially to importations from foreign countries. This view I have already expressed to Heads of Delegations, and it therefore seems to me proper that I should now relate it to the view, expressed at the second plenary Conference, which view in no other respect am I prepared to modify in any way whatever. The offer which I then extended to this Conference is still open, and will, I confidently believe, be accepted by all at Ottawa.

I therefore move, Mr. Chairman, that the Economic Section of the Conference adjourn to Ottawa to meet within the next 12 months at a date to be mutually agreed upon, and, in taking leave for the moment of those with whom I have been associated, may I be permitted to say what very great pleasure it has given me to meet men I have not been privileged to meet before, and how strongly their personalities have impressed themselves upon my mind and with what satisfaction I shall look back upon my meeting them here in what has been a somewhat strenuous life.

### MR. SCULLIN

Mr. Scullin, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, said:—

Mr. MacDonald,—I desire, Sir, to join in thanking you for the way in which you have presided over this Conference. I echo every word Mr. Bennett has said, and would add a few of my own. A Conference is a very difficult body to preside over. There are gathered round the table men with very strong views representing different nations. While they have common interests, yet they have conflicting ideas, and we have gone a long way in this Conference to reconcile conflicting ideas and to strengthen our mutual interests. The measure of success that this Conference has had is due very largely to the work of the gentleman who has presided over its deliberations. Mr. MacDonald is peculiarly fitted as one who can reconcile those who at times may appear to be irreconcilable, and I suppose we have all at some stage pleaded guilty to that failing. There has, however, been present through the long weeks of the Conference a very fine spirit of cordiality and good will. That spirit has been brought about very largely by the atmosphere which the Prime Minister of Great Britain has created in the chair. Mr. MacDonald is a man of great courtesy, of great patience, a man of understanding and of sympathy. If there has been an inclination at times to break out unduly, when nerves get frayed by long sittings and difficult problems, one has been almost ashamed to indulge in anything that might appear obstructive when one has thought of the chairman doing his best to make the Conference successful. In the name of Australia, and also personally, I thank the Prime Minister for his courtesy and kindness over these last long difficult weeks.

I should like to join, without being invidious, in making a distinction—I want to say that every member of Mr. MacDonald's Government has been kindness itself and wonderfully helpful to us, but I think special mention should be made of the Minister whose duty it was to remain constantly at the Conference and to guide its work. I refer, of course, to Mr. Thomas. My first pleasant impression on landing in London was the cheery reception of Mr. Thomas. Many a dull hour has been brightened by a look at his smiling face and remembering some of the good stories he told us at dinner-time. Mr. Thomas has displayed a remarkable grip of the work he has undertaken, and I thank him for the help he has given to everyone. I join also in the tribute to the officers of the Conference who have helped. The Secretariat organization was exceptionally fine; it was efficient, and it was prompt as well as efficient. The work was kept well up to date, and I have often marvelled at the speed with which we got reports of the proceedings. Sir Maurice Hankey and the other officers of the Secretariat deserve our very best thanks and the highest tribute of praise that it is possible for us to give them. I do feel that the officials who assisted the British Government have contributed very much to the success that we have accomplished.

### "WONDERFUL STEP FORWARD"

Now I have mentioned two or three times the measure of success we have had. I do not for one moment believe that this Conference has failed. On the contrary, I consider that this Conference has made a wonderful step forward. It is very easy to make a general declaration of principle; it is much more difficult to put that principle into effect. In 1926 there was a general declaration of equal status and of autonomy for the various parts of the British Commonwealth. There the Conference of 1926 left it, with the exception that they set up a Committee of Experts to recommend how the principle could be put into effect. It has remained for this Conference to translate the declaration of the Conference of 1926 into acts, and it remains for the whole of the Parliaments of the various countries of the British Commonwealth to express their views on what we have done at this Conference. I believe, however, we have made very large strides. We have made considerable progress on the constitutional side.

With regard to the economic side, much was expected from this Conference. We have met at a time of very great depression, at a time when the economic position is most difficult throughout the world. Our peoples have looked to this Conference to show a way out. We found, however, as we proceeded to deal with the constitutional work that so much time was occupied in details that there was very little time left, or not sufficient time left, for the economic work. Then, when we went into all the questions, we found that the task was too great for the time at our disposal. Therefore, we are forced to adjourn that section of the Conference for further consideration and deliberation after we have had further examination into all the facts. But the economic side of the Conference has by no means been a failure. We have consolidated to a very great extent the position that obtained before we met, and we may look forward in the future to an extension of economic cooperation. I believe we have laid the foundation for closer economic cooperation, and the foundations of greater inter-Imperial trade. I believe this Conference has had focused upon it the public mind of not only this country but of every country that we represent.

If no decisions have been arrived at, the spirit that has been created, the desire to have inter-Imperial trade, will, I believe, give a wonderful impetus to the voluntary preferences that are given by the peoples of the various countries for Empire goods. In this country I have found manifestations of that voluntary spirit, and I am sure it will continue to exist in my own country.

### EXISTING PREFERENCES

Australia welcomes the declaration that has been made by the United Kingdom Government that the existing preferences will be maintained for a definite period, or until any change is made at the future Conference that it is suggested should be held at Ottawa. I appreciate that declaration. It will give great relief to the minds of those engaged in the industries that have benefited by the preferences, particularly in the sugar, the dried fruit, and the wine industries—three very important industries in Australia doing a large export business. The declaration will enable them to carry on with some sense of security. I must say further that as that trade is maintained, and I hope increased, so will our trade with the country that gives that preference be maintained and increased. As our markets increase, as our production grows, so will our trade with each other be greater and thus be of mutual advantage. The Dominions have very earnestly examined the alternative proposals made by the Government of the United Kingdom, and I am hopeful that, emerging from that, something definite will be done with respect to the wheat quota. Wheat represents one of the great problems that some of the Dominions have to face at the present time.

So, Sir, from both aspects, from the constitutional aspect and from the economic aspect, this Conference has contributed its part in the great line of progress that has been made from one Conference to another. I ask the other delegates to this Conference to believe me when I say that it has been not only an education, but also a great privilege to me to have the opportunity of sitting round a conference table representative of the nations of the British Commonwealth. It has been one of the privileges that fall to the lot of few men, one that every person would appreciate.

I leave the Conference not only with the best feelings of good will towards every delegate sitting round the table, but also with a feeling that friendships have been cemented at this Conference that will endure for years, and that the good will, the spirit of cooperation that has been established as the result of our deliberations—even if there had been nothing material arising out of them—will go a long way towards cementing the ties of kinship that bind the Commonwealth of Nations together.

Finally, let me add a word as to the very real and genuine appreciation felt by my colleagues and myself, and all the members of our staffs, for the hospitality extended to us during our stay by the Government of the United Kingdom. We have all been exceedingly comfortable and happy, and the completeness of the arrangements made for us reflects great credit, I feel, on those responsible for them.

### MR. FORBES

Mr. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said:—

Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the motion that has been moved in regard to yourself as Chairman of the Conference. There cannot be two opinions in regard to the ability with which you have handled that position and the patence you have shown through long and at times somewhat tedious discussions. However, at the end of the Conference of nearly six weeks that patience of yours remained unbroken. I think that in itself shows, at any rate, a very earnest desire that beneficial results should come out of the Conference.

I wish in the first place to express my appreciation of the opportunity that this Conference has afforded of meeting the representatives of all portions of the British Commonwealth. The personal contact, and the understanding and friendships that result from it, are, in my opinion, among the most valuable fruits of a meeting such as this, and we shall each and all, I am sure, carry back with us a better understanding and a fuller sympathy.

It cannot be said, of course, that we have been able to agree on all points. In constitutional questions we for our part have had little concern—we have had no complaints to make and no requests to put forward. We do not regard the written word as a matter of importance in respect of the relations between New Zealand and the Mother Country—the ties of friendship and of sympathy based upon kinship and common blood are, we think, stronger than any document, and these ties require no strengthening in our case.

On the economic side, however, we do regret that it has not been possible for us to come closer together in relation to our mutual trade. We readily recognize, however, that it is the right of the people of the United Kingdom themselves to decide what policy is required to meet their individual necessities, and we make no complaint that his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, who speak for the people of this country, find themselves unable to depart in any way from their policy of free trade, and are thus precluded from entering into an arrangement for mutual Customs preferences that would, in our opinion, have been to our common benefit.

### BUYING BRITISH

We accept the position, and we wish to make it clear that our regrets on this account will make no manner of difference in our attitude or in our policy towards this country. We shall return to New Zealand with the fullest determination to continue our system of preference to British goods, and to increase it where possible, and we shall leave no stone unturned to maintain and strengthen the already existing sentiment in favour of buying in the British market. On our part, we leave it to the good will of the people of the United Kingdom to purchase our products wherever possible. We value that good will very highly indeed—we reciprocate it most heartily—and we will continue to do what lies in our power to strengthen it.

I cannot close without expressing my gratitude for the hospitality and kindness extended by your Government, and, indeed, showered upon us on every side, and for the consideration shown to us by Mr. Thomas, who has officially been in charge of us. I must also express my very warm appreciation of the remarkable efficiency of the arrangements made by the Conference Secretariat and of the really outstanding services that have been rendered by you, sir, as Chairman of the Conference, and by Lord Sankey as chairman of its most important committee.

I leave with a feeling of regret. During the six weeks we have been associated there is no doubt that there has grown up a feeling of mutual friendship that has been one of the very pleasant features of the Conference. Coming as I do from a country situated so far from the centre of the Empire, I shall return more fully informed in regard to matters of world importance than when I came. I feel that the knowledge and the information that have been gained by contact with the men who are in charge of public affairs in Great Britain and in the other Dominions will be of very great benefit to myself and to New Zealand.

### GENERAL HERTZOG

General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, said:—

I wish to add on behalf of South Africa a tribute of thanks and appreciation to you and your colleagues for the very generous hospitality and entertainment which we have received and enjoyed during our stay in London. I can assure you that we all appreciate very much the friendships we have made, and we shall always look back with pleasure on the new bonds of friendship that have been established. There is, perhaps, nothing that I regret more than that the Conference should have been held at the present time, in circumstances which could not but prove very trying to you and your colleagues; and, believe me, there is nothing that has made us appreciate your unfailing courtesy and great patience in presiding over this Conference more than the fact of knowing the circumstances in which the Conference was being held.

I should, perhaps, be insincere to pretend that the Conference has borne the fruit which we and the other Dominions had hoped for. I say which we had hoped for. I think, however, it would be very unfair and even ungenerous if we were to leave England and say that we are disappointed in not having achieved what we hoped for, because we know the circumstances in which your Government has been labouring and the very difficult problems you have had to contend with, and for that very reason may I say here that I and my colleagues came here with the knowledge that we should have to see that our expectations did not run too high, and our expectations not having run too high we have no great disappointments to carry away with us.

In conclusion, Sir, while I wish to assure you of our very best wishes both as our hosts and our friends, I feel there is also due from us a word of tribute, and I am very glad Mr. Bennett has referred to it—a word of tribute and gratitude to the officials, and especially to the Secretariat, who have, let me say this, so exceedingly courteously and so zealously and, as we know, so very ably done everything that was possible for us to make a success of this Conference by being able to cope with the work that was before us. I, on behalf of South Africa, wish to express to them our heart-felt gratitude. I am afraid that now and again, perhaps, we have got a little impatient with them, but I can only tell them this, that that impatience was no less shown over against the chief delegates of the Conference. It was only a passing mood which I hope they will forgive.

Mr. Chairman, let me thank you very much.

### MR. McGILLIGAN

Mr. McGilligan, Minister for External Affairs, Irish Free State, said:—

Mr. Chairman, at the close of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation last year I used phrases to this effect, that as constitutional obstacles were being removed so was the way to cooperation being made easier. The results of this Conference will not be seen for some time. They will only become apparent as things work out, and it will be for us to determine as we see the results how far our willingness to cooperate will be as I expressed it last year, or will be somewhat weakened.

The adjournment of the Economic Section to Ottawa postpones economic discussions for some time. Much may happen between this and then, and if we have then to view these matters in a somewhat aloof and detached way, we shall nevertheless look with interest to see whether climatic conditions can bring about the reconciliation of the many views that in this climate appear to be irreconcilable.

I should like to add one expression of opinion which may not have been said previously in open conference, but which certainly should have been given in this way. May I express to the other Delegations our tremendous appreciation of the friendship and the sincerity that we have met from them all? We have made real friends at this Conference, friendships that are going to be much more enduring than for the period of the Conference.

I join with what has been said by everybody else in regard to the amazing kindness and the unstinted hospitality shown to us by the British Government. To speak at length on that would be only to mar the effect of what others have said. To you, Sir, in particular, I feel very grateful. With everything Mr. Bennett has said in relation to the long list of those who have helped to make this Conference—to all he has said I willingly subscribe, and I willingly join in particular with what has been said about yourself. I would wish to add this one thing, again not to mar the effect of Mr. Bennett's words, but to add something to them—I do not think that from all the welter of conflicting views any man living other than yourself could have brought about the success which this Conference has achieved.

### SIR RICHARD SQUIRES

Sir Richard Squires, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, said:—

I wish to associate myself with the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand, and the leader of the Delegation of the Irish Free State in this expression of appreciation in regard to yourself, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, for your unfailing ability, diplomatic skill, industry, and patience in a difficult position as chairman of an Imperial Conference at a time when the Parliament of the United Kingdom was in Session, and preparations were being made for the all-important Indian Round-Table Conference, of which, as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, you have already been unanimously elected chairman. Your ability, Sir, to handle with concentrated efficiency the multitude of divergent matters which were forcing themselves on your attention won for you the admiration of all those who were continuously and intimately associated with you at the Imperial Conference during recent weeks. My hon. friend, the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Mr. J. H. Thomas, has indicated a clarity of thought and ability to seize upon the fundamental idea of an argument and crystallize it in a brief simple expression. The work of Sir Maurice Hankey and Sir Harry Batterbee and their able associates has been of outstanding value. England is to be congratulated upon the highly efficient Civil Service which the natural attributes of the English people, developed by centuries of training, have evolved.

I join in the resolution that the Economic Conference be adjourned for a meeting at Ottawa within a year. This Conference has been convened in circumstances of unusual world difficulty. It has, in my opinion, laid the foundation-stones for an important inter-Imperial trade development. I look forward with great hope to the continued construction of that building, the economic structure of our Empire, at the Ottawa Conference within a year.

Permit me to put on record also words of appreciation of and thanks for the abundant hospitality of the Government of the United Kingdom, and, above all, the hospitality of the private citizens of England.

### SIR MUHAMED SHAFI

Sir Muhamed Shafi, on behalf of the Delegation of India, said:—

On behalf of the Indian Delegation, I, too, desire to express our grateful appreciation of the unfailing courtesy and the remarkable tact with which you have guided the deliberations, not only of the plenary meetings of the Conference, but also of the various other meetings over which you have presided. The chairman of a great gathering like this, composed, as it is, of Delegations from the various units of the British Commonwealth of Nations, each anxious to maintain the autonomy of its own territory, and yet at the same time trying to contribute towards the strengthening of the tie which binds all together, can make the task of its members very pleasant by the manner in which he conducts the affairs of the Conference from the chair. You, Sir, have entirely succeeded in making our task very pleasant indeed, and to yourself and to your colleagues of the British Government the Indian Delegation is deeply indebted for the warmth of their welcome to us on our arrival in this country and throughout the period that we have been here, trying to contribute our quota towards the success of this Conference.

But I should be failing in my duty to my country if I were not on this occasion to say this: The whole of India, including its Princes and its people, is looking forward to the day when she will be able to send to this Conference her own Delegation, in the same manner as the other Dominions are sending their Delegations to the Conference.

To Sir Maurice Hankey and his staff we are equally indebted for all the assistance they have given us in making our task easy. Their invariable courtesy, their readiness to assist us in supplying all the information we needed, and in other ways making our task very pleasant, is worthy of commendation.

If the agenda paper of this Conference was very heavy, it has accomplished a great deal; and if some of the items on the agenda have not yet been decided, the atmosphere created is such that I hope the time is not distant when satisfactory solutions, even of those problems, will be found. There is in this connexion one idea in my mind to which I would, with your permission, like to give expression. In view of the rapidly changing international conditions, it seems to me that the meeting of this Conference once in four years is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the times. It was, I am sure you, Sir, will remember, as a result of the resolution adopted at the Colonial Conference of 1907 that the Imperial Conference came into existence, and at that time in the resolution it was proposed that the Conference should meet once in every four years. Owing to the new world forces which have come into existence as a result of the War, international conditions are undergoing such rapid changes that it has become necessary even for the League of Nations to meet every year. To me it seems to be essential, in the interests of the British Commonwealth of Nations, that the Imperial Conference also should meet oftener than once in four years, so that the important problems which the Empire has to face may receive constant attention and may be solved to the satisfaction of the various units of the British Commonwealth at an early date.

I hope, Sir, you will allow me to express our acknowledgment also to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India for the consideration which he has shown to his Indian colleagues throughout the Conference. In fact, he has practically effaced himself, leaving everything in our hands, and we are deeply indebted to him for that consideration.

### MR. MACDONALD

Mr. MacDonald, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, said:—

My colleagues, I have never risen more sadly to bid a company, with whom I have been associated for some weeks in hard work, "Good bye." My colleagues and I are most deeply indebted to you for the kind things you have said about us, and I know that we are right in believing that on this occasion words express feelings; that during the last five or six weeks we have become, not official representatives of nations, but good friends facing a common task with the best of good will and a sincere desire to come to agreement at the end of our work.

I have to thank you for the kindly words you have said of those who have been assisting us here. Sir Maurice Hankey—you do not know him so well as I do, otherwise you would have found it much more difficult than you have found it to get words adequately to express, not only your obligations to him but your personal feelings regarding him—Sir Maurice Hankey is one of those very rare discoveries. Sometimes I wonder what would happen, or what is going to happen, when Sir Maurice Hankey no longer steals into my room every morning, gives me in that delightful manner of his the very best of good counsel, and, having performed his task, flits away beyond the door and leaves me to profit by his counsel.

The Dominions Office has been subjected to a strain that has been enormous. You have no idea of the amount of work that the Dominions Office has had to face, and as representatives of that office I mention, as have already been mentioned, Sir Edward Harding and Sir Harry Batterbee. I hope that Mr. Thomas, who has also been worthy of everything you have said of him, will convey to the staff of the Dominions Office our heartiest appreciation of all that they have done to prepare our way. We have been supported, as you have seen, by an admirable body of Civil servants, from lawyers to clerks and printers.

Mr. Bennett was good enough to say very kindly things about our Civil Service, and he went so far as to say that the Civil Service of the Dominion keeps its eye upon us, and tries to follow, as far as possible, in our footsteps. May I congratulate the Civil servants of the Dominions who have been here on the splendid work they have done, and I only wish I could say quite sincerely that the explanation of those admirable services was the explanation Mr. Bennett has given us. Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. In this case, if it has been imitation, it has been a most conspicuous success. May I assure you, each one of the Prime Ministers who are here, that the Civil servants you have brought with you and the expert advisers you have brought with you have been of inestimable advantage and help to us, and we have been very pleased indeed that our Service should meet them and that we ourselves have been able to shake hands with them and come into personal contact with them.

I want also to pay a tribute to our clerks, to our stenographers, to our typists, to our messengers, and to our printers. We really could not have done in between five and six weeks the tremendous amount of work we have done had there not been outside the walls within which we were sitting, talking, and resolving a magnificent staff of people who were giving effect to our conclusions and to our labours.

### A WORLD OF RAPID CHANGE

We have greatly enjoyed your presence, and I am sorry that you are all beginning to pack up in order to go. May I say to those of you who are remaining that if there are any things arising out of the business of the Conference that you would like to talk over with us we shall be glad to talk them over with you? Some points may still require explanation. It may be that some little business which has not been quite finished at the Conference may be opened up informally, and none the less effectively, between those of us who are concerned in that business. Both where we have reached agreement and where we have not reached agreement we have been reconciling each other's views, and throughout, whether in conflict or in agreement, your presence has had a most exhilarating effect upon us.

We meet at a time when the world is undergoing very rapid change, rapid change politically, rapid change economically, and it would have been sheer folly on our part if we had felt we could make arrangements for the next generation in an Imperial Conference that has lasted not quite six weeks. I am of the opinion, and I still believe, that the British Commonwealth of Nations has got to be kept together by other things than material interests. By all means let us provide for them, and you know that we have done our best to do it in very difficult circumstances, but, my friends, I still believe in the spirit; I still believe in the imagination; I still believe in the homage paid to what is good and true and beautiful, and I decline to believe that those magnificent bonds of human cooperation and sympathy—those bonds that are keeping us united together—are going to be alienated.

In bidding you farewell officially, I do so in the name of my colleagues as well as myself, and I repeat and renew my appreciation of the great pleasure it has been to us to have you with us, and express the hope that when you go away you will take with you as happy and good memories of us as we certainly shall retain of you.

## SOVIET AND BRITISH MARKET

### NEW ZEALAND FEAR

In a statement after the close of the Conference, Mr. Forbes, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said:—

Great Britain is our chief market, and we now see it lying open to countries wherein the standard of living is so much lower than in New Zealand. From what we can gather, Russia, for instance, is devoting herself to the future exploitation of the British market, and she can bring national organizations and resources to bear that may prove overwhelming. We feel that our share of a market—which we have built up since infancy—is in danger of being jeopardized, and we would like to have some practical safeguard, or definite policy in view, that will reassure us as to the future, if we are to continue as in the past. This matter has been brought home to us by the present market crisis in regard to some of our staple products.

In the young oversea countries production is rapidly increasing, and markets require to be found for the commodities. We prefer to retain the British market. But markets we must have if we are to develop. We feel that it is equally important for Britain that our future market should remain here, because, as I have already said, we can then continue to buy her goods in like ratio. We make financial sacrifices already in placing contracts with British manufacturers in preference to going for cheaper goods from the foreigner; and we also, in all public contracts, frame our specifications on British standards, which practice actually confers a further very substantial preference.

In the War, when crises arose and the safety of the Empire was imperilled, the Empire presented one united front. Surely in times of peace, yet of economic stress, it is just as necessary for all members of the family to show the same unity in trade and commerce. The Empire has the resources and the capacity to overcome present economic difficulties and depressions if only the way can be found.

## DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

### DOMINIONS AND THE QUOTA

#### PREFERENCE POLICY

Simultaneously with the final plenary session of the Imperial Conference yesterday, the Government made public a summary of the proceedings of the Conference covering the whole of the meetings. Many of the details are already public property, but the report reveals a large number of matters which have not been published.

In any case, the report is an important historical document reviewing the whole of the proceedings. It shows the enormous range of the programme discussed. The constitutional section covers such questions as Inter-Imperial relations, arbitration and disarmament, and defence; and the economic section, economic cooperation, Empire production, wheat and other commodity quotas, shipping, communications, civil aviation, oversea settlement, forestry, research, and many other subjects, on which also there are several other reports in the appendices.

Below are given abstracts of the report on matters which have not hitherto been made public in any detail:—

**INTER-IMPERIAL RELATIONS**

Many questions under this head were referred to a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Sankey, aided by special sub-committees. Among the conclusions of the Conference were the following:—

The Conference on the Operation of the Dominion Legislature in 1929 recommended a draft clause for inclusion in the Statute proposed to be passed by the Imperial Parliament to this effect:—

No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

At the present Conference the following amendment was proposed:—

No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion *as part of the law in force in that Dominion*, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof.

The Delegates from some of the Dominions were apprehensive lest the acceptance of this amendment might imply the recognition of a right of the Parliament of the United Kingdom to legislate in relation to a Dominion (otherwise than at the request and with the consent of the Dominion) in a manner which, if the legislation had been enacted in relation to a foreign State, would be inconsistent with the principles of international comity. It was agreed that the clause as amended did not imply, and was not to be construed as implying, the recognition of any such right. The Conference agreed and recommended that December 1, 1931, should be the date as from which the proposed Statute should become operative.

Below are some of the clauses recommended in the proposed legislation:—

That the Parliament of a Dominion has full power to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

The Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, shall not apply to any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion.

No law and no provision of any law made after the commencement of this Act by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule, or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, order, rule, or regulation, in so far as the same is part of the law of the Dominion.

In accordance with the above and other recommendations the following recital was agreed upon:—

And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act, that inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the Members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the Members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

**COMMONWEALTH TRIBUNAL**

Different methods for providing machinery for the solution of disputes which may arise between members of the British Commonwealth were explored, and it was agreed, in order to avoid too much rigidity, not to recommend the constitution of a permanent court, but to seek a solution along the line of *ad hoc* arbitration proceedings. The Conference thought that this method might be more fruitful than any other in securing the confidence of the Commonwealth.

It was decided to recommend the adoption of a voluntary system, and that the Tribunal should be constituted *ad hoc* in the case of each dispute to be settled, and should consist of five members, one being the chairman.

**POSITION OF GOVERNORS-GENERAL**

The Conference came to the conclusion that the following statements in regard to the appointments of Governors-General would seem to flow naturally from their new position as representatives of the King only:—

The parties interested in the appointment of a Governor-General of a Dominion are his Majesty the King, whose representative he is, and the Dominion concerned.

The constitutional practice that his Majesty acts on the advice of responsible Ministers applies also in this instance.

The Ministers who tender and are responsible for such advice are his Majesty's Ministers in the Dominion concerned.

The Ministers concerned tender their formal advice after informal consultation with his Majesty.

The channel of communication between his Majesty and the Government of any Dominion is a matter solely concerning his Majesty and such Government. His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have expressed their willingness to continue to act in relation to any of his Majesty's Governments in any manner in which that Government may desire.

The manner in which the instrument containing the Governor-General's appointment should reflect the principles set forth above is a matter in regard to which his Majesty is advised by his Ministers in the Dominion concerned.

**STATUS OF HIGH COMMISSIONERS**

On this question the Imperial Government intimated that they were prepared to recommend that the Dominion High Commissioners should on all ceremonial occasions (other than those when Ministers of the Crown from the respective Dominions were present) rank immediately after Secretaries of State.

**DEFENCE**

Pressure of work, the Report explains, rendered it impossible to arrange any plenary discussions on Imperial Defence. At an early stage of the Conference, however, arrangements were made for the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services in the United Kingdom and representatives of the Services of the Dominions and India to meet together and discuss matters of common interest. The existing arrangements for consultation and cooperation (including questions of general defence such as the supply of war material and the co-ordination of defensive arrangements as well as the staff arrangements of the respective services), which have grown up as the result of past Imperial Conferences, were reviewed, and, where necessary, recommendations were submitted for their improvement in matters of detail.

In addition, meetings took place at the Admiralty, War Office, and Air Ministry at which questions of naval, military, and air defence respectively were examined from a more technical point of view.

**SINGAPORE**

As a result of discussion between representatives of the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and New Zealand, it was recommended that the present policy of the

(Continued on page 7)

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DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE—continued from page 6.

ultimate establishment of a defended naval base at Singapore should be maintained and that the Jackson contract should be continued. It was, however, also recommended that, apart from the latter expenditure and such as will be required for the completion of the air base on the scale at present contemplated, the remaining expenditure, i.e., that required for completing the equipment of the docks and for defence works, should be postponed for the next five years, when the matter could be again reviewed in the light of relevant conditions then prevailing.

## ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

### THREE-YEAR PREFERENTIAL MARGINS

The Report states that all parts of the Commonwealth were united in a desire that all practicable steps should be taken to promote and develop inter-Imperial trade. The following statement of policy was made by the Government of the United Kingdom:—

His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom, believing that the development of inter-Imperial markets is of the utmost importance to the Commonwealth, has declared that the interests of the United Kingdom preclude an economic policy which would injure its foreign trade or add to the burdens of the people; but that its fiscal policy does not preclude marketing propaganda and organization which will secure valuable opportunities for the consumption of Dominion products in the United Kingdom.

The Government suggested that the Empire Governments should present reports to a Conference which might be held next year on methods of economic cooperation within the Empire.

In the meantime his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have declared that the existing preferential margins accorded by the United Kingdom to other parts of the Empire will not be reduced for a period of three years or pending the outcome of the suggested Conference, subject to the rights of the United Kingdom Parliament to fix the Budget from year to year.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom agree to reconstitute the Empire Marketing Board as a body with a fixed minimum annual income, with a provision enabling it to receive such other contributions from public or private sources as it may be willing to accept, for the purpose of furthering the marketing of Empire products.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom agree to the reconstitution of the Imperial Economic Committee on the lines recommended by the Committee of the Conference on Economic Cooperation.

In view of the above statement made by the representatives of the Government in the United Kingdom, the representatives of the Government in the Union of South Africa made the following statement:—

The Government of the Union of South Africa declare that the existing preferential margins accorded by South Africa to the United Kingdom will not be reduced for a period of three years or during such shorter period as the existing preferential margins accorded to South Africa by the United Kingdom may remain in force.

### THE WHEAT QUOTA

Subsequently the Imperial Government intimated that they were opposed to any policy involving duties on foodstuffs or raw material. They suggested such methods as quotas, import boards, bulk purchase, direct exchange of commodities, and the promotion of agreements between industrialists and improved machinery for inter-communal consultation in economic matters.

During these discussions, says the Report, it became apparent that the Governments of the wheat-exporting Dominions (Canada and Australia) attach special importance to increasing the sales of their wheat in the United Kingdom, and thereupon an informal committee, representing the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia, was set up to explore the wheat situation. This committee was later reconstituted as the "Committee on Economic Cooperation" under the chairmanship of Mr. William Graham. Representatives of New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, and India were added.

The Report, setting out in detail the work of this Committee on Economic Cooperation, explains the scheme of a quota for Dominion wheat milled in the United Kingdom. The Report says that the Imperial Government undertook to examine carefully the report of the Committee on Economic Cooperation on this question and also to consult the Governments of the wheat-growing Dominions and of India. The Committee's report says:—

"The object of a quota for Dominion wheat would be to secure that a guaranteed and, if possible, increasing proportion of the total quantity of wheat milled in the United Kingdom was of Empire growth. It was stated on behalf of the United Kingdom delegation that no price guarantee could be given for Dominion wheat and that the suggestion was confined to securing the guaranteed share of the import requirements at world prices. We were informed that a quota scheme for United Kingdom wheat had been under examination for some months, and that the machinery and procedure had been discussed in detail with the trade organizations concerned.

"We have had prepared the outline of a similar scheme applicable to Dominion wheat. The essence of this scheme is that certificates shall be issued by his Majesty's Customs in the United Kingdom in respect of all imported wheat passed through the Customs which they are satisfied is of Dominion growth. Wheat millers would be required to produce evidence of purchase (including the surrender of Dominion wheat certificates issued by the Customs) of the prescribed minimum quota. The certificates would be transferable, in the same way as other contract documents, and divisible, and, in order to save unnecessary transport, would not necessarily remain attached to the wheat or flour in respect of which they were issued. In the event of undesirable results following on the transfer of certificates, the situation would require to be dealt with by the authority in charge. The scheme would have to be elaborated in great detail before the plan could be embodied in legislation or put into operation and for this purpose consultation with the trade interests concerned might be necessary.

"We assume that a quota scheme for wheat of Dominion growth would not be introduced without the introduction also of a quota scheme to absorb the whole of the wheat of millable quality grown in the United Kingdom. While it is not within our competence to discuss the details of a quota for United Kingdom wheat, some members of the Committee feel that such a quota might react on a Dominion scheme. Thus it was suggested that in so far as a quota for United Kingdom wheat had the effect of raising its price the result might be that the price obtainable for imported, including the Dominion, wheat might tend to be depressed. Again, if the United Kingdom quota scheme stimulated the production of wheat in the United Kingdom, the requirements of imported wheat would be reduced. On the other hand, it was suggested that any increase in the price of United Kingdom wheat must fall not on the importer of wheat but on the consumer of flour, that any increase in the United Kingdom supply could not exceed 5 per cent. of the total requirements of millers, and that such an increase would be effected at the expense of foreign wheat and not of Dominion wheat, if a quota for Dominion wheat were in force.

"We next considered what would be the advantages to the wheat-exporting Dominions of the quota scheme. The total exports of wheat from the Dominions greatly exceed the total imports from all sources into the United Kingdom, and it follows that, provided there is free competition in the United Kingdom market among Dominion exporters, the price of Dominion wheat in the United Kingdom could not be raised appreciably above the world price, since, as the United Kingdom price tended to rise, shipments to Continental ports would be diverted to ports in the United Kingdom. Wheat importers in the United Kingdom are further protected by the present arrangements whereby the whole of the exportable surplus of the Dominions, whether consigned to the United Kingdom or not, is available and identifiable for the purpose of the quota by documents of origin or grade certificates or otherwise. There is no suggestion of any interference with these arrangements. Further, the Parliament of the United Kingdom might also introduce legislative safeguards designed to prevent any undue increase of prices.

"We also considered whether a quota for Dominion wheat in the United Kingdom would tend to reduce the price which the Dominions obtained for their wheat in foreign markets. The effect of the quota would be to divert a certain amount of foreign wheat from the United Kingdom market to the Continental market, but, on the other hand, the same quantity of Dominion wheat would be diverted from the Continent to the United Kingdom. We see no reason therefore to suppose that the effect of the quota would be appreciably to reduce the price for wheat on the Continent. It is pointed out that the displacement of foreign wheat on the United Kingdom market would lessen the quantity of Dominion wheat for which foreign markets would be required, thus maintaining price equilibrium."

### EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD

The Committee on Economic Cooperation considered also many other matters, and recommended the following resolutions with regard to the work of the Empire Marketing Board:—

I.—The Conference, having surveyed the work of the Empire Marketing Board, is satisfied that it is valuable to the Commonwealth as a whole, and recommends its continuance and its extension in certain directions, notably in the spheres of market intelligence, statistical surveys, and market promotion.

II.—The Conference takes note of the Empire Marketing Board's programme of research, involving commitments approaching £2,000,000 from the Empire Marketing Fund, as well as independent contributions by so many Empire Governments. It finds that programme in accord both with the Resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1926 and the policy adopted by the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference of 1927.

III.—The Conference commends especially that feature of the Board's policy which aims at the concentration and development in the most appropriate centres of scientific team work upon problems of interest to the Commonwealth as a whole, and notes as an example of special promise the recognition and extension of the Onderstepoort Veterinary Research Station as an Empire centre of research in the field of animal health.

IV.—The Conference also welcomes the facilities provided by the Board for enabling scientific workers to visit different parts of the Empire.

V.—The Conference is of opinion that if effective advantage is to be taken of the opportunities for cooperative action within the British Commonwealth open to the Board:—

(1) The limitation of the Empire Marketing Fund to marketing in the United Kingdom should be removed.

(2) While the amount of its contribution must remain wholly within the discretion of the Parliament of the United Kingdom it should be recognized that the efficiency of the Board's work and its opportunities for effective planning depend upon a minimum annual income being assured to the Board over a reasonable period.

(3) The Board should, therefore, be constituted as a body with a fixed minimum annual income, with a provision enabling it to receive such other contributions from public or private sources as it may be willing to accept, for the purpose of furthering the marketing of Empire products. (The representatives of the Union of South Africa considered that the Fund was and should remain the concern solely of the Government of the United Kingdom and could not, therefore, agree to paragraph (3) of Resolution V.)

### STANDARDIZATION

The Conference recommended the coordination of industrial standardization under a central body in each country, to which support should be given by the Governments. It urged closer cooperation between these standardizing bodies in order to develop further standardization and the establishment, so far as was practicable, of uniform standard specifications. Stress was laid upon the importance of simplification by means of the reduction of unnecessary types, sizes, &c., of everyday commodities. The Conference also recommended the adoption of marks or brands for the various standardizing bodies.

### EMPIRE BROADCASTING

A Committee on Imperial Communications (other than transport) recommended the establishment of an Empire Broadcasting Service, and urged the desirability of encouraging broadcasting organizations in the various parts of the Commonwealth to arrange for the reciprocal broadcasting of programmes and events of special interest where suitable means of long-distance transmission were available.

### CIVIL AVIATION

Many questions under this head were discussed. The Conference expressed the hope that the next stage in the development of Empire air communication, by the opening in 1931 of the regular Imperial Air Service between England and South Africa, would be followed at an early date by an extension of the regular weekly air service between England and India as far as Australia. It was recommended that preference should be given to the carriage of air mails to Empire air routes when the facilities which exist offer equal advantages to air routes by foreign services. The opinion was expressed that civil aviation should be represented on the Imperial Shipping Committee.

### OVERSEAS SETTLEMENT

The subject of oversea settlement was examined by a committee whose report to the Conference was approved. On this report the Conference passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the problem of the better distribution of the white population of the British Commonwealth would continue to be a question of paramount importance. Its successful solution, said the resolution, depended upon the availability of adequate markets for Empire products and of sufficient capital to develop its resources. "The Conference recognizes that the economic difficulties of the present time are such as to render impracticable any considerable flow of migrants from the United Kingdom to the Dominions, but it has every confidence in the future and recommends that the problem of oversea settlement should continue to receive the most careful consideration, and that the Governments concerned should adopt such measures as may be found best calculated to secure the object in view as and when economic conditions permit."

Other questions dealt with by the Conference, which have been reported in more or less detail, concern forestry, research, cotton growing, petroleum production, an oversea mechanical transport council, a conference of statisticians, steamship services, double income-tax relief, reciprocity in old-age pensions, and educational films.

The bulk of the Report consists of its appendices, which contain the opening and concluding speeches, the report of the Committee on War Graves, the report of the Committee on Economic Cooperation, and the reports of committees on Imperial Communications, Civil Aviation, Oversea Settlement, Forestry, Research, and General Economic Questions.

## TOWN PLANNING

### DECLARATION IN THE KING'S SPEECH WELCOMED

A general meeting of the Town Planning Institute was held last night at the Caxton Hall, Westminster.

Mr. F. W. PLATT, in his presidential address, said that, as an institute, they welcomed the declaration in the King's Speech that proposals would be laid before Parliament for the modification and extension of the law relating to town planning and to the preservation of rural amenities. It was a further step toward the sealing of the efforts of the council to secure the amendments to the law of town planning set out by the council in the memoranda issued by the institute on the subject. They hoped the promised Bill would be carried during this Session. The present position as to progress in town planning reached in England and Wales by the authorities administering town planning powers had become a matter of general public interest. *The Times*, on August 26, in an account of conferences held to discuss the new legislation proposed for town planning purposes, stated "that no longer could the term town planning be considered adequate to all that was to be implied in the new legislation on the stocks." No justification for that view was needed, but if it were, an examination of the statistical information of the stages of progress reached by the various authorities engaged on the preparation of schemes, or a study of the reports of the committees of local authorities engaged on regional schemes, would be convincing as to the adequacy of the term.

They were now on the threshold of great activity under the Housing Act, 1930, and many local authorities had already taken action in the preparation of their work. The call for schemes for the redevelopment of both towns and villages, and indeed of many parts of the countryside, would become very insistent, as lands now covered by houses and other buildings became cleared by operations under that Act. Local authorities should seize the present as a valuable opportunity of considering their districts as a whole in consultation with parties interested, noting the potentialities, possibilities, and even the handicaps, and taking into account problems of vital importance to a district. Consideration would be needed to the question of centralization as against decentralization, both in relation to its bearing on the prosperous town and the decaying town.

### *A BOGUS CANVASSER*

Many complaints have been recently received by Scotland Yard in connexion with the activities of a canvasser for orders for photographic enlargements, which he represents are being offered by certain newspapers at cheap rates for advertisement purposes. He asks for small photographs and a deposit on the charge for enlargement, and that is the last anyone hears of him. He gives the name of G. Phillips, and is about 38 years of age, 5ft. 7in. in height, of medium build, fresh complexion, with dark brown hair and brown eyes. He has a scar on the side of the right eye.

# Parliament

## COMPENSATION TO WORKMEN

### AN AMENDING BILL

### HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, NOV. 14

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

Mr. LAWTHER (Barnard Castle, Lab.) moved the second reading of the Workmen's Compensation Bill, which substitutes for subsection (4) of section 9 of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, the following subsection:—

If a workman who has so far recovered from an injury as to be fit for employment of a certain kind has failed to obtain such employment, he shall be deemed not to be able to earn wages and the judge shall order that his incapacity shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as total incapacity resulting from the injury for such period, and subject to such conditions, as may be provided by the order, without prejudice, however, to the right of review conferred by this Act:

Provided that every such order shall be made subject to the condition that it shall cease to be in force if the workman receives unemployment benefit:

Provided also that no such order shall be made if it is proved to the satisfaction of the county court that the workman has not taken all reasonable steps to obtain employment as aforesaid.

He said that this was the fourth occasion on which a similar Bill had been before the House, and the present measure had been altered to meet the needs of to-day. It dealt with the question of light work for partially incapacitated men. A miner, for example, might be suffering from miner's nystagmus, a scheduled disease admitted to be one of the most terrible from which a man could suffer. Yet within six or 12 months he could be taken before the medical referee, who would state that it was possible for the man to do light work, with the result that he was no longer entitled to full compensation. Hundreds of such decisions had been given, and it was because of that gross injustice that it was sought to bring about the change provided by the Bill. The Bill was not for miners alone, and similar cases could be found in all industries. The present position was that if an injured man could do a watchman's job his compensation was reduced; the position ought to be that if an injured man could not do his own job he ought to have full compensation.

Mr. ROWSON (Farnworth, Lab.), seconding, said that if a man was suffering from an industrial disease and his employer could not give him work, and he could not get work, then it should be obligatory for the employer to pay him compensation on the basis of total incapacity.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) expressed sympathy with the object of the Bill, but thought that in its present form it would create greater injustices than the one which it sought to cure.

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) and Mr. MORT (Eccles, Lab.) supported the Bill.

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD (Norwood, U.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said the principle laid down in the Workmen's Compensation Act was that if a man was injured in the course of his employment he should get compensation if as the result of his accident he was unable to earn the same wages after the accident as before. Everything that was really a consequence of the accident was taken into account in awarding compensation. But the Bill left out of account altogether the question whether the failure to obtain employment was the result of the injury. Under the Bill the position would be this—if a man proved to a county court judge that he had an injury, and that since his injury he had not been able to obtain employment, although his recovery was such that he was fitted for work, that man was to be considered by the judge as being incapacitated as a result of the accident, unless the employer was able to prove that he had not reasonably tried to obtain work. What the promoters of the Bill tried to do was to relieve the workman of the duty, which he had always had under the Workmen's Compensation Act, of proving his case that his inability to obtain work was the result of his accident. The Bill definitely laid it down that if a workman was so far recovered from his injury as to be able to resume his old employment, but was unable to get work for any cause, such as the state of the labour market, he was to be entitled to compensation. The effect of the Bill would be to substitute for the Workmen's Compensation system, a system of unemployment insurance, and to put the whole burden of the insurance on the particular employer for whom the workman happened to be working at the time of his injury.

MAJOR GLYN (Abingdon, U.) seconded the amendment for the rejection of the Bill. He believed the Bill would not help them to bring the compensation which they wished to be given to workmen who were injured, and that it would bring an enormous amount of litigation. It would place an extra financial burden on industry. Employers would probably be liable for very much larger sums, paid not as real compensation for injury, but as a sort of alternative form of unemployment pay. The object they had at heart, to which the House would agree without dissent, was to make it clear that a workman who suffered injury in the result of his employment, which prevented him from continuing to be the same useful unit in the industrial organization of the country, should be compensated for that injury. It was not right to say that every employer should be responsible for saying whether the man had genuinely tried to seek work. If they wanted to deal with unemployment let them deal with it through the Unemployment Insurance Act, and put that Act on a proper actuarial basis.

Mr. H. SAMUEL (Swansea, W., Lab.) supported the Bill.

Mr. GRIFFITH (Middlesbrough, W., L.) said the exact terms used in the Bill would make all the difference, and he felt certain that in Committee the promoters would not take up a hard-and-fast attitude.

Mr. ATKINSON (Altrincham, U.) said that his objection to the Bill was that it included the man who had completely recovered and was able to do his own work, but could not get work merely because of industrial conditions. If that point could be met in Committee he would be quite sympathetic to the Bill.

Mr. HAYDAY (Nottingham, W., Lab.), supporting the Bill, said he definitely wanted to shift the onus of proof from the workman to the employer or the insurance company.

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) said that this Bill would give a person compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Acts when his unemployment was solely due to depression in trade. He asked for the views of the Government on a number of points, including the question whether they would accept a provision making the Bill non-retrospective, and whether they agreed with the final proviso that no order should be made if it was proved to the satisfaction of the county court that the workman had not taken all reasonable steps to obtain employment. In view of experience in connexion with unemployment were they prepared to run the risk of having the same difficulties under the present Bill? If the reference in the opening words of the new subsection to a man having failed to obtain employment were qualified by the insertion of the words "as the result of the accident," that would go a long way to meet objection to the Bill as drafted. With the general principle of the Bill they were all in agreement. If the Home Office would help to remove difficulty, Unionist members were anxious that the Bill should receive a second reading, and that its details should be threshed out in Committee.

### GOVERNMENT'S SUPPORT

Mr. SHORT, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Home Office (Wednesbury), said that there was complete agreement that a grievance existed and that it must be remedied. The Government were prepared to give general support to the principle of the Bill. He could give no figures as to the additional cost that the Bill would entail.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER (Hendon, U.) asked if the Government had no view as to whether the provisions of the Bill should be made retrospective.

Mr. SHORT.—I am not prepared to make any statement. The Government (he added) would retain a free hand regarding amendments that might be placed on the paper in Committee.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER said that the House was entitled to a little more information and advice from the Government. If, as Mr. Short appeared to suggest, the questions which had been raised were Committee points, then the whole Bill was a Committee point. But the way in which the law was to be amended was not a Committee point; it was a point of principle. They were entitled to the advice of the Government as to the best way in which an agreed abuse ought to be remedied.

Mr. MARLEY (St. Pancras, N., Lab.) said the argument of the opponents of the Bill seemed to amount to this—that if a workman who had sustained an injury failed to obtain employment when trade was good and jobs were plentiful he was entitled to compensation, but that when trade was bad and unemployment widespread he had no claim for compensation. That argument, he thought, was unjust, because it ignored the disability of an injured man seeking work in competition with men who were physically fit.

In the course of further discussion,

SIR W. GREAVES-LORD said that if the promoters of the Bill would agree not to be bound by the language of this Bill in Committee, but would consider its amendment with a genuine desire to get agreement on the principle which every one wanted to see carried out, then he would offer no opposition.

Mr. H. HENDERSON (Cardiff, S., Lab.) asked supporters of the Bill to consider very carefully before they succumbed to the blandishments of its opponents. The Bill created no new principle; it merely sought to extend the principle to cover the area which was not covered under the 1923 Act.

Mr. J. JONES (Silvertown, Lab.) urged that the Bill should be allowed to be considered in detail in Committee.

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.) said that there was nothing about which the workers in industry were more anxious than this particular aspect of workmen's compensation.

The Bill was read a second time without a division.

### MINERS' WAGES

Mr. POTTS (Barnsley, Lab.) moved the second reading of the Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) Act 1912 (Amendment) Bill, which provides new minimum rates of wages for mine workers both underground and on the surface. He said that the Act of 1912 was ineffective because the War changed the whole situation, and in asking for the amendment of the rates miners were only asking for what they were entitled to.

Mr. T. SMITH (Pontefract, Lab.) seconded the motion.

SIR LAMBERT WARD (Hull, N.W., U.) was speaking at 4 o'clock, when the debate stood adjourned.

The House stood adjourned just after 4 o'clock.

### DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

WEDNESDAY.—Local Authorities (Admission of the Press to Meetings) Bill read first time.

Debates on Russian propaganda and closer union in East Africa.

THURSDAY.—Employment of Young Persons (Particular Occupations) and Merchant Shipping (Conventions) Bills read first time.

Education (Local Authorities) Bill read second time.

Debate on agriculture.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Performing Animals (Regulation) Bill read first time.

Small Landholders and Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Bill read second time.

Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Money Resolution agreed to in Committee.

TUESDAY.—Protection of Animals Bill read first time.

Education (School Attendance) Money Resolution agreed to in Committee.

Cunard (Insurance) Agreement Money Resolution agreed to on Report and Bill read first time.

WEDNESDAY.—Miners (Pensions), Court of Session, and Retail Meat Dealers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Bills read first time.

Debates on wages and tariffs and pre-War pensions.

THURSDAY.—Consumers' Council and Hours of Industrial Employment Bills read first time.

Agricultural Land (Utilization) Bill: Debate on second reading.

Education (School Attendance) Money Resolution agreed to on Report.

FRIDAY.—Workmen's Compensation Bill read second time.

## PARLIAMENTS OF THE EMPIRE

### EXTRACTS FROM RECENT DEBATES

The new number of the *Journal of the Parliaments of the Empire* contained several useful extracts from debates in Dominion Parliaments, showing difficulties that have confronted Dominion Prime Ministers when advocating closer trading relations with Great Britain. Thus Mr. Henry Bourassa, the well-known French Canadian Independent, declared that the Liberals sealed their fate at the General Election by declaring that (in Mr. Bourassa's words) "the great power of Canada was prepared to meet the puny nation of England in no petty bargaining spirit." The unemployed labourer, he said, and the farmer asking for higher prices was not touched by the idea that further sacrifices must be made by them in order to help the people of England. The changes in the Canadian tariff are printed at length, and Canadian fiscal opinion is well set out in the extracts from the tariff debate.

The Australian section of the *Journal* has a number of extracts from the debate on the Dominion Legislation Conference and an interesting tariff debate in which opposition to the preferences extended to Great Britain to the fore. One Labour M.P. believed that the tariff ought to be used "as an instrument to protect Australia against the importation of luxuries manufactured, for the most part, in the country with which they had the greatest adverse trade balance (the United States of America)." The debate on the Budget led to frank speaking on the evils of over-borrowing, while the Conciliation and Arbitration Act contained a clause making arbitrators consider the probable economic effects of their awards. A long extract is given of the debate in New Zealand on the Imperial Conference, beginning with Mr. Forbes's speech.

The South African section reprints General Hertzog's views, often expressed since he reached London, on the great possibilities of reciprocal trade with Great Britain. But "it was a great danger to be merely dependent on Great Britain, or even to be dependent in such a way that with an alteration in her policy they might find themselves saddled with a quantity of their primary products." South Africa, said General Hertzog, had known and built on the policy of the Conservative Government with regard to preferences. It was mainly on trade considerations that General Hertzog attached importance to establishing Embassies overseas. A debate on native policy, arising out of a Bill for fresh powers to deal with natives in urban areas, dealt with the question of finding sufficient land for natives, and there is also a discussion of the plans for settling coloured persons on the land.

The Indian section reprints the Viceroy's speech of July 9, at the beginning of the session, and the debate on the following day on the Simon report.

## From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1830. Price 7d.

The Lord Chancellor rose, he said [in the House of Lords], pursuant to notice of motion given by him on a former day, to submit to their lordships a motion, in obedience to that part of the King's speech in which his Majesty called upon his Parliament to take into their immediate consideration the provisions which it may be advisable to make for the exercise of the Royal authority, in case it should please Almighty God to terminate his Majesty's life before his successor should have arrived at years of maturity. . . . The main object of their measure, with respect to a regency, was the providing for the due administration of the authority of the Crown in the event of a minority of the Princess Victoria, the daughter of their Royal Highnesses the late Duke and the present Duchess of Kent, and heiress presumptive to the throne of these realms. (Hear, hear.) That illustrious personage was now in her 12th year; and according to the law of the land, the minority of a female—whether a subject, or, if he might be permitted to say so, the heir to the crown—terminated at the 18th year. . . . The first question it was likely their lordships would ask was, to whom was to be intrusted the guardianship of the infant sovereign? (Hear.) The answer, he was sure, at once suggested itself to all who heard him,—who but the infant princess's illustrious mother? (Loud cheers from both sides of the house.) . . . Accordingly it is proposed that the Duchess of Kent shall be armed with all the authority of the Crown till her illustrious daughter shall have completed her minority. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was then read a first time.

3 per Cent. Cons. 84¼ to ¼.

### *CHRISTMAS CAROLS*

The Chief Constable of Essex, Captain J. A. Unett, yesterday issued an appeal to clergy, school teachers, parents, and the public generally, to discourage the singing of Christmas carols by children out of doors before December 18. In previous years young carol singers have nightly appeared outside houses some weeks before Christmas, resulting in numerous complaints to the police.

## PRIME MINISTER AT BEDFORD

### ISSUES OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

### "WE ARE GOING ON"

Mr. MacDonald, the Prime Minister, addressed a Labour meeting in the Corn Exchange, Bedford, last night. The chairman was Mr. H. W. Fenner, prospective Labour candidate for Mid-Bedfordshire. Mr. MacDonald said:—

"It is absolutely impossible for me to start a speech in Bedford without allowing first of all a thought to pass through my mind of the men who sacrificed themselves in their country's name and their country's fame. One of them was a very old friend of mine—one of my closest and dearest friends—and he sleeps now, surrounded by his comrades, in a churchyard only a mile or so from here. The nation must honour those men, and we who are living must remember that they belong to those magnificent pioneering spirits who have made our history glow with achievement."

After this tribute to the victims of the R 101 disaster, Mr. MacDonald continued:—I have come hot from the Imperial Conference, which has finished to-day. I do not know what you will see in the newspapers to-morrow, but so far as I am concerned I am sure I am speaking the opinion of my colleagues who have been working with me for the last five or six weeks trying to cut our way through intricate entanglements, trying to reconcile naturally opposing opinions, trying to demonstrate that, however great the difficulties may be that we have to face, we shall face them conscious of our common kindred in good will and with a determination to overcome all difficulties that are in front of us. It is perhaps rather unfortunate that a very large part of our time had to be spent in dealing with constitutional problems. You are not interested very much in those now, but if we fail to give the Commonwealth of Nations a constitutional habitation, if we fail in our attempts to build up a Constitution for that Commonwealth, then the Commonwealth will not be able to last.

In 1926 the Conservative Government that then was passed certain resolutions of a general character. It was a great pity that they did not sit for six more weeks and give those resolutions a practical content. That was handed over to us to do, and for five weeks almost every day, and certainly, so far as the chairman was concerned, not only days but a great deal of the night, we had to hammer out the practical meaning of what that declaration, made in 1926, was, that every Dominion in the Commonwealth of Nations had equal status with every other one. But your minds were concentrated on economics—and no wonder. Your minds were concentrated on inter-Imperial trade, and what is the use of closing our eyes to the essential difficulties to the solution of that problem? There is a party in this country that appeals for your votes on the phrase "Empire Free Trade." There is not one single Dominion, from the rising sun to the setting sun, from the North Pole to the South Pole—there is not one single Dominion included in the British Commonwealth of Nations who will accept that. There is not one single Dominion who will sit down and discuss that as anything but an academic question. There is not one single Prime Minister in the British Dominions to-day who, in his own home and in his own country, will stand up and say in any form of words that he is prepared to encourage such a propaganda in his country.

### INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE

When you talk about inter-Imperial trade you have to begin and face the facts. I see in one of the papers this afternoon that we are told that we have failed to get Dominion markets because we had dogmas. What was the dogma? There is no man probably in politics to-day who detests dogmas more than I do. I am out for facing facts. (Cheers). I am not for making facts fit theories, I am out for theories fitting facts. We said it was absolutely impossible for any Government in this country—Labour, Liberal, or Tory—to tell honestly the Prime Ministers of our Dominions that the people of this country can face a fiscal policy that will diminish our foreign trade or impose taxes on the food of the people or the raw materials of their factories. (Cheers). If there are any Conservatives about who imagine that supposing a Conservative Government had been returned last year there would have been a better trade agreement to-day, I challenge them to prove their assertion.

Mr. Baldwin when appealing for votes and a majority said at the Albert Hall: "I am not, so long as I lead this Party, going to ask for that free hand with regard to food at the General Election. There will be no food taxes at the General Election." Supposing he had got his majority, supposing instead of I being Prime Minister he had been, he would have been bound hand and foot by that pledge. When he met the Dominion Prime Ministers about six weeks ago and they had talked about creating a fiscal system which affected wheat imported into this country he would have been bound to say: "I am very sorry. I said at the Albert Hall that if returned with a majority I would not trifle with food taxation and therefore every proposal you make based on the assumption that I can come to an agreement that I can tax wheat is ruled out of order by the pledge I gave and by which I got my majority." It is quite true he has changed his mind since then. (Laughter.) But that change of mind would not have been allowed to operate during the Imperial Conference. He said last October, writing to Lord Beaverbrook, "You will see I am asking the country to give me completely free hand to discuss with the Dominions all the alternative methods, including the taxation of food, by which our objects can be achieved." And Mr. Neville Chamberlain said, "Nothing is excluded from taxation if we can get an adequate return." The food of the people, the clothing of the people, the standard of life of the people, who are living on the very margin of decency, are not excluded from taxation. Can any system be worse than a system which taxes the masses of the people? (Cheers.)

Mr. MacDonald said that if the Tories were going to criticize the Labour Government in the morning he would ask them to say more specifically where they were themselves. I sympathize with my harassed friend Mr. Churchill. He said with honest courage to his constituents, "I am not going to make any declaration on staple food taxes to-night. Our policy changes so quickly, almost from day to day, that it is difficult to keep pace with all the things one is expected to believe in and to which one is to be loyal. I intend to wait before expressing any opinion until I know exactly where and upon what we are going to stake our fortune at the coming election." I should be glad to assist Mr. Churchill by asking if Mr. Baldwin would tell us specifically the next time that he addresses the public whether he does or does not believe in food taxes. Moreover will he also tell us how far he is going to allow candidates in certain constituencies to say they are, and how far he is going to allow candidates using the same allegiance to say exactly the opposite in other constituencies. The Labour Party is sometimes accused by its critics of having opinions that are not very definite. One of those critics is not entitled to indulge in the luxury of belonging to the Tory Party because if he belongs to that allegiance he is only an example of Satan reproving sin. (Laughter.)

### TRADE AND TARIFFS

But the great problem in front of this country at the moment is the problem of unemployment. It is not a problem of either public or private charity; it is a problem of trade. When we came into office the unemployed problem looked normal though somewhat excessive, but still normal in its character: one of those normal problems of internal disturbance—purely temporary—of production. At the end of last autumn the very character of the problem changed. It is not numerical only, it is qualitative. The curious thing is that every sign and signal that was regarded by the Tory Party as an indication of reviving trade looked back upon now was, as a matter of fact, an indication we were going down into a very serious industrial condition. I do not claim Ministers can foresee everything. God forbid. We can only do our best to read the signs of the times, but men who have failed to read the signs of the times, and who were quiescent when they ought to have been preparing for times ahead, may join with us in sympathy, but they have no business to criticize us. Then we have the old familiar propaganda of tariffs. I am not a dogmatist. Because Mr. Cobden or Mr. Smith or Mr. Brown said half or three-quarters of a century ago that this or that policy was right or wrong, I am not going to say in 1930 it is right. I am prepared to examine all those doctrines, and having made up my mind as to how far they apply to modern conditions hold fast to that which I think is true. We are faced to-day with a competition which this country has never known before. What we are up against now are certain conditions of competition which threaten to lower our standards of life. From whence comes the threat? Not from free trade countries. Where are wages falling? In protected countries. The competitors who are forcing down the cost of production are competitors who enjoy all the "blessings"—I put the word in inverted commas—which Mr. Neville Chamberlain wants to thrust upon us as soon as possible. And whatever may be said for tariffs, or for import duties, no reasonable and well-informed man can say that they will keep standards of life high and enable the workers of the protected country to keep up their level of living to a standard which is really human.

There is another curious circumstance. We are having General Elections in various parts of the world. There was one the other day in the United States, a very highly protected country that believes in protection in a way which would really put Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Baldwin to shame because their faith is so much greater than theirs. (Laughter.) After enjoying protection for a generation and having increased their tariffs only a month or two ago, America goes to an election, with what result? That on account of the bad trade and the great mass of unemployed and the lowering of standards of life under protection, Mr. Hoover just by the skin of his teeth maintains his Republican majority. The very conditions which are used by our tariff propagandists here to induce us to change have been inducing the masses of the American electorate to change in the other way. (Laughter.) Mr. MacDonald referred to Germany, where, he said, there were the same conditions of unemployment and industrial distress, but where the tendency was towards a military dictatorship. "I think we will have to put our thinking caps on afresh to discover some way of protecting ourselves which is not the same as that old-fashioned tariff way," he said. "I stand here to-day more convinced than ever that the general outlook and the general criticism of Socialism is absolutely sound," declared Mr. MacDonald. Referring to our primary products, he said: "God has not taken the harvest away, but something happens between the field and the breakfast table which has so rent values that the value in the fields is put out of the way by middlemen. The field and the breakfast table are divorced. How often do I read that we have done nothing. I think of the poor fishermen who, we are told, went out on the Sea of Galilee and toiled all night but caught nothing. All I can say is, if we have done nothing, it has not been because we have not toiled. (Laughter.) Have we done nothing? I would challenge any of you, any of your active politicians here, to produce from any past Government of any colour whatever a sessional record which matches with the sessional record which belongs to us up to the end of last year. (Cheers.) I am really not interested when they say I have not carried out my pledges. The only thing I am interested in is that I am carrying them out. I am not a Bolshevist, and I am not a wizard. Change is slow, progress is steady, the will of man is circumscribed by the conditions under which he lives. You cannot drive men; you can persuade them.

Referring to the Labour Party's pledges at the last election to deal with unemployment, Mr. MacDonald said they had dealt with housing and slum clearance, land drainage, and the reclamation of land, the reconstruction of railways and transport, afforestation and assistance to emigrants to the Dominions. Those were all our promises. There is not a single promise in that list which I have omitted. We gave pledges at the last election saving quite distinctly, give us office during a term of Parliament, and we will do these things, and in the first session we have cleared off the most important parts of our pledge. (Cheers.) Referring to the reorganization of industry, Mr. MacDonald said:—Our predecessors passed a voluntary Bill for coal grouping. What happened? You require to look at it through a microscope to see. We have got it in hand, and with cotton the same thing is going on. We have agriculture, too, in hand. Agriculture is essential to the nation. The agricultural problem will never be solved until the rural districts and towns get together and agree upon a common policy. A society with its agriculture running one set of ideas and its industry running another is in bad health. The way to cure it is not by drugs, but by making its blood course freely through its veins That is the great contribution the Labour Party has made to the problem. The nation's great crime has been that we have been steadily pursuing a policy which has lost us our peasant population. The peasant population must be re-created if the health of this country, the moral and spiritual, as well as the physical health, is going to be restored. On the more mechanical side there is a Bill about marketing. One of the things agriculture wants is machinery for marketing. That is our next Bill. I am not interested when people say that I have not fulfilled my pledges. We are fulfilling our pledges.

### UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

In connexion with unemployment, people are always talking about the dole. Well, the unemployment insurance as an insurance must be put back on to an insurable basis. We did not take it off. That is one of our inheritances. (Laughter.) You would think it was the Labour Party that had been guilty of all these iniquities. They say, "Look at the abuses. There are men working for weekends, two or three days, and then going back on to the dole, as they say, for the rest of the week." We are not responsible for that. That is done, if it is done, and where it is done, on account of the way that our predecessors drafted their Acts of Parliament. These things are not illegal. Those things are not sharp practices. Those things have been the subject of references to the umpire. The umpire under the Unemployment Insurance Act is absolute. I cannot question his decision. The Minister of Labour cannot question his decision. The Labour Exchanges cannot question his decision. A case is stated to the umpire. The umpire listens to the evidence and says that the case is eligible under the law, and whether we think it is a horrible decision or not, that decision holds good and no man can challenge it. And everyone of those alleged abuses had been done owing to the way in which the Acts were drafted. I do not say for a moment that we should have drafted them differently. Make no mistake about it. Not at all; but I do say that the parties who drafted those Acts have got no business to blame us if abuses are

# Letters to the Editor

## DEFECTS OF LEGAL MACHINE

### SUGGESTED REMEDIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The public and the legal profession must be grateful for the leading article in your issue of Saturday last. Legal reform, except when the abuse is vital and conspicuous, receives scant attention. It is only the litigants and intending litigants who become sensible of existing defects when they have to foot the bill. The recent deputation to the Lord Chancellor indicates that public opinion is dissatisfied with the costliness of our legal procedure.

The following suggestions—confirmed by 30 years' wide and varied experience as counsel or Judge—may interest your readers and assist the determination of the problem. I must premise that it is in the public interest to confine the legal profession to men of education, intelligence, and character and not to reduce the rate of remuneration so as to lower the present standard.

I. ARBITRATION JUDGES.—What the business man wants is a final decision, in as short a time as practicable, by a competent tribunal, in which he has confidence, at an expense which he knows at the outset and which he is prepared to face. As things are, much litigation which ought to be determined by the High Court of Justice goes to the arbitration of legal arbitrators or a trade committee. Neither of these tribunals is satisfactory. Before legal arbitrators the expense, the length, and the delays are often prodigious, while in a hearing before a trade tribunal the uncertainty and incompetence of the tribunal, where questions of law arise, involve prolonged appeals to the High Court before a final decision is reached. I have known some arbitrations where the fees of the arbitrators or umpire amounted to hundreds of pounds, and some where the proceedings extended over a year or more.

The remedy I suggest is simple—a trial before a single Judge of the High Court, whose decision, whether of fact or of law, should be final and beyond appeal. Whether a panel of such "special" Judges should be constituted, so that the parties to an action could select the Judge they desired, is a debatable proposition. But in either event the expense of the professional arbitrator would be eliminated, the length of the hearing curtailed, and a final decision by a competent tribunal be given in a reasonable time. Incidentally one of the heavy items in some arbitrations—namely, the cost of expert witnesses—could be saved in whole or in part if the Judge were to nominate his own assessor for the trial.

II. APPEALS.—I would discourage or limit appeals. A litigant who has obtained the decision of one of his Majesty's Judges after a fair trial ought not lightly to be deprived of the judgment in his favour. It may be urged that it is in the highest interest of the State that our system of jurisprudence should be perfect. True. But the number of cases are few and far between in which a fundamental principle of law or equity is in dispute. The cases tried to-day raise in other words, ascertained, the length of the hearing curtailed, and a final decision by a competent tribunal be given in a reasonable time. Incidentally one of the heavy items in some arbitrations—namely, the cost of expert witnesses—could be saved in whole or in part if the Judge were to nominate his own assessor for the trial.

As a rule they involve disputed questions of fact, or a disputed construction of a Statute or a document—questions on which minds of equal intelligence may differ, and where the finality of a decision is of more importance than the nicest legal determination of an ambiguity or a doubt. It should not be difficult to discourage appeals. In litigation between private parties what reason is there why a litigant successful in a Court of first instance should be penalized in costs because the judgment in his favour given by the appointed Judge is overruled by the judgment of other Judges who differ from him? The party successful in the Court below ought not to be deprived of the costs awarded him merely because of a difference of opinion between the Judges of the Court above and the Court below. In America, apart from the Court fees, no costs are awarded to any party from the beginning to the end of the litigation. The suggestion I make is less drastic, but I think fair and effective. Or if this reform is too stringent, why should not an unsuccessful appellant be compelled at least to *indemnify* his opponent against all the costs incurred in the Court of Appeal?

There is a further question on which the profession is divided, but on which the public has still to express an opinion. Have we not too many Courts of Appeal? Is it desirable that there should be an appeal from the Court of Appeal to the House of Lords? The "Court of Appeal" is a strong Court and commands the confidence of the profession and the public. It could easily be increased in number without impairing its quality or dignity.

The absurdity of the present procedure is well illustrated by a recent case in which the party successful in the Court below, successful in the Court of Appeal, lost his case by a majority of three to two in the House of Lords. In other words, six Judges of eminence were in favour, but the views of three in the House of Lords prevailed against the views of the other six.

III. "COSTS."—The whole system requires revision. A Bill of Costs is as complicated as a Taxing Statute. In particular the method of remunerating solicitors and counsel in the early stages of litigation is ridiculous. At the beginning of an action, a time when the client is specially in need of sound advice, the solicitor cannot charge for properly investigating his case, with the result that the advice is often given on insufficient material. And counsel are certainly not adequately paid for their services at this critical time. Lastly, in a revised system of costs the thorny question of the retention of the junior's to his leader's fee could be fairly adjusted and decided.

Further, one may ask whether the time has not now arrived when the extra 33 1-3 per cent. which solicitors are entitled to add to their profit costs should not be reduced.

It is sometimes alleged that the fees of counsel are extravagant. This is not so. True, there are some fashionable counsel who do—and get—enormous fees, but the litigant or his adviser have only to thank themselves for this outlay. It is always a luxury and in many cases an unnecessary luxury. Only in the rarest case is the "millionaire" counsel an asset. In the ordinary litigation that occupies the Courts from day to day the client who employs a competent counsel of good standing (and there are many such) has nothing to fear from the fashionable selection of an overanxious or prodigal litigant.

Another frequent cause of heavy costs may be a voluminous correspondence. Seven copies have to be prepared—one for the Judge, two for the counsel on each side, and one for the solicitor on each side. The solicitor gets paid for copying and perusing: the fee of counsel increases with the bulk of the documents. But much of the correspondence that is copied, perused, and handed to the counsel and the Judge is never mentioned from the beginning to the end of the trial. There are, of course, some crucial letters. Why should not the junior counsel engaged in the case confer and determine what part of the correspondence should be omitted from the copies prepared for the trial? The original letters (not copies) would always be in Court and available if necessary.

One word in conclusion. To diagnose the evil is simple, to discover the adequate remedies is not difficult, but in face of the traditional conservatism of the legal profession it will require the advocacy of your powerful paper, backed by an informed public opinion, to ensure that there is no side-tracking, but that the necessary reforms are presently adopted.

A. M. LANGDON, the Director of Legal Studies.

Lincoln's Inn.

## CHARTERED SURVEYORS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In your issue of the 11th inst. you reported that the Surveyors' Institution had applied to H.M. Privy Council for authority to include the word "Chartered" in its title. This authority has now been given by a recently gazetted Order in Council, and the Institution, which was founded in 1868, incorporated by Royal Charter in 1901, and granted a further Charter in 1921, will be known in future as the Chartered Surveyors' Institution.

The change has been made with the object of bringing home to the ordinary public that the letters F.S.I. and the designation "Chartered Surveyor" indicate one and the same thing—namely, membership of the Institution and all that that implies in the way of training, examination tests, and professional experience.

A. GODDARD, Secretary.

The Chartered Surveyors' Institution, 12, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.1, Nov. 14.

## LONGER AT SCHOOL

### TEACHERS BEFORE BUILDINGS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In spite of all that can be said against it, I strongly support the new Education Bill on the principle that in education you must take what you can get, when and how you can get it, or you will not get it at all. The raising of the age to 15 is a reform that has the support of one of the strongest and most representative Commissions that has ever inquired into English education and that is long overdue. Whatever the claims of vocational instruction, the idea that an education of a general character for all up to 15 is excessive can only be entertained by those who still cling to the conception of "the working classes" as a fixed and separate caste.

The serious objections to the Bill seem to me to be two. Classes of 50 or anything approaching 50 are an absurdity. Only exceptional teachers could give anything but mechanized instruction to classes of such a size. But it is clear that such classes will be necessary for some years. An even more serious question is the supply of teachers, their number, and their quality. There is no evidence that the number will be sufficient. The Minister of Education refers rather airily to the increased output of the training colleges, but gives no statistics. And even if the numbers are there, what about the quality? The training colleges are not organized or equipped for secondary teaching, and only a small portion of the output of the best colleges are qualified to give really advanced instruction. On these and perhaps on financial grounds it would be far better to defer the "appointed day" for a couple of years, and in the meantime to prepare a well-thought-out scheme, and to make really adequate provision, especially of teachers. But in two years' time a Government with quite other views may be in power, and the whole thing might go by the board. I prefer, therefore, to accept gratefully what Providence and a Labour Government, greatly to its credit, are willing to provide, and to trust to the future to make up deficiencies. It is the national way, and there is no more to be said.

But in any case the question of teachers must be seriously tackled. The new policy makes a new demand, which cannot be adequately met by an increase in the numbers of the old training colleges. I can speak as a schoolmaster of many years' experience, as an Inspector of Schools (though not an H.M.I.), as the former head of a Training College for elementary and of a University Department for secondary teachers. In every capacity it has been forced upon me as the dominant fact in education that the teacher is the key of the whole position. There can be no real progress in education except by raising the standard required in the teacher; the standard of native quality, of general and professional education. That is the real problem. Men, not walls, make the city; teachers, not buildings or organization or equipment, make the school. When this fundamental truth is recognized we shall begin to see an adequate return for the vast amount of money and effort expended on national education.

I am, &c.,

The Athenæum. F. J. R. HENDY.

## INDIA AT THE ROUND TABLE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Nothing but deep admiration will be felt throughout India for the extreme magnanimity that inspired his Majesty's address at the inaugural meeting of the Round-Table Conference. "This decade has witnessed not only in India, but throughout all the nations forming the British Commonwealth, a quickening and growth in ideals and aspirations of nationhood which defy the customary measurement of time" provides a clear recognition on the part of the greatest authority in the Empire of the rapid process of transformation which India has undergone during that period of time. His Majesty's fervent hope for the evolution of a system that "will give expression to her honourable aspirations" is symptomatic of the characteristic regard which the members of the Royal House of Windsor cherish for the welfare of their Indian subjects. "The principle of equality may not yet—although I sincerely hope that it will in the near future—have found its way into the Statute-book; but the whole procedure and the atmosphere of the Conference point unmistakably to its moral recognition. I have followed the course of events in India with as much interest as any other Indian and have come to the irresistible conclusion that it is not the Salt tax—or any other old tax—which forms the real basis of discontent. It is the sense of inferiority which the exclusion of India from the category of Dominions naturally imposes upon its people. This resentment, Sir, is readily understood by a short retrospective glance at the history of India with her great traditions and her great culture—a culture which has so far defied the tooth of time and which it is difficult to admit is inferior to any other. Equality of status, therefore, seems to be the obvious remedy and should, I think, be granted forthwith, even if it is necessary to delay the equality of function.

No thinking person can help deploring the methods employed by the non-cooperating elements in India; and one can only sincerely hope that the efforts of those whose sense of loyalty and cooperation has brought them here will be amply rewarded.

I cannot bring this letter to a close, Sir, without recording my deep appreciation of the calm judgment and sober restraint which you have, throughout this period of anxiety, practised while deliberating on issues connected with India. May your esteemed columns long continue to guide the course of British public opinion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FAZAL HAQ.

The University, Reading, Nov. 13.

## LOG BOOKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Is it not curious how nautical expressions and phrases have permeated through our ordinary life, and they now become so intermixed with our everyday conversation that they are unnoticed except by those of us who have been privileged (?) to pass a good deal of our time on the "great waters"? I have recently looked through a schools' handbook issued by the education committee concerned and it occurred to me as somewhat curious that a book is kept by the school authorities known as the "Log Book." One wonders how many of those called upon to inspect this book know how the title "Log Book" originated.

I spent about 10 years in "windjammers," and one of the many duties in my apprenticeship days was to assist in "heaving the log" at the end of every watch on deck. This was to ascertain the speed of the ship, and the results obtained could only be very approximate: "patent logs" and other more scientific instruments were not then in general use.

The log line was wound round a log reel—a light wooden reel which was held above the head by the man holding the reel. The log line was a suitably marked line, with the "knots" marked by knotted marline at measured distances. A boy held a sand-glass which measured accurately the time.

At the end of the log line was a "log ship," a triangular piece of wood or—which was more common—a cone-shaped canvas bag attached to which was a lanyard and plug. This bag was made so that it offered a resistance to the water when the log line was running freely, but as soon as a "brake" was put on the line the inverted cone drew from the socket the wooden plug, and the resistance offered to the water was overcome. The mate or other officer coiled a quantity of the line in his hands and threw it overboard; the cone took the pressure and drew the line off the reel. At a predetermined distance a piece of white rag was attached to the line, and the length then off the reel was sufficient to take the cone clear of the ship's wake of disturbed water. As the white rag flew through the mate's hands he yelled "Turn." The boy turned the glass promptly, and as soon as the sand had run through the upper container of the glass he shouted "Stop." The mate held the line, and the speed was shown by the knots marked on the log line. The result was recorded in the log book.

To see the log book mentioned in the schools' handbook brought back memories of "Beating round the Horn," reefing topsails, "All hands shorten sail," and other unpleasant incidents common to a "shell-back" in the old days of the "windjammers."

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS HAWES, Commander, R.D., R.N.R. (Retired).

16, Bickerton-road, Headington, Oxford, Nov. 10.

## WINTER IN LONDON

### A GLIMPSE AT A PLAY CENTRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I come before your readers once more, begging but unashamed, to ask them to support me, in spite of all our difficulties, in caring for London's children in the evening hours through another winter. Our Play Centres, as they know, are placed only in the areas of densest population and greatest poverty (for poverty still exists down there); but we are now responsible for 41, with an attendance of 15,000 every night in these winter weeks. Fifteen thousand little Britons, whose keenness to do and make things is amazing; who respond so readily to any kindness and affection and whose many aptitudes it is a shame to neglect in these growing years.

A typical instance of our work is the following:—A magistrate in an unlovely district of the North-East, finding an unusual amount of boy delinquency to deal with, appeals to our committee to open a Play Centre there. By a fortunate windfall we are enabled to find the money; the London County Council places the right school at our disposal, and on the opening night it is obvious from the long lines of children "queuing up" to come in at 5.30 that we are meeting an elementary need. Go to it now on a boys' night and you will see the delinquents of former days sitting absorbed in the toy-making room, intent upon constructing a Venetian galley or a viking ship out of cardboard and matches and bright paint, or playing ingenious games with a soft football in the hall or learning the elements of self-defence. Without the Play Centre, what else could they do but get together in small bands to loaf and steal, to swell the list of street accidents or pick up doubtful lessons at the cinema? The district in which they live is one of tenement houses come down in the world, where every room now houses a family; and the things that the children learn from their elders are, to say the least, not edifying. But here they can cast it all off for two hours, and in the busy animation of the scene they find their true selves again. Bad language is not heard in the Play Centre.

Nor is it only for the boys that we exist; the overworked "little mothers" of the slums find their haven with us also. "We should like to see her more of a child," said the sympathetic day-school teacher of a little girl of 11, motherless and weighed down by the care of four children younger than herself; but she heard of the Play Centre, brought all the four into it, and has been a different child since then. Another little thing of 10, under-nourished and ill-clad, carried her heavy baby of three for about a mile to find the Centre, just so that it might see the toys.

We have done much work for the children's play during this summer too; we have carried on a huge Play Centre on the old Foundling Site from the end of April to the end of September; we have, with the consent of the Kensington Borough Council, organized the boys' playground in Avondale Park during August and had 200 boys there every day, playing games where before they used to loaf; we have had holiday Play Centres running in 35 of the Council's schools and playgrounds for children of all ages; 20,000 of them every day kept happy and safe from accidents.

And for all this I only ask your readers for £3,000. Is it dear at the price? They know that it is not, but perhaps they do not know that for £100 any donor can attach himself to one Centre for a whole year as a special benefactor, the cost of an average Centre to our Voluntary Fund being almost covered by that figure. Frankly, I want more such donors! But no sum is too small for us to welcome, and all will go strictly towards one object—that of providing those fundamental joys for hand and eye and body which should be the birthright of all our children.

Cheques may be made payable to the Children's Play Centres Fund and sent to me at the Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock-place, W.C.1.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JANET TREVELYAN.

Cambridge.

## ART OF THE THEATRE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The account of the Institute it is proposed to erect on the Bloomsbury site for the training of art experts is of the greatest interest. Will it be possible to devote a section, and a large one, to the applied arts of the theatre? Institutions like the National Gallery, the Academy, and the National Portrait Gallery already exist for the study of the pictorial arts. With the exception of a small section set apart in the Victoria and Albert Museum, there is no place where students can study the history and growth of theatrical art adequately under expert guidance. Such things as the original designs and models of Norman Wilkinson's productions for Granville-Barker; Lovat Fraser's designs; Rutherston's stage models and designs; above all the drawings, reproductions, and even possibly some models of Gordon Craig's productions might be secured for the nation, though a number of valuable models prepared for Stratford in 1919 and the Theatre Exhibition two years later have probably been destroyed.

The University of London was the first British university to recognize the educational value of the subject, in the Diploma in Dramatic Art. The number of those holding this diploma is now a reputable one. One of the schools concerned in training students has been instrumental in obtaining a legal decision that the art of the theatre is one of the fine arts. May we hope for recognition in the promised Institute of Arts? No branch of art teaching needs it more.

Yours faithfully,

ELSIE FOGERTY.

The Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, S.W.7, Nov. 13.

## TOO MUCH SPENDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Alwyn Parker's letter will have the sympathy of most thinking people who do not "go in for politics," and blindly follow a party because it retains the name of Conservative after it has become an alias for Socialism—the people who turned the last election. The follow-my-leader politicians may go on stumbling after whomever a majority of them may select, but the man who judges by results wants to know where he is being led, and especially that it will not be into the enemy's camp, as on the last occasion.

We want a party which will recognize that the country is earning too little and handing round more than it can give, without ruining future industry, to those who do not earn their share; encouraging "breeding from the wrong end" by relieving people of their responsibility for maintaining their children; making the dole so much that the idler prefers it to a wage with the discount of work.

I, like many others, wait for a party which will stand frankly and firmly for those who hold that already too much is being taken from those who earn (and would save) much to give to those who earn little and save nothing; a party which will stoutly resist any attempt to take more. Premature Socialism only leads to the poor becoming more numerous, and, when it has killed the goose which laid the golden egg, still poorer. Survival of the fittest is nature's hard law. Socialism's is survival of the unfittest—and it is harder upon the future world.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. ALBERT FLYNN.

7, Halley House, 46, Vauxhall Bridge-road, S.W.1, Nov. 13.

## Points from Letters

### POLITICS IN THE VILLAGES

After half a century's experience in various parts of the country, I have concluded that there are few constituencies so thoroughly and ably organised as that of the Bury St. Edmunds Division. It covers a great area, but in almost every village there is a live organization with its local chairman, secretary, and committee. In this parish we have already held our meeting, with a concert, the "star" speaker coming from headquarters. The members pay 1s. 6d. a year, the subscription entitling all to the meetings and concerts, and also to a first-class dinner. The value of such membership is that at election times all the members are active volunteers and are prepared to do anything, from "point duty" at cross-roads, in order to secure the return of their candidate. We have an enthusiastic and able organizing secretary, who this year invites all young men and women over 18 to join their local and separate associations, so that by the time they reach the age of 21 they will have prepared in some measure to exercise their vote sensibly.—Mr. R. EVANS, The Garden House, Great Barton, Bury St. Edmunds.

### BERLIOZ'S "MESSE DES MORTS"

In connexion with the performance at Queen's Hall last night of Berlioz's *Messe des Morts* under Sir Hamilton Harty, it may be recalled that the composer himself introduced the *Offertorium*, described as the "Chorus of Souls in Purgatory," at an orchestral concert he conducted at Drury Lane Theatre on February 7, 1848. Five years before Berlioz wrote from Leipzig: "Schumann, the taciturn Schumann, is quite electrified by the *Offertorium* of my *Requiem*; he opened his mouth the other day, to the great astonishment of those who know him, and said to me, grasping my hand: 'This *Offertorium* surpasses everything.'" The *Messe des Morts* has only had one hearing at the Crystal Palace, in 1883, and one at the Albert Hall, in 1927.—Mr. A. W. GANZ, 3, Dr. Johnson's-buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

### EMPLOYMENT AND TARIFFS

Mr. J. Russell Gubbins, like countless others, forgets that there is an internal balance of trade as well as an external balance of trade, and accordingly if I buy an article produced in this country instead of an article produced abroad I still have to pay for it, but instead of selling the products of my labour to a foreigner I sell them to another Briton and, as a result, both acts of production take place in this country, both sets of products are consumed in this country, and accordingly this country as a whole is better off. In a very apt phrase Abraham Lincoln pointed this out about three-quarters of a century ago, but the professors of political economy in this country have still to discover the obvious.—Mr. HERBERT G. WILLIAMS, 351, Abbey House, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

### ROYALTY IN THE CITY

In his "Annals of Christ's Hospital," the late Bishop of Worcester, whose tragically sudden death is so great a blow to his old school, refers to the "almost prescriptive right" of the Religious, Royal, and Ancient Foundation "to take its part in any ceremonial functions" in the City. "It will be remembered," he writes, "that at the Jubilee of 1897 the boys were privileged to take their stand by the Mansion House; but it is not so generally known that among the spectators in front of the Mansion House that day was an aged clergyman (the Rev. Frederick Gifford Nash, vicar of Clavering), who as Head 'Grecian' had presented an address to her Majesty on the day she first entered the City as Queen 60 years before." Facing page 204 is a photograph of a panel of "new Temple Bar," depicting Queen Victoria at Temple Bar on November 9, 1837. I remember being taken by my headmaster, the Rev. Richard Lee, to the Old Courtroom to pose to (I believe) the sculptor for the figure of the Senior Grecian, who is represented on the panel, kneeling at the open door of the state coach presenting his address to the Queen.—The REV. H. DE VERE WELCHMAN (Senior Grecian, 1880-81), Fransham Rectory, Norfolk.

### ELECTRIC LIGHT STANDARDS

Can you find space for a friendly hint to other corporations or town councils that may be thinking of lighting their streets by electricity? Our council was shown and passed a drawing of the posts to carry wires overhead along the streets, but was not shown one of the miniature Eiffel Towers which have now been set up at three central and conspicuous points, completely spoiling the beauty of these hitherto delightful streets in this historic borough.—PAYMASTER-CAPTAIN ERNEST W. C. THRING, R.N. (retired), Fletcher's House, Woodstock, Oxon.

### TRAFFIC IN OXFORD

I hope that the shade of William Wordsworth will forgive me if I quote and italicize a fragment of his sonnet, "Oxford, May 30, 1820":—

Shame on this faithless heart! that could allow
*Such transport*, though but for a moment's space;

—Mr. LL. WYN GRIFFITH, Glencairn, Neston, Cheshire.

### COMPENSATIONS

The charming article on Compensations which appeared in your issue of November 12 closed with an apposite quotation from Browning's "Paracelsus." But Paracelsus's words are far more weighty than those put into his mouth by Browning, and more concise. Paracelsus wrote, "Every misfortune is a fortune," and those whose vision is capable of taking in the Unity of the All—the Universe, that is—are able to see the truth of it. But it is not so much a question of "moral growth" which is involved—"morality" implies a code or law—as it is one of spiritual unfoldment or evolution. And evolution has no law imposed upon it; it is a law unto itself. —DR. J. H. CLARKE.

### CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA

As one who has lived in China for many years and takes a deep interest in her well-being, I should like to point out the significance of the fact that the President of that vast and densely populated Republic has embraced the Christian Faith and been baptized into the Church of Christ in China. The Chinese Cabinet already contains several well-known Christian statesmen, who are doing their best to deliver China from her many difficulties, and the addition of the President to their number will undoubtedly make for peace and safety at the present time.—The REV. LLEWELLYN LLOYD, 73, Sprules-road, Brockley, S.E.4.

### THE STATE AND THE INDIVIDUAL

Other words of that great statesman, Pericles, in which he appeals to the Athenian citizens to set public above private interests, would seem to have a more pertinent lesson for us in these post-War days. "It should be evident," he says in his second Funeral Oration (Thuc. ii., 60), "that the happiness of a people is better secured by the prosperity of the State than by the welfare of individuals. For to the citizen of a flourishing State, if he chances to run down, there is always open a fine opportunity of recovery; whereas a State cannot run down without involving all its citizens in its downfall."—The Rev. L. B. CHOLMONDELEY, The Edge, Stroud.

### "STOP" SIGNALS ON TRAMCARS

It may interest your readers in the South to know that the suggestion made in *The Times* of November 11 has already been thought of in this part of the country. When approaching Gateshead on Sunday evening last I noticed a particularly bright "Stop" signal on a stationary tramcar, mounted in such a position that any driver could see it.—Mr. G. A. WILLIAMS, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

### ALLOTMENTS

Sir Francis Acland has done good service in urging the importance of allotments. It is difficult to summarize in a few words all their advantages. With an average working day a man has enough time to spare to cultivate a 10-rod allotment, and his wife and children can do their share to the great benefit of all. No special skill is required. It is a godsend to an unemployed man with nothing to do. The supply of allotments to all who want them is the simplest way of getting the people back to the land. The best place for an allotment is one's own garden, and this is the plan advocated by the National Homecroft Association and actually carried out in the Homecroft Settlement at Cheltenham.—Mr. FRANCIS HUGHESDON, 14, Oldfield-road, Wimbledon.

### THE MYSTERIOUS UNIVERSE

The alternatives which appear to present themselves for consideration are:—Either the human mind, with all its mathematical and other powers, is an accidental consequence of the blind and unintelligent evolution of matter, starting in some entirely inexplicable manner from some elementary form of energy and developing by means of a combination of chance occurrences; or the human mind is the outcome of a definitely directed evolution, working under the guidance of a Master Mind, which Mind must obviously contain all the potentialities of the human mind or of any other mind which may have been evolved in any other part of the universe. Such a Master Mind is therefore not only a perfect mathematician, but also a perfect artist, architect, poet, lover, &c.; indeed, the God and Father of us all.—Mr. H. A. GARRATT, Summersdale House, Chichester.

# LONDON GAZETTE

*FRIDAY, NOV. 14*

## ADMIRALTY, NOV. 10

R.N.

Cd. Supply Offr. W. J. Gunn to be Paymr. Lieut. (S.) (Nov. 5); Wt. Supply Offr. J. G. Cull to be Cd. Supply Offr. (Nov. 5); Surg. Comdr. J. R. A. Clark-Hall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., placed on Retd. List (Sept. 26).

NOVEMBER 11

R.N.R.

Sub-Lieut. W. Pickup to be Lieut. with seny. of Oct. 5; Proby. Sub-Lieut. R. B. Stannard to be Sub-Lieut. with original seny. of March 5, 1929; Act. Sub-Lieut. J. F. Clement to be Sub-Lieut. with seny. of Sept. 28, 1929.

## WAR OFFICE, NOV. 14

### REGULAR ARMY

The follg. on ceasing to be employ. are placed on h.p.:—Lt.-Gen. F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Nov. 9); Maj.-Gen. H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (Oct. 15); Maj.-Gen. L. E. Pope-Hennessy, C.B., D.S.O. (Nov. 1); Col. H. E. Headlam, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Nov. 15).

Maj.-Gen. A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., having attained the age for compulsory retirement, retires on ret. pay (Nov. 9).

Col. (local Brig.) T. C. Mudie, D.S.O., relinquishes the local rank of Brigadier on ceasing to act as O.C. Troops, Malta (Nov. 3).

Col. F. Bainsford-Hannay, C.M.G., D.S.O., retires on ret. pay (Nov. 15).

Lt.-Col. W. H. Roberts, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., h.p. list, late R.E., to be Col. (Nov. 9), with seny. Sept. 24.

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The date of relinquishment of the appt. of Maj.-Gen. L. E. Pope-Hennessy, C.B., D.S.O., as Brig. Artillery (graded as C.S.O., 1st Grade), Northern Comd., is Nov. 1, and not as in the *Gazette* of Nov. 11.

Captain H. N. Gallagher, R.A.S.C., relinquishes the appt. of D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Wessex Area (Nov. 1).

The follg. appts. are made:—Maj.-Gen. A. E. W. Harman, C.B., D.S.O., from h.p., to be Comdr., 1st Div. (Nov. 9); Maj.-Gen. H. de C. Martelli, C.B., D.S.O., from h.p., to be Maj.-Gen. i./c. of Admin., Southern Comd. (Nov. 9); Maj. T. E. M. Battersby, Devon R., from Staff Capt., 43rd (Wessex) Div., T.A., to be D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Wessex Area (Nov. 11).

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. C. H. Peck, D.S.O., M.C., is seed. to the estabt. (Nov. 13); Capt. J. A. Leigh, M.C., is seed. whilst holding the appt. of Capt. Instr. in Gunn. (Oct. 23).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt.-Col. H. C. Agnew, O.B.E., on completion of four years' serv. as a Regtl. Lt.-Col., is placed on the h.p. list (Nov. 14); Maj. A. F. Day to be Lt.-Col. (Nov. 14); Capt. G. R. Pim, M.C., to be Maj. (Nov. 14).

FOOT GUARDS

I. G'ds.—Lt. E. E. Donner is placed on the h.p. list on account of ill-health (Nov. 13).

INFANTRY

THE QUEEN'S R.—Lt. G. Haggard retires, receiving a gratuity (Nov. 15).

E. YORK.—Col. (Hon. Brig.-Gen.) H. Hargard, ret. pay, to be Col., vice Maj.-Gen. Sir G. F. Boyd, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (decd.) (April 13).

BEDFS. AND HERTS. R.—Lt. G. E. Steel, M.B.E., is seed. for serv. as an Adjt. (Oct. 25).

The follg. Lts. to be Capts., under the provisions of Art. 111., Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1926 (Oct. 23):—G. R. Steel, M.C., F. Edmonds.

LEICESTER R.—Lt. J. M. Neville is seed. for serv. with the Ind. A.S.C. (on prob.) (Oct. 1).

LAN. FUS.—Capt. L. de Manly, M.C., is seed. for serv. as a Stn. Staff Offr. (Nov. 15).

CHESHIRE R.—Capt. G. S. McNaught, D.S.O., retires, receiving a gratuity (Nov. 15), and is granted the rank of Lt.-Col.

FORESTERS.—Capt. W. A. Ebsworth is seed. for serv. on the Staff (Nov. 1).

R. BERKS R.—2nd. Lt. W. A. C. Annesley, from the h.p. list, to be 2nd Lt. (Nov. 15), with precedence next below 2nd Lt. F. J. W. H. Moore.

R.W.K.—Lt. C. R. P. Craven to be Capt. (Sept. 14).

DURHAM L.I.—Lt. R. F. Kirby is seed. for serv. as Asst. Instr., Small Arms Sch. (Oct. 28).

RIFLE BDE.—Capt. E. S. B. Williams remains seed. whilst condg. Oxford Univ. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C. (Oct. 15).

ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Maj. (Qrmr.) A. E. Cross retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (Nov. 15); 1st Cl. Staff Sgt.-Maj. W. J. Smith to be Lt. (Qrmr.) (Nov. 15).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

Capt. M. J. Whelton, M.D., to be Maj. (Nov. 14).

ROYAL ARMY PAY CORPS

Col. (temp. Brig.) and Chief Paymr. H. B. Toller, C.M.G., retires on ret. pay (Nov. 15), and is granted the hon. rank of Brigadier; Lt.-Col. and Staff Paymr. (temp. Col. and Chief Paymr.) R. W. Macfie to be Col. and Chief Paymr. (Nov. 15); Lt.-Col. and Staff Paymr. A. Johnston-Johnston, C.B.E., M.C., retires, to be temp. Col. and Chief Paymr. (Nov. 15); Capt. and Paymr. R. G. Stanham to be Maj. and Staff Paymr. (Oct. 25); Capt. and Paymr. J. T. Grant to be Maj. and Staff Paymr. (Nov. 15), with rest of seny. May 29, 1927, and precedence next below Maj. S. A. Godfrey (such seny. not to count for Army seny., pay and allces. or retd. pay or ret. pay).

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICES

Staff Nurse Miss L. M. Rose to be Sister (Oct. 5); Staff Nurse Miss G. M. Broomhall resigns her appt. (Nov. 15); Miss J. P. Rorison to be Staff Nurse (April 12).

ESTABLISHMENTS

Capt. C. B. Stephenson, N. Stafford R., relinquishes the appt. of Instr. (Cl. EE), Netheravon Wing., Small Arms Sch. (Nov. 9).

The follg. appts. are made:—Col. R. C. France, D.S.O., from D.D., A. and Q.M.G., Woolwich Gunn., Sch. of Arty. (Nov. 5); Capt. J. E. French, M.C., R. Fus., to be Instr. (Cl. EE), Netheravon Wing, Small Arms Sch. (Nov. 9).

MEMORANDA

The rank of Col. W. G. Beeman, D.S.O., Perm. Active Mils. of Canada, is as now described and not as in the *Gazette* of Oct. 7: Hon. Capt. Rao Raja Ganpat Rao Raghunath and Capt. K. G. Gwalior, is granted the hon. rank of Lt.-Col. (Nov. 15).

GENERAL LIST

H. Pole is granted a temp. comms. in the rank of Lt., while employ. as a Dental Surg. (Oct. 20).

## REGULAR ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

GENERAL LIST

Maj. F. J. Quarry having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Nov. 14).

REGIMENTAL LIST

ROYAL ENGINEERS

Lt. R. W. Mountain resigns his comms. (Nov. 15).

INFANTRY

E. YORK R.—Lt. H. Mills, M.C., having attained the age limit of liability to recall, ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. (Oct. 14).

HAMPSHIRE R.—Capt. A. L. Scaife, M.C., from Res. of Off., North'd Fus., to be Capt. (Nov. 15), retaining his present seny.

OXF. AND BUCKS L.I.—J. E. H. Neville, M.C. (late Capt., Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.), to be Capt. (Oct. 11), with seny. July 9, 1929; Lt. E. H. Southam, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Lt. (Nov. 15), with seny. May 29, 1925.

MIDD'X R.—Lt. R. Kitching, from Supp. Res. of Off., to be Lt. (Nov. 13), with seny. July 6, 1925.

A. AND S.H.—Capt. L. M. Macintosh ceases to belong to the Res. of Off. on account of med. unfitness (Nov. 15).

SUPPLEMENTARY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Lt. T. A. Kesterton ceases to belong to the Res. (Nov. 14).

ROYAL TANK CORPS

Sec. Lt. C. E. H. J. Phillips resigns his comms. (Nov. 15).

## TERRITORIAL ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

Capt. W. A. Ebsworth, Foresters, is apptd. Staff Capt., 43rd (Wessex) Div. (Nov. 1).

ROYAL ARTILLERY

96TH (R. DEVON YEO.) FD. BDE.—Capt. J. F. S. Brilen, R.A., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (Nov. 1); Lt. F. E. Vining, M.B.E., R.A., to be Adjt., and is granted the temp. rank of Capt. in the T.A. (with pay and allces. of a Lt.) whilst holding that appt. (Nov. 1).

N. SCOTTISH HEAVY BDE.—Capt. J. Jackson, R.A., vacates the appt. of Adjt. (Oct. 15); Capt. R. Hateliffe, D.C.M., R.A., to be Adjt. (Oct. 15).

54TH (C. OF LOND.) A.A. BDE.—Capt. A. H. E. Bentley to be Maj. (Aug. 24).

ROYAL ENGINEERS

46TH (N. MIDLAND) DIVIL. ENGRS.—Lt. F. K. O. Morrish (late R.E.) to be Lt. (Nov. 15).

20TH (LOND.) A.A. BN. (L.E.E.).—R. L. Addiscott (late Offr. Cadet, Univ. of Lond. Contgt., Sen. Div., O.T.C.) to be Sec. Lt. (Nov. 15).

ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

50TH (NORTHUMBRIAN) DIVL. SIGS.—Capt. P. Jennings, M.C., R. Sigs., vacates appt. of Adjt. (Nov. 1); Capt. W. H. N. Dent, M.B.E., R. Sigs., to be Adjt. (Nov. 1).

55TH (W. LAN.) DIVL. SIGS.—Capt. W. A. Dodd, from T.A. Res. of Off. (5th Bn. The King's R.) to be Capt. (Nov. 15).

INFANTRY

4TH/5TH BN. E. LAN. R.—Lt. K. K. Walmsley to be Capt (Nov. 1).

4TH/5TH BN. BLACK WATCH.—Capt. (Bt. Maj.) D. D. Urquhart to be Maj. (Sept. 10).

BUCKS (C. OF BUCKS) L.I.—Sec. Lt. G. St. G. Naylor to be Lt. (Oct. 20).

5TH BN. ESSEX R.—Sec. Lt. M. C. Dawes, from 5th/8th Bn. Cameronians, to be Sec. Lt. with seny. as in the T.A. (Oct. 15).

ROYAL ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT

The Rev.

# ELM DISEASE

## RAPID SPREAD IN ENGLAND

### FORESTRY COMMISSION'S REPORT

Though elm disease has been known on the Continent for over a decade it was not recorded in England until 1927, but research work carried on by the Forestry Commission shows that it is increasing rapidly in this country. In a report just published by the Forestry Commission it is stated that it was first recorded in 1919 by a Dutch mycologist as a disease causing the die-back of elms, but as only a few trees were known to be affected it was regarded rather as an interesting rarity than as a possible start of an epidemic. In the following year, however, cases were reported over a large area in Holland and Northern France, and the disease was recognized as serious. With each succeeding year the malady has spread until now it appears to have covered almost the whole of western and central Europe.

In England it was first definitely found in 1927 attacking a single tree at Totteridge, in Hertfordshire, but there is little doubt that it was present in the Isle of Wight, and possibly in other districts as well, several years before that date. From 1928 onwards the Forestry Commissioners arranged for annual surveys to be carried out. The investigation made by Mr. T. R. Peace, of the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford, has thrown some light on the distribution and rate of spread of the disease.

The position at the end of 1928 was that the disease was known to be present in 19 counties, restricted to the Midlands and South of England. In all, approximately 600 trees were proved to be affected, though this was certainly an under-statement of the real figure. Six species of elms, including all the common forms, were recorded as having been attacked, and there was no evidence that any one species was more (or less) resistant than the others. Trees of all ages also were found to be diseased, although the attack appeared to be more rapid in the younger trees. In 1929, a year with a hot, dry summer, the disease became more general, and considerably larger numbers of infected trees were found in most of the centres visited in the previous years. Based on numbers of trees observed the disease had nearly doubled itself in the year, while six counties had to be added to the list of infected areas. At the same time the interesting observation was made that certain trees noted as infected in the previous year had apparently thrown off the attack. The dead branches killed by the disease were still to be seen in some cases, but the infection had made no progress in the remaining portions of the crowns.

### SPREAD THIS YEAR

This year the survey has again indicated a very considerable spread of the disease, the numbers of diseased trees recorded being double those found in 1929. The disease has also extended further to the north as well as to the south-west. It is now known to occur in 27 counties in England, from Cumberland in the north to Kent and the Isle of Wight in the south, and Devon in the south-west. The only Welsh county known to be affected is Denbighshire, and there is no record from Scotland. The intensity of the disease varies greatly in different districts; as a whole the proportion of trees attacked is quite small, and of these not many (usually less than 5 per cent.) have been completely killed. Occasionally a more serious state of affairs was found; for example, out of 335 large elms growing along a four-mile stretch of road in Essex, 33 of the trees were already dead, while another 130 trees showed obvious symptoms of disease.

The majority of the trees which showed apparent signs of recovery in 1929 still remained healthy, but in a few cases there was a recurrence of the attack. This may have been due to re-infection, but it is equally possibly an indication that the disease was dormant in the tree.

### CAUSED BY A FUNGUS

The cause of the disease is a fungus, *Graphium ulmi*, specific to trees of the elm order, which works in the outer rings of the wood and presumably destroys the infected portion of the tree by interfering with the movement of the cell sap—under the microscope the cells are seen to be choked with cross partitions known as tyloses. The attack differs greatly in virulence. Large trees may be completely killed in a year or two, while in other cases the disease may be confined to a few of the upper branches, the main body of the tree remaining unaffected for a comparatively long period. As a general rule the disease takes a more rapid course in the younger trees. The spores of the fungus are produced on cut or broken surfaces of infected wood and the disease is no doubt disseminated by that means. The spores are somewhat gelatinous, hence it is improbable that wind plays any great part in dispersal, the more likely agents are birds and insects.

Of the latter the most important is almost certainly the elm bark beetle, *Scolytus destructor*, the tunnels of which are nearly always present in the trunks of trees attacked by *Graphium ulmi*. Recent research has shown that the fungus can be isolated from the intestine of the beetle, thus providing evidence of the direct association of the two organisms. In recent months reports have come in showing that there has been a great increase in the numbers of the elm-bark beetle. This is no doubt due partly to the extensive windfalls caused by the gales of the last few winters and partly to the spread of the beetle to trees attacked by the fungus disease. This increase in the beetle population may, and probably does, have a direct bearing on the more rapid spread of the elm disease revealed by the latest survey.

### PROBLEM "WELL-NIGH INSUPERABLE"

The control of the disease presents a problem which must be regarded as well-nigh insuperable. Even if, with the willing cooperation of all concerned, trees attacked by the disease could be completely eradicated, there would still remain the danger of reintroduction from the Continent through the agency of migratory birds. The most that can be said is that it is in the general interest that dead trees should be removed as promptly as possible; if this is not done, they provide breeding ground for both fungus and beetle. There is no reason to suppose that the elm disease in any way impairs the commercial value of the timber.

The real origin of the fungus remains as yet entirely unknown. Some mycologists hold that it may have always been present as a minor disease of the elm, but of so little importance that its existence was overlooked until some unknown combination of conditions started it off on its present destructive career. It may be that some climatic factor has been responsible, and that a series of favourable seasons might put a term to the epidemic. Whether this will be the case no one can say, but in the meantime the planting of elms in districts where the disease is known to occur is clearly a risky undertaking.

# AFRICAN LAW STUDENT CHARGED

## ALLEGED FORGED EXAMINATION CERTIFICATE

Before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.) at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, EXPESTON ITA HOGAN BASSEY, 36, law student, a native of West Africa, was charged with forging and uttering a certificate of having passed an examination qualifying him for admission as a student of the Inner Temple. He pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. G. B. McClure and Mr. Maxwell Turner prosecuted; Mr. P. E. Hollins defended.

Mr. McClure said that in order to gain admission as a member of the Inner Temple without paying a deposit of £100 an applicant had to produce a certificate showing that he had qualified for a B.A. degree. A certificate was sent stating that Bassey had passed his final examination for the degree at Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone, which was affiliated to Durham University. It purported to be signed by the Registrar of the University, but evidence would be given that Bassey had never passed any such examination. The certificate and other documents were forged.

The matter came to light through an anonymous letter received at the Treasurer's office at the Inner Temple. Inquiries were made and Bassey declared that a man named Donovan had taken his £100 deposit and "faked" the documents.

The trial was adjourned until Monday.

# CRIPPLES AND INDUSTRY

## WORK OF THE VILLAGE SETTLEMENTS

The conference arranged jointly by the Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Central Council for the Care of Cripples, at Drapers' Hall, to discuss problems in relation to those who are handicapped by physical and psychological defects, was concluded yesterday.

In the absence of Lord Amulree (Secretary of State for Air), who was detained by his Departmental duties, Mr. J. J. Lawson (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Labour) presided at the morning session, when the subject discussed was "The physically disabled—industrial outlook."

Mr. LAWSON said that the people of this country had a habit of turning a microscope on their defects, but there was cause for pride in the manner in which all sections of the community had tackled the task of absorbing disabled soldiers in industry.

He did not think that the success achieved was fully realized by the public. There were now 26,000 employers on the King's Roll, employing 370,000 disabled ex-Service men. Actually the percentage of unemployment among disabled ex-Service men was less than the general unemployment percentage. That showed what could be done by intelligent, wholehearted cooperation in dealing with a difficult problem. He had often wondered why it was not possible to do more than had been done for the industrially disabled. Nothing was more pathetic than the despair of a man cut off from active, useful labour by the crushing of his body. He believed that something could be done to absorb such men without detriment to the efficiency of industry.

DAME AGNES HUNT said that for cripples, whose disability was so great, the chances of employment in the open labour market were negligible—a village settlement was essential. Such a settlement must have a thoroughly competent business manager, and secretaries and business managers of settlements and training centres should meet together at times to pool their knowledge.

### PAPWORTH AND ENHAM

Mr. P. C. VARRIER-JONES said that those dealing with physically sub-standard workers must follow the lead of those who controlled big businesses. In the sphere of village settlements a move had been made towards rationalization. The business management and sales organization of Papworth village settlement was now acting in the closest cooperation with the Enham village centre for disabled ex-Service men. Before that cooperation began they were competitors, snapping orders away from each other. In 1926, the last year before cooperation, Enham sales were £12,800 and Papworth sales £40,400. In 1929 the figures were £30,574 and £65,000. At the same time, they were employing more sub-standard people, and it was important to note that the managers were sub-standard or disabled men who served in the War. The principle of allowing such men to reach the highest executive positions was one of the keys to success.

### BACKWARD CHILDREN

DR. R. H. CROWLEY, senior medical officer of the Board of Education, presided at the afternoon session, when the problem of the backward and difficult child was discussed.

DR. G. A. AUDEN said that the problem of how to deal with abnormal children was intensified by the absence of real tests of temperament except by trial and error. The difficulty lay in large part in the false values of life which the competitive struggle of the world to-day did so much to foster. The demand for efficiency tended to disregard the infinite variety of human personality.

DR. WILLIAM MOODIE said that much of the trouble was due to lack of foresight. His thesis was that when deviation from the normal became apparent in a child an adjustment of environment would correct difficult behaviour, and prevent its further development.

# EMERGENCY AT SEA

## PROBLEM OF DISEMBARCATION OF PASSENGERS

Mr. E. F. SPANNER, addressing the general meeting of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, at Newcastle last evening, on "The Disembarcation of Passengers in Emergency at Sea," said that the modern passenger ship might be compared to a huge hotel subdivided into floors and sections by horizontal and vertical divisions. Just as there was necessity for properly planning emergency exits from an hotel in case of fire, so there was need properly to plan emergency exits from a ship in case of threatened disaster.

The problem in shipbuilding was complicated by four factors:—(1) In emergency, the vessel might not be floating upright; (2) she might be rolling and pitching; (3) the passengers had to be evacuated or disembarked from a predetermined disembarcation deck; and (4) the passengers had to be disembarked into boats swinging from points high in the ship, and partaking of the movement of the ship.

Mr. Spanner regarded the boat arrangements of the Bremen and the Europa as the best in existence, but even those, he said, had certain drawbacks. Although applying his remarks most directly to those ships, he intended that they should apply also in principle to very much smaller vessels.

He hoped that, at some early date, naval architects would realize, once and for all, that grand stairways, wide-stepped, imposing, spacious, and ornamentally balustraded entrances, were next-door to absolutely useless as ways of escape for persons three or four decks below the boat-embarking deck—on a ship with a list of 15deg. Even with a list of no more than 7½deg. the women and children, the old and ailing, would find it impossible to get up those stairways. Successfully to negotiate a series of inclined wide-stepped stairways in unfavourable circumstances would tax the powers of a fit man. It seemed to him essential that passenger spaces should be provided with proper escape stairways of restricted width, sloping in a fore and aft direction, and well provided with stout handrails, so that no necessity arose for the use of large main stairways for escape purposes. Even so, there would be need that the number of such stairways that a passenger should be expected to negotiate to get to his boat should be cut down to a minimum. In other words, the boats should be entered from a disembarking deck as low down as it was possible to arrange it.

Mr. Spanner went minutely into the problems of boats and davit gear arrangements, illustrating his points by diagrams.

# SUSSEX FARM WAGES

## APPLICATION FOR REDUCTION REFUSED

An application for a reduction of 3s. in the wages of Sussex agricultural workers was made by farmers yesterday to the Sussex Agricultural Wages Board at Brighton. The proceedings were private.

The application was that the minimum rate of pay for adult workers, at present 31s. a week, should be reduced to 28s. per week of 52 hours in the summer and 48 hours in the winter, and that the wages of all other workers and overtime rates should be reduced *pro rata*. It was opposed by workers' representatives, headed by Mr. T. Hasdell, Eastbourne, the Sussex organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union (Agricultural Section).

The application was refused. The existing rates will, therefore, continue in force until March 29, 1931, when the current order expires.

Similar applications have been made in other counties, but the only reduction made is in Lincolnshire, where wages have fallen by 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.

### *NATIONAL MARK BEEF*

Returns to the Ministry of Agriculture show that 5,292 sides of National Mark beef were sold in London in the week ended November 8. This figure has only been exceeded once since the scheme was introduced in London just over a year ago, and indicates the continued preference of consumers for beef of guaranteed home origin. In Birmingham during the same week 501 sides of home-killed beef were graded and marked with the National Mark, being the highest total since that for the week ended April 5, and an increase of 97 over that for the week ended November 1. Sales are now more than treble what they were nine weeks ago.

# THE SALE ROOM

## PENRUDDOCKE PICTURES

The Penruddocke heirlooms from Compton Park, Salisbury, produced £6,300 at Robinson and Fisher's, Willis's Rooms, on Wednesday and Thursday.

The family portraits and the small library of books were sold on Thursday. A portrait by H. Eworth, 1551, of Anne Lady Penruddocke, wife of Sir George Penruddocke, who bought Compton about 1550, realized 280 guineas (W. J. Smith); J. Highmore, portrait of Mrs. Henry Wyndham (*née* Penruddocke), signed and dated 1748, 95 guineas (Vicars Brothers); T. Beach, portrait of Mrs. Anne Henrietta Penruddocke, signed and dated 1787, 300 guineas (W. J. Smith); and Saxton's "Atlas of England," 24 coloured maps and table, wanting the portrait of Queen Elizabeth, but with rare map of the West Indies inserted, 1577, £150 (Edwards).

### GEORGE ELIOT LETTERS

Sotheby's book sale this week totalled £11,628. The chief lot of the last two days was a remarkable collection of 600 letters from George Eliot, mostly to Mr. and Mrs. Bray and dating from 1842 to 1877. These letters, the property of Miss Elsie Druce, niece of the late J. W. Cross, husband and biographer of George Eliot, were made use of in Mr. Cross's biography, but none has been printed *in extenso*; the lot fell at £450 to Messrs. Allen and Son. A fine uncut and unopened copy of the first edition of Stephen Crane's "Maggie," a story of New York, 1893, in original wrappers, fetched £130 (Quaritch); a copy of the Kelmscott Press Chaucer, 1896—£225 (Hollings); a series of letters from Charles Dickens to his sister-in-law, Georgina Hogarth, and others, included one dated May 16, 1859, in which he announces that he had bought *Household Words* for £3,550—£80 (Spencer); and a water-colour drawing by Kate Greenaway, "Two at a Style"—£55 (West).

In the adjoining room the J. H. Taylor sale of four days brought £13,821. A fine Bristol glass vase enamelled with figures of two Chinese ladies, 6½in., sold for £100; a beaker of the same, also enamelled with two Chinese ladies, &c., 7¼in.—£25 (both bought by Messrs. Stonor); a Lambeth or Southwark dish in enamelled earthenware, 17in., dated 1640—£210 (Modrode); a salt-glazed "Pew" group of a lady and two gentlemen, 6¼in. high—£260 (Andrade); a Whieldon-ware figure of an owl perched on a rock, 8¼in. high—£130 (Mannheim); an early Toby jug, 11¼in. high—£105 (Andrade); a pair of squirrels of large size, 7¼in., by Ralph Wood—£100 (Hyam); a Sheraton mahogany break-front bookcase, 59in. by 93in.—£270 (Mallett); and a set of six Chippendale mahogany chairs—£260 (M. Harris).

### OLD ENGLISH SILVER

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's sale on Thursday of old English silver, the property of the late Mr. Ralph Nevill and from other sources, produced a total of £1,638. The chief lots included a set of four George III. Sheffield-plated table candlesticks with fluted borders and baluster columns, with branches for three lights, by John D. Thomas Settle, 1815, sold for £70 (P. Waters); a pair of George II. taper sticks, supported by figures of harlequins, by John Cafe, 1754, weighing 10½oz., at 160s. per oz., made £86 (H. Oliver); a William III. oval tobacco box, engraved with rope pattern and reeded borders, by William Fleming, 1700, weight 4oz. 3dwt., at 340s. per oz., totalled £70 11s. (Crichton); a Queen Anne small octagonal chocolate pot with dome cover, by Richard Raine, 1713, about 8oz., £112 8s. (Comyns); and a pair of Queen Anne strawberry dishes engraved with the crest of Nevill, by Simon Pantin, 1713, weighing nearly 20oz., and a pair of covers made at a later date, with handles formed as the Nevill crest, a bull's head, by Robert Hennell, 1822, sold for 74s. per oz., totalled £150 4s. 5d. (Crichton).

# SOUTH WALES ENGINEERS

## NEW AND IMPROVED METHODS IN INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, NOV. 14

Speaking at a luncheon held at Cardiff today in connexion with the engineering exhibition organized by the South Wales Institute of Engineers, Sir LINCOLN TAYLOR said the country was passing through very bad times just now, but he believed that the pluck, resource, and tenacity which had always characterized the British people in whatever enterprise they put their hands to would carry them through.

The PRESIDENT (Mr. G. D. Bydge) said the council of the institute fully realized the responsibility which devolved upon them in these difficult times. It was a hopeful augury that there was a very definite interest in new and improved methods, and it was a matter of great gratification to the council that they were able to assist in the discussion and distribution of knowledge concerning those methods. The proceedings of the institute were really a record of the industrial progress of the last 70 years, and it was a source of pride to them that the industrial problems of the present day were being thrashed out on the floor of the institute and that work of real economic value was being carried out.

Great changes were taking place in industry. Changes were not always beneficial, but changes which came unscathed through the blast of criticism were likely to be changes of value. He urged the younger men to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them of gaining, not only knowledge but also confidence in themselves, stimulated and regulated by kindly criticism.

Referring to the fact that next year's president of the institute, Mr. C. A. Seyler, Swansea, had gained distinction on the chemical side of industry, the President said it was fitting at a time when the coal trade was in a difficult way that they should have a president who had done so much in that branch of research. It was perfectly true that as mining engineers they were lagging behind the scientist, but they had yet to learn from the scientist what was the true chemistry of coal. A better understanding was urgently required in these days of the possibilities of the product in which they were all interested.

# PRICES OF FISH

## ADVERSE EFFECT OF WEATHER

At Billingsgate yesterday it was reported that fishing conditions had been adversely affected by the stormy weather in the North. For the past week, indeed, the Scottish East and North coasts have been involved in this way, making it impossible to market the supplies usual in normal times. But this state of things did not extend to the South, and consequently soles were present on the market in plenty, at a wholesale cost for best sole of 1s. 9d. each, specially large ones going for 1s. 10d. These were retailed at an average price of 2s. 4d. a lb.

Turbots were sold wholesale at from 6d. to 1s. a lb., according to size, the retail price for whole fish being 1s. 2d. and for cut portions 1s. 8d. Fresh haddocks yielded, for the "chat," or small, varieties, from 3s. to 5s. a stone in the wholesale market, while the larger fish were sold for 6s. to 7s. These realized in the shops on the average 6d. a lb. Cod fetched at Billingsgate from 6s. to 8s. a stone, being retailed at 9d. for the whole fish, while when cut it realized 1s. 2d.

Plaice, when large, fetched at retail prices 9d. a lb., the smaller or choicer varieties realizing 1s. Whiting, from Iceland, was priced in the wholesale market at 3s. a stone, while the best English fetched 8s., the latter retailing for 6d. a lb. Herrings were plentiful, those from Hastings fetching 1s. a stone wholesale, from Weymouth 2s. 6d., and from St. Ives as much as 3s. 6d., while the general retail price was 6d. a lb.

A curious fish in bad weather is the lobster. It seems to feel atmospheric changes before any other kind. The consequence is that during the past week the price of lobsters rose to about 3s. 6d. a lb.

### *SIR J. STAMP ON THE GOLD STANDARD*

SIR HERBERT SAMUEL, presiding at a dinner of the 80 Club at Romano's Restaurant on Thursday night, said that there was a most urgent need for retrenchment and economy. With an increase of more than fourfold in the national expenditure since the War, it was not a time to embark on new and deadweight forms of expenditure. SIR JOSIAH STAMP, speaking on the gold standard and the stability of the price level, said that he believed the gold standard was going to be the acid test of democracy. If there was a catastrophic fall of 20 or 30 per cent. in the next year or two he could not see how the contractual relations between countries could be maintained. It was a very difficult situation. He believed to make a party question or a class question of it would be fatal. It must be treated as a big social problem in which all stood or fell together.

# URBANIZATION IN WEST KENT

## BROMLEY AND BECKENHAM EXTENSIONS

Lord Cornwallis, with members of the special committee of Kent County Council appointed to deal with the review of county districts under the Local Government Act, 1929, section 46, held an informal conference yesterday at the Court House, Bromley, with regard to the following proposals made to the County Council:—

(*a*) The inclusion of parts of the parishes of West Wickham, Farnborough, Keston, and Hayes in the Borough of Bromley; and (*b*) the inclusion of the parish of West Wickham in the Beckenham Urban District. The conference was with the representatives of the local authorities and parishes concerned.

With LORD CORNWALLIS, who was in the chair, were Mr. C. A. Elgood, Colonel A. S. Barham, Sir Mark E. Collet, Bt., Mr. E. W. Hussey, and the Rev. T. Harrison.

The MAYOR of BROMLEY (Councillor H. Forbes White) said that Keston and Hayes had requested that they should be brought under the wing of the Borough of Bromley, and the Bromley Council did not see any reason, so far as they were concerned, why that should not be done. The Beckenham representatives, working wholly independently, had arrived at practically an identical result. The Borough of Bromley and the Urban District Council were agreed on the propositions or suggestions which would be put forward.

The TOWN CLERK (Mr. S. Critchley Auty), in his statement on behalf of Bromley Town Council, said that to-day is was generally acknowledged by the county council and by the Bromley Rural District Council that the time was ripe for the urbanization of Keston with other parishes. The borough council had consulted experts on the question whether the suggestion of the Keston Parish Council complied with the Minister of Health's requirements as mentioned in Memorandum L.G.A. 24, from the point of view of the borough, the parish of Keston, and the borough as extended. The experts reported that the area complied in all respects with the requirements of the memorandum in regard to finance and physical features. It was apparent that there could be no fusion between Bromley and Keston without affecting Hayes, and the parish council of Hayes were asked for their views on the matter. No pressure was brought to bear upon them, and as the County Council were aware, at the last conference the chairman of Hayes Parish Council stated emphatically that his council supported the application of the borough, and that the voting at a public meeting was in favour of the suggestion by a majority of two to one. At the previous conference the representatives of Keston Parish Council gave their reasons for desiring to unite with the borough, and at a public meeting the voting in favour of fusion with Bromley was overwhelming—82 votes to three. It would seem, therefore, *prima facie* that the wishes of the inhabitants ought to be granted.

Proceeding, the Town Clerk said it was observed that the County Council favoured the constitution of an urban district comprising the present urban district areas of Chislehurst and Sidcup, with the addition of the parishes of Mottingham, North Cray, St. Paul's Cray, and part of St. Mary Cray. It was difficult to see on what grounds West Wickham could be retained in partnership for local government purposes with areas like St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Chelsfield, &c., and the Town Council felt that the County Council in their review might provide that West Wickham, either wholly or partly, should be administered in future by the Beckenham Urban District Council. If, as it was assumed, it was good for the Crays to come under urban district management by Chislehurst and Sidcup, it would appear to be proper and consistent for Keston and Hayes to obtain its urban management from Bromley. It followed, and they were advised it was sound, and the proper arrangement, that the balance of St. Mary Cray, with Orpington, Farnborough, and the developing part of Chelsfield, should be comprised into an urban district, thus distinguishing in its form of government, as well as in its natural characteristics, from the parishes of Downe, Cudham, Knockholt, and the remainder of Chelsfield. They were advised that those parishes he had last mentioned were still rural in character and were suitable areas for addition to the rural district of Sevenoaks. At present eight of the 13 parishes in the rural district opposed the Rural District Council's application for urbanization, whereas the majority of the parishes in the rural district would support the proposals which he had outlined.

Mr. A. W. CARTER, chairman of Keston Parish Council, expressed the unanimous desire of that council to be amalgamated with the Borough of Bromley. Keston could not be a suburb of Orpington.

COLONEL G. A. FULCHER, chairman of Hayes Parish Council, said all the interests of Hayes were with Bromley.

Mrs. THOMPSON, wife of Canon H. P. Thompson, rector of Hayes, also supported Bromley's proposal. With regard to a public amenity which they all hoped would be preserved, Hayes Place (this mansion was rebuilt by the Earl of Chatham, and was the birthplace of his son, William Pitt, and the house in which Lord Chatham himself died), they thought Bromley would take a keen interest in it, whereas Orpington could have no possible interest in the matter.

Mr. G. R. MILES, Chairman of Farnborough Parish Council, objected to Bromley's proposal to take the very best part of that parish.

Mr. C. ERIC STADDON, Clerk to Beckenham Urban District Council, said there was a mutual desire on both sides for the union of Beckenham and West Wickham. The proposal emanated not from Beckenham, but from West Wickham.

Mrs. BELLRINGER opposed the amalgamation of West Wickham with Beckenham.

The REV. C. J. BARRY, of West Wickham, said he thought it would be a good thing if a new poll were taken, and if the full facts were stated dispassionately he thought there would be a majority in favour of Beckenham.

DR. H. W. IRVINE submitted a wider proposal that a new borough should be formed consisting of Bromley, Beckenham, West Wickham, Keston, and Hayes.

Mr. G. J. MILLER, on behalf of the Bromley Rural District Council, strongly opposed the applications of Bromley and Beckenham. So far as Bromley and Beckenham were concerned, there was no need to add to the rateable value of their respective areas, as beyond doubt such areas were already strong financial units. In fact, according to the return of rateable values recently issued by the county valuer, the Borough of Bromley and the Urban District of Beckenham were shown respectively to be the two largest towns within the county. On the other hand, if the proposals of these authorities were successful, they would have a crippling financial effect on the proposed new urban area.

LORD CORNWALLIS, at the close of the conference, said that owing to circumstances over which no one had any control, that was the first time the three authorities had really met together and heard each other's case. He did not know whether there was the slightest chance of the labours of the committee being lightened by any possibility of an agreement between the authorities. He left it there in case there should be such a chance.

# RELICS OF NELSON

## THE QUEEN'S GIFT TO MARITIME MUSEUM

The Queen has presented to the Trustees of the National Maritime Museum four interesting Nelson relics. They are:—(1) A picture in needlework of Britannia mourning for the death of Nelson, in its original gilt frame and black mount; (2) a portrait bust of Nelson done in wax; (3) a profile silhouette of Nelson in wax in its original gilt frame; and (4) a Doulton ware jug, with the figure of Nelson dressed in uniform, hat, and coat, and dated 1806.

The Queen's gifts have been arranged in the central case containing Nelson relics in the Painted Hall at Greenwich. There they will await their transference to the Queen's House, where the National Maritime Museum is to find in the near future a permanent home.

### *SOLICITOR SENT TO PENAL SERVITUDE*

At the Durham Assizes yesterday WILLIAM ANDERSON, 78, solicitor, of Sunderland, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude on a charge of uttering forged documents—namely, a conveyeance of a mortgage with intent to defraud. It was stated that in all there were 13 cases, involving £5,103. In a written statement Anderson said he was handicapped by having to pay for his practice. He speculated in 1904 in American railway stock, and it turned out badly. Then he began to take money, and he had been struggling against being found out.

# CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

## ADMIRALTY STAFF AND SALARIES

The Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir Oswyn Murray, gave evidence yesterday before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service sitting at the House of Lords, Lord Tomlin presided.

The gradual diminution in the number of pensioner clerks employed at the various dockyards was a point raised by the Admiralty in their evidence. In the secretarial and cash offices of the yards, it was stated, the clerical staffs consisted in the main of pensioner clerks as distinct from the departmental clerking class employed in other departments. Pensioner clerks were pensioned warrant officers and petty officers of the Royal Navy, and warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines. Owing to changes in the financial and accounting systems in the yards, which involved the displacement of clerical labour by calculating and other machines operated by women, the scope for the employment of pensioner clerks was now becoming smaller than it had been in the past.

LORD TOMLIN asked whether it was not possible for some ex-naval ratings to be employed as clerks. Sir Oswyn Murray replied that he thought the responsibility of this should not be thrown upon the individual departments, and he added that the educational qualifications were somewhat lower than what they would otherwise get.

The Admiralty brought to the notice of the Commission the fact that their rates of wages are at the present date somewhat higher than those prevailing in outside shipbuilding and engineering establishments. The ordinary working period was 47 hours a week. Broadly speaking, however, uniform rates of wages were paid to workmen of the same trade and grade throughout all Admiralty dockyards and establishments in the country. The Admiralty paid rates of wages and observed conditions of employment not less favourable to the workpeople generally than those which obtained in similar private employment. Sir Oswyn said he thought it would be better if the salary was stabilized. He knew the Navy was in favour of stabilization, but there was no chance of that until such a state of affairs obtained in the Civil Service.

Mrs. HAMILTON asked if the Admiralty was shrinking. Sir Oswyn Murray said it was impossible to reduce the Admiralty's staff proportionately to the reduction in armaments. It would be possible to reduce the staff more if it were possible to stop the technical development of machinery of war. Mrs. HAMILTON then asked whether, if it were possible for a Government to make drastic cuts in the construction of new vessels, it would be possible to have a reduction in staff. Sir Oswyn Murray replied that as a result of the London Naval Treaty designs for five new classes of ships had to be prepared. The London Treaty had provided them with a great deal more work. His statement submitted to a Parliamentary Committee three years ago explaining the non-shrinkage of his staff, had led to his being congratulated by the Admiralties of several foreign countries. Mrs. HAMILTON: "It would have been more germane if you had received the congratulation of the Treasury."

The Commission adjourned until December 15.

# THE EDUCATION BILL

## DECLARATION BY ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS

A meeting of the Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of England and Wales was held on Wednesday at Archbishop's House, Westminster, under the presidency of CARDINAL BOURNE, to consider the Education Bill now before Parliament. The Bishops reaffirmed their resolution of November 14, 1929, that they "are of opinion that any grant given to provided schools to enable them to meet the requirements of the Board of Education should in equity be given also to the non-provided schools." They, moreover, declared their constant willingness to consider different methods of appointment of Catholic teachers, if the proposals of the Government should justify their doing so. They called upon all Catholics to pray earnestly for a satisfactory solution of this anxious question.

# THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR

## PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE ON THEIR WORK

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Friends of the Poor was held at Chelsea House, Cadogan-place, yesterday.

PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE, the president, who was in the chair, appealed for wider assistance. We were going through a period of depression and every charity with which she was connected had found that its receipts were halved. It was not because they had fewer friends, but because gifts had been reduced. They were facing a very difficult winter, and if they were to give the help which would be needed so badly to relieve hardship and distress they would have to double the number of their friends. On the previous day she had been in a very poor part of London, the district behind Euston Station, and had returned home staggered by what was going on there. That was one class of people to whom they tried to bring friendship and light, to find work for the men, to help the women, and to look after the children. Unless they had more help they could not give the relief which was necessary during the winter. Another side of the work for which she appealed was that for disabled ex-Service men, who had not only sacrificed their own lives but the welfare of their families. The Friends of the Poor were enabling them to obtain necessary medical treatment and at the same time to save their homes from being broken up.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in a tribute to the work the Friends of the Poor had carried on for 25 years, referred especially to that on behalf of the lower middle classes. There were many people with small incomes, too large to bring them within the reach of State benefit but too small to allow any sort of margin to meet the inevitable calamities of life. It was the absence of that margin which made all the difference to their lives. He was told that there were many people in the part of London in which they were meeting who would not think it excessive if they were to spend £400 or £500 a year on their dress. That might be, for all he knew, a necessary expenditure, but it certainly suggested some little margin. It was not good will that was lacking, but imagination and opportunity. People said that owing to changes in taxation they were obliged automatically to reduce their charities, but here was the opportunity, and if people only had the imagination to realize the joy brought by their gifts he thought they would give a little of their margin to those to whom it meant so much.

# PEKINGESE SHOW

## CHAMPIONS AT ST. MARYLEBONE HALL

(FROM OUR KENNEL CORRESPONDENT)

An open show organized by the London and Provincial Pekingese Club was held in the St. Marylebone Hall, Marylebone, yesterday. The judge was Miss Coleman. In the open dog class Mrs. R. K. Bevington's Chien Lung of Wybournes was first, with Mrs. C. Ashton Cross's Ch. Meng of Alderbourne second and Mrs. D. M. Stains's Ch. Manstone Pan third. Only two prizes were awarded in the open bitches class, the first going to Mrs. Ashton Cross's Chuanne of Alderbourne and the second to Mrs. Philip Noble's Azure Cloud of Glendoe. The best dog and bitch puppies were, respectively, Mrs. H. G. Giffard's Chu-T'zun of Offham and Miss I. M. de Pledge's Nan-see of Caversham.

The novice and junior dog classes, which were well supported, were headed by Mrs. Ashton Cross's Lu Pung of Alderbourne, which was second in graduates to Lady Holder's Bon Dah of Hartlebury. Lady Holder's Tom Tit of Sherhill was first in the mid-limit and limit classes. The bitch classes did not fill quite so well. Here the first prize winners were Miss E. Gregory's Kwan Yin of Willowtoun, in the novices; Chuanne of Alderbourne, in the junior, mid-limit, and limit; and Mrs. E. M. Thomas's Hei Chu Tzu of Arnmore, in the graduate classes.

The King has directed that the appointment of Francis George Clarkson to be a Member of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire, dated January 1, 1918, shall be cancelled and annulled, and his name erased from the Register, in consequence of his having been convicted by the Civil Power.

# News in Brief

The freedom of the City of Sheffield is to be conferred on Mr. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, on Friday next.

At Sandbach School Speech Day yesterday Sir Ernest Craig, an old boy and governor of the school, deputized for Lord Crewe.

Yesterday was the hundredth anniversary of the death of Henry Bell, who built the first steamship, the Comet, in 1812, on the Clyde.

Harry Morgan, of Queen's-road, Leicester, was knocked down and killed by an express train on the L.M.S. railway on Thursday morning.

The west wing of Ponsbourne Park, near Hertford, the residence of Sir Hildred Carlile, was practically destroyed by fire early yesterday.

Mr. John G. Mowat, of Kenmore, Cleckheaton, opened on Thursday the new Spenborough Public Library, which he and members of his family have presented.

The motor-lifeboat Lady Kylsant has arrived at Howth, near Dublin. The Howth pulling and sailing lifeboat Anne Miles will go to New Brighton, on the Mersey.

Ronald Atkin, of Caistor, one of the men who escaped recently from the Rampton State Institution for Mental Defectives, was recaptured at Leicester on Thursday night.

Thomas Ullows, 30, labourer, pleaded "Guilty" at the Sulop Assizes on Thursday to maliciously setting fire to a Dutch barn, belonging to Thomas William Ford, of High Farm, Kemberton, and was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

Old boys of King Edward VI. School, Nuneaton, are placing a tablet in the parish church as a tribute to their old master, the Rev. S. G. Waters, who held the position for 29 years, retiring in 1909.

The London County Council has accepted the invitation of the Minister of Transport to members of the Traffic Committee of the Council to meet him for discussion of his proposals for traffic co-ordination in London.

Mr. Arnold Inman, of 5, Paper-buildings, Temple, has been appointed by the Home Secretary as a member of the Tribunal of Appeal under the London Building Acts. With the late Mr. A. A. Hudson, K.C., he wrote a work on "Light and Air."

Lord Jellicoe was presented yesterday at the stall of the Willesden Handicrafts at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, with a woollen hearth-rug in British Legion colours, made by A. J. Glover (a disabled man who served at the Battle of Jutland), as a token of gratitude for Lord Jellicoe's interest in the welfare of the wounded.

The average number of persons in receipt of outdoor poor relief in September was 706,200, a decrease of 3,800 on the total for August. The number of persons (other than casuals) in receipt of institutional relief on a day in September, 1930, was 207,200, an increase of 1,700 on the total for August, 1930, and a decrease of 46,100 on the total for September, 1914.

The National Playing Fields Association has accepted an offer made by the Duke of Sutherland to give nine acres of land as a playing field for Longton, Staffordshire.

Owing to the rebuilding of South Africa House, the Royal Humane Society has given up its headquarters at 4, Trafalgar-square, after 90 years' occupation of those premises, and has fixed its office in Watergate House, Adelphi, W.C.2.

# NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

A Commission has been appointed to report upon the desirability of uniting the benefices of Westminster, Saint Anne, Soho, and Westminster, Saint Mary the Virgin, Charing Cross-road. (p. 3)

The annual general meeting of the Freemasons Hospital and Nursing Home, Fulham-road, S.W.3, will be held on January 28. (p. 3)

The Chair of Latin, University of Sheffield, is vacant. (p. 3)

A certified almoner is wanted for the General Hospital, Swansea. (p. 3)

A reward is offered for the recovery of a diamond and platinum wristlet watch lost between Knightsbridge and Swiss Cottage. (p. 1)

Photographs of astrological or astronomical interest are wanted. (p. 1)

HOW TO ASSIST THE DIGESTION

THE most dictatorial digestion is open to argument if you only select the right one. Thus, many a man has found a virtue in WHITE HORSE, taken just before or just after lunch or dinner. And, of course, you know that WHITE HORSE WHISKY wards off the 'flu.

See that your medicine chest contains a bottle of WHITE HORSE WHISKY. WHITE HORSE because it is so richly matured. Because it is so safe and so sound and so certain in the good it does.

WHITE HORSE WHISKY

*Sold at popular prices: half, quarter, and baby flasks—sealed bottles bearing our usual guarantee of unvar

**Selfridge & Co., Ltd.**
*(Editorial Rooms), London.*
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

## WINTER JOY

*By CALLISTHENES*

Holidays spent in winter sport in the Alpine valleys have lost none of their glamour. There is still a dazzle about them as of snow in sunshine.

Every year, as October passes into November, and November into December, a greater number find their thoughts turning eagerly to the joy that is to come, when, equipped with skis and skates, comfortably stocked with boots and costumes, they leave Victoria for the village of their delight.

As they look back to the holiday of the year before, and forward to the holiday of the year to come, they feel that there is no exhilaration in the world like the swift descent over the firm snow, past the pines with their laden branches, close to the frozen stream with fantastic icicles at every cascade, down to the white fields which lie behind the muffled village. There is no line so beautiful, they think, as where the mountain lies against the illimitable blue of the sky, no silence so thrilling as that which falls each night like an enchantment upon the star-lit valley.

Of these winter holidays we cannot but speak with enthusiasm, for we in this House have long taken a special interest in them. We have long sought to gain for this House the special confidence of all who love winter sport.

The members of this Store who are in the Winter Sports Department do not give advice about sports which they have never seen nor places which they have never visited. With them knowledge is practical and local; interest is based upon experience.

Each year a large party of young folk from this Store go out together to some lovely village in the Alps to enjoy the many-sided delights of a winter sports holiday. Each year thus adds to our knowledge and enthusiasm. Each year enables us more completely to fulfil the confidence which holiday-makers, not only from London but from all over England, now place in us.

We are sure that thousands more would seek to enjoy this fresh and shining page of holiday life if they only knew how easy we can make it for them.

There is no equipment question which we cannot answer with the authority of expert personal experience. On each of the subtle questions of fashion we can give authoritative guidance for 1930. There is no need of equipment or costume which we cannot meet—and meet with our unvarying emphasis on good value. There is no question of travel and accommodation which our Travel Bureau will not answer, free of charge.

No longer need anyone feel barred from winter sport because he lacks knowledge and experience. That want, like all the more material wants, can be supplied at this House.

**Selfridge & Co., Ltd.**

## THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

### INN'S CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL LIFE

Carrying on the ancient system of "Readings," revived by Mr. Justice McCardie at the Middle Temple in 1927, the AUTUMN READER of that Inn, Sir Lynden Macassey, K.C., delivered in Hall on Thursday night a reading entitled "The Middle Temple's Contribution to the National Life."

The MASTER TREASURER, Mr. Justice Horridge, presided, and among the Benchers and others present were:—

Sir Robert McCall, K.C., Sir Robert Wallace, K.C., Mr. A. Macmorran, K.C., Mr. Butler Aspinall, K.C., Lord Craigmyle, Judge Sir A. Tobin, K.C., Mr. Justice McCardie, Mr. and Mrs. Dumas, Mr. Beaburn, K.C., Mr. Heber Hart, K.C., Mr. Bruce Williamson, K.C., and Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Schofield, K.C., Mr. Hewlett (Under-Treasurer), and Mr. Sturgess (Librarian).

The READER emphasized the fact that the Middle Temple had not merely turned out lawyers, but had furnished many leading statesmen, sailors, soldiers, ambassadors, philosophers, historians and other literary men, scientists and musicians, theologians and divines, to the life of the nation. Generation after generation of members, he said, had been inspired by the noble traditions of service which animated the Knights Templar—"those poor fellow soldiers of Christ," who inhabited those precincts from at least 1185 to 1312. Dealing with the part filled by the Middle Temple in English colonization during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the Stuarts, he said that the English role in the development of the then unknown East and West was due to the determined effort of English sailors to discover new trade routes. They were urged on by a novel doctrine of the "territoriality of sea routes," propounded by certain lawyers of the Middle Temple, whereby a new sea route so discovered would be exclusively reserved for English ships, and kept as a close preserve for English trade.

The Reader passed to those other famous Templars, Drake, Raleigh, Sir John Popham (Speaker of the House of Commons, 1577, Treasurer of the Middle Temple, 1580, afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench), and Sir Edwin and George Sandys, whose exploits in American colonization had passed into history. After describing the connexion of the Inn with the development of the United States and with Ireland, he indicated the rich contribution of the Inn to literature and the drama by such members as John Ford, John Evelyn, William Congreve, Fielding, Sheridan, Thackeray, Dickens, Cowper, Thomas Moore, de Quincey, R. D. Blackmore, Sir Anthony Hope, Stanley Weyman, and Sir James Frazer (still a resident); and he mentioned a legion of great jurists and Judges whose *domus* was the Middle Temple, paying special tributes to the varied national services of several members in modern times—namely, Lord James of Hereford (Treasurer, 1887), Lord Carson (Treasurer, 1923), Lord Reading (Treasurer, 1926), Lord Askwith, and Lord Moulton (Treasurer, 1909), whose superb direction of the Department of High Explosives would only be known when the history of the Ministry of Munitions was published.

The Reader said that although in print it was withheld from publication by the Coalition Cabinet in order to save certain political reputations. When those reputations were unassailable, or more likely of no further interest to anyone, it was to be hoped that the history would be published.

In conclusion he referred to the eminent editors and journalists who were members of the Inn, first and foremost among them John Thadeus Delane, who was Editor of *The Times*, 1841-1877, and whose influence in moulding the traditions of honourable journalism throughout the Press generally could not be exaggerated.

### *SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA*

An Irish-American sculptor, Jerome Connor, has secured financial aid in the United States for the erection at Queenstown of a monument to commemorate the sinking of the Lusitania. The site chosen is situated in front of the Town Hall. The only opposition to the erection of the monument there comes from the owners of shops nearby who allege that it will obstruct their fronts too much. No part of the monument, however, rises to more than a few feet from the ground, except the figure of an angel with wings outstretched.

**The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 17**

# Entertainments

## CONCERTOS

### USES OF FAMILIARITY

The first hearing of some of Mr. R. O. Morris's compositions this week (his concert is discussed in another column to-day) has given listeners an experience which recently has come very rarely. A whole programme of new works was announced by a composer who the Dictionaries say has reached his 45th year but is still an unknown quantity. He has been identified on both sides of the Atlantic with what may be called the more scholarly aspects of musical education. He has written books which show him to be no dry academician. He was one of that group of young men, alas dispersed by the War, which gathered round Vaughan Williams in the days when the folk-song movement was a new inspiration to English musicians, and the "London Symphony" was brought to a triumphant first hearing under the baton of Geoffrey Toye with explanatory notes written by George Butterworth. Morris belonged to the new music of the pre-War world, and the few works which he allowed to pass out of his hands—a single movement for string quartet which the Carnegie Trust published is the most memorable of them—showed that his "modernism" was no mere matter of discipleship or of swimming with the tide. The question is, where does he stand now?

So when the announcement of several concertos and an orchestral suite arrived, we braced ourselves for a mental effort. The very word "concerto" is a little ominous. Symphony is out of fashion. All the bright spirits write concertos, from John Ireland, reputed to have had dark dealings with a jazz band, to Paul Hindemith, who with his viola and what he calls "a large chamber orchestra" delights to make us chuckle over the orderliness of notes all awry. Anything may happen in a concerto, as Bach more than hinted when he chose his groups of instruments at haphazard and wrote the six Brandenburgs which Sir Henry Wood played to us on Wednesday. No wonder the bright spirits love it. It means everything and nothing. They cannot be scolded for not following some great example because the great examples cancel one another out. Beethoven's shade still looms over the symphony, but the writer of concertos is free to forget the very existence of the "Emperor." With it he has the best chance of his music being accepted at his own valuation. He lets himself go.

We listeners have grown to the expectation of having to tackle new music from this point of view. A new work and a new man, and we ask ourselves at the first hearing, what is his evaluation in this matter of sensitive relationships of sound, which we call music. We have become entirely tolerant in our willingness to take it from him. We no longer allow ourselves any *a priori* judgments to the effect that some combinations of sound make music and others do not. We are ready to let the composer propound his own premises in order to follow him as he advances towards his conclusions. But we know that we must try to find out what his premises are, and we are generally prepared to spend the first and second or even more performances in the process of discovery. It is that which makes us brace ourselves for a mental effort at the threat of a new concerto. That we may get over the preliminaries and get on to the aesthetic enjoyment of what lies behind the barrier of the composer's evaluation (generally described as his idiom) we inquire about the possibility of attending rehearsals, and lurk at the back of draughty practice rooms while a conductor decides whether the second bassoon should be playing G flat or G natural against the chord of C sharp major on the strings.

It was by defeating that expectation that Mr. Morris gave us the rare experience which is here recorded. This article, which is necessarily written before his concert, can make no attempt at a critical estimate of his music, but it can record the pleasure of listening at a first rehearsal to music which did not need to be tackled from the outside in order to get inside it. As a matter of fact Mr. Arthur Bliss, who was conducting, was asked just that question about G flat or G natural and promptly gave the answer, "G flat; it's a chord of E flat minor." Not only was it a useful saving of time for the conductor to be able to answer so profound a question without either burying his face in his score or referring to the composer, or asking to hear the passage played separately, but it was curiously exciting to find that he could give an irrefutable reason for the decision. His answer showed what the most ordinary ear had already discovered, that in this music the chord of E flat minor is the name of a certain combination of sounds amongst which is G flat and not G natural, and that this combination is put there to be recognized, not to be disguised. It appeared that the composer was counting on our instant recognition of such details just as the writer of this article is counting on readers (if he has any) recognizing the shapes and knowing the meanings of the words used. It was extraordinarily pleasant to be able to do so, just as it is when one first picks up an English newspaper again after a period of travel during which one has determinedly studied the news only in the foreign Press. The paper may be better or worse than its foreign contemporary, but we get more out of it.

This leads to the suggestion that the present-day pride in what is unfamiliar in musical speech may be misplaced and miscalled originality. Say what you will about the great composers all being misunderstood in their own day, it is a fact that when they were misunderstood it was not because they coined new musical words, though each of them coined a few at need, but because they said difficult things in a perfectly well-known language. They all counted on that language being well known to help them to get the difficult things properly said. Composers latterly have counted on being able to invent an unknown tongue in order to excite interest. And now we have reached the point when the possibility of that kind of invention is very nearly exhausted, at any rate with the alphabet of 12 letters, that is, twelve semitones to the octave. It looks almost as though the appeal to familiarity must soon become general again because it will be the only one left. The polytonal system of Paul Hindemith's Viola Concerto is becoming well nigh as familiar as the diatonic one which R. O. Morris finds sufficient for his needs. But that does not mean that music in either of them need be platitudinous. Only one is reminded of the saying, attributed, perhaps wrongly, to Richard Strauss when he first met Hindemith, "You have talent; why do you bother about atonality?"

The Fleet-street Choir, numbering nearly 80 men and women, gave a recital at a musical evening given by Mrs. Snowden at 11, Downing-street on Thursday night.

## THE MUSIC OF R. O. MORRIS

### ORCHESTRAL CONCERT AT WIGMORE HALL

The concert of orchestral music by R. O. Morris, which was given in the Wigmore Hall last night, revealed to a large audience, what has been known only to a small circle, that we have in him a composer of considerable talent. Morris belongs to a class of composer which is almost peculiar to England—a class that is cultivated and scholarly, yet not academic or dilettante. His music poses not problems to the hearer, yet it has character and a genial charm, that makes one wish at once for its better acquaintance.

The works played last night were a Suite for Orchestra, a Concerto for two violins and strings, a Concerto in G minor for violin and orchestra, and a Concertino in F for small orchestra. The solo violin Concerto is the most considerable of these compositions, though, like the other works, it is conceived in terms of a chamber-orchestra and in the style of the early eighteenth-century concertos. The first movement, which combines vitality with that kind of wistfulness which is to be found in the music of Domenico Scarlatti, seems to be specially characteristic. The solo part was played by Mme. Adila Fachiri with great enthusiasm, but without enough regard to the nice dotting of the repeated notes which play an important part in the material of both first and last movements.

The double concerto, in which Miss Jelly d'Aranyi joined her sister, is slighter in build and, as is natural in such a work, more elaborately polyphonic. But any, who came to the concert, knowing R. O. Morris only as a learned writer upon the early polyphonic composers and expecting an abstruse exposition of his knowledge, must have been surprised by the light humour and lyrical feeling of this work, and still more by the almost frivolous opening of the Suite, with which the concert began.

This Suite, which is in six short movements, is on the whole the least successful of the four works, though the Sarabande, whose theme closely resembles that of the slow movement in the double concerto, must be excepted. The instrumentation of it is rather too bare for the material. For Morris does not show that facility in orchestration which is one of the commonplaces of modern music. But where, as in the Concertino and in the two Concertos, the material is stronger, this rather bleak texture seems appropriate. Even so, one would have away that triangle in the *finale* of the G minor Concerto.

The composer was well served by the orchestra, which was conducted by Mr. Arthur Bliss and Mr. Adrian Boult, who took charge of the double concerto.

## ART EXHIBITIONS

### BEAUX ARTS GALLERY

At the Beaux Arts Gallery, Bruton-place, paintings and drawings by the late Charles Conder and the late Ambrose McEvoy, A.R.A., combine in creating an atmosphere of the past. The two artists differed in inspiration, and McEvoy was a contemporary and a good draughtsman, whereas Conder died some years ago and never learnt to draw, but for all that they had in common the preoccupation with the sensuous qualities of painting to the disregard of construction which seems to have passed away. McEvoy had the more general sense of beauty, and, though his drawing was loose enough, it was there by implication. Though this exhibition contains three oil paintings the artistic interest is rather with the water-colours, particularly those of a moderate size, such as "Lillah," "Mr. Noel Coward," "Study for 'In a Mirror,'" and "Boats in Dieppe Harbour." In their vapourish treatment, with sharp accents where required, and fluent handling in subdued colours they have a great deal of charm—even if they seem to evade rather than master their subjects.

Conder, though he painted some landscapes, was almost entirely erotic in his inspiration, and his work, with its great inequality, is a very good illustration of how far such inspiration is adequate for a work of art. As a rule the quality of his work is in inverse ratio to its size, and it is questionable if the best things in this exhibition are not the very small water-colours on silk, "Bathing Machine" and "In the Park." Conder was not a great artist, but he was a very precious little one, and he is historically interesting as the distiller into colour of that queer phase of life which is conveniently called "the decadence."

At the same gallery there are paintings and water-colours by an American artist, Mrs. Louise Wood Wright. These, again, are artistic by evasion rather than by mastery, and the best pictures in the exhibition are the slight grey portraits of "Mrs. Herbert Brockman" and "Mrs. Low," and the still life painting of "Roses in the Window," which is charming both in colour and in play of light. With more positive colours Mrs. Wright seems to lose her taste, though "Autumn Flowers," in water-colour, is a good study.

### CHESTER GALLERY

Though the exhibition of embroideries by Lady Ada Boyd at the Chester Gallery, 2, Chester-terrace, may be divided into original workmanship by the artist and actual antiques it is all "period" in character, and so it is to be judged by quality in execution and taste in application rather than as a demonstration in decorative design. In these lines it is a very attractive exhibition indeed, consistently harmonious in colour and graceful in pattern. Speaking generally, the work based on the earlier periods, such as the "Bess" bed hangings worked in blue wools on linen, from designs at Hardwick Hall, is the most pleasing, but the charms of colour and workmanship persist down to the "Victorianisms." For some reason the most modern note in the exhibition is struck by the "Florence" bed hangings, in silks on canvas—an extremely well-balanced adaptation, in both form and colour, of the Florentine "fiordiluce." Samplers and patchwork quilts, old and modern, are included in the exhibition.

The flower paintings by Miss Marion Broom at the same gallery show the artistic value of excess. On examination they are neither well drawn nor true in tone relations, but by virtue of their richness and intensity they succeed in looking handsome. "Phlox and Scabious," "Toby Jug," and "Zinnias" (23) are three good examples.

### MISS ETHEL SANDS

Of the many contemporary artists who would acknowledge their indebtedness to Mr. Sickert there is none who has managed to infuse the debt with a more personal taste in colour than Miss Ethel Sands, and the present exhibition of 20 paintings by her at the Warren Gallery, 39A, Maddox-street, has the attraction of something conspicuously "of its kind"—like a distinct variety in flowers. The art of Miss Sands is highly civilized in its choice of subject matter, inclining to elegant interiors which might very well be the settings of stories by Henry James. In these interiors, which are either panelled or else prettily diapered, sunlight is graciously received and entertained with a variety of objects—flowers, china, glass, ribbons, what not—and there is a great deal of unobtrusive art in deciding its direction for the benefit of the design. As a rule Miss Sands is most successful with blue, green, and pale gold, though "A Lobster" is one of her best pictures—largely owing to the fact that the red is centred in the composition. In "An Open Window" the red table presented obvious difficulties, owing to the absence of any pretext for an echo in the landscape beyond, but there seems no reason why the unrelated red chair in "Interior in Sunlight" should not have been made more at home by something on the wall. But there is none of the paintings that has not its charm of colour and touch—often recalling pastel—and the silvery "Mantelpiece," the low-toned "Corner of an Empire Room," and "A Flower-piece" are very delightful paintings indeed.

Students of textile design, as well as people who want to buy fabrics, will find a serious opportunity at the Grieves Gallery, 22, Old Bond-street, where there is a combined exhibition of Yugoslav peasant industries and hand-woven woollens, cottons, and silks by Mrs. Mairet.

## HALLE ORCHESTRA IN LONDON

### BERLIOZ'S "MESSE DES MORTS"

Sir Hamilton Harty brought the Hallé Chorus and the Hallé Orchestra from Manchester to Queen's Hall last night in order to include in a programme of Berlioz's works his great *Messe des Morts*. And so he raises once more the great Berlioz question. No one is better qualified to do so than he; the performance he gave was admirable in almost every detail of execution; the *Messe des Morts* is certainly one of the best as well as one of the most impressive works that Berlioz ever wrote. We have therefore the material before us, if we are so minded, to settle the question each for himself. Yet, it seems, the sign of Berlioz will be an eternal question mark.

Impressive the work is—impressive in the splendour of its conception, a ceremonial requiem presented dramatically and, except for a few miscalculations, magnificently. But its splendour is limited to the imaginative framework, and does not extend to the thought which is to go into the frame. The words of the Requiem for the Dead are sonorous—and so, indeed, is Berlioz's music—but they are also significant and call for thematic material of equal calibre. Berlioz's themes have no melodic stamina and their rhythmic weakness is such that they break into fragments at almost every bar line—as could be seen from those which Sir Hamilton Harty quoted in his excellent note. In the *Tuba Mirum*, when the four brass bands throw their fanfares antiphonally at one another across choir and orchestra, the effect is superb. Why? Because they are fanfares, and while music lasts perfect fifths, common chords and even that crashing seventh in the bass cannot fail to give their elemental strength to anything squarely built on them. The chief exception to the weakness of the themes in the Mass is that of the *Lachrymosa*, but even it does not quite escape the rhythmic weakness that either breaks Berlioz's tunes or makes them sound trivial.

But if the work does not sustain itself on the scale on which it is planned, there are fine things in it and it provides a chorus with something to sing that is big without being turgid. The Hallé Chorus, which has the conspicuous merit of a good body of tenors, did all that was required of them alike in normal choral writing, such as that of the *Quaerens Me*, and in special effects, like the vocal *staccato* of the opening *Kyrie*. The balance is excellent, altos and basses are full and round, and the only tonal defect at all was in the quieter entries of the sopranos. Mr. Parry Jones sang the tenor solo adequately and added two songs with orchestra in the second part of the programme. Sir Hamilton Harty did not spend himself on the superficial magnificence, but gave a balanced performance of the whole in which all that is solid in Berlioz's conception equally with what is merely effective found its right place. May the Berlioz question remain open so long as Sir Hamilton is the advocate for Berlioz!

## THE ENGLISH PLAYERS

### PERFORMANCES IN MUNICH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUNICH, Nov. 12

The remarkable success which attended the two visits to Munich of the English Players from the permanent English-speaking theatre in Paris last year, when they gave several performances of *Journey's End*, as well as Mr. John Drinkwater's *Bird in Hand* and other plays, to crowded and appreciative audiences, has induced the Munich *Schauspielhaus* to book the company for another engagement at the end of the present week.

On Friday the English Players will give the first of two performances of Mr. Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan*. Mr. Edgar Wallace's *On the Spot* is also in the repertoire. This will be the first time that the Players have attempted the performance of a "thriller" on the Munich stage; but there is little doubt of the selection proving a happy one, for Edgar Wallace is a name to conjure with among Munich readers and playgoers alike, performances of the German version of *The Ringer* and several more of his sensational dramas being among the surest of popular theatrical ventures.

As for Mr. Shaw's "chronicle play," here it is more or less universally regarded as his masterpiece, and there are a large number of bilingual playgoers familiar with the German version who will welcome this opportunity of seeing the drama in the original. The great success which accompanied the two performances of *Saint Joan* given by the Harrow Argonauts' Club in Munich last September was a proof of the undiminished popularity which the play still enjoys among German audiences.

## SIR THOMAS BEECHAM IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Nov. 13

Sir Thomas Beecham, on the invitation of Dr. Fürtwängler, conducted the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra at the Philharmonic Hall this evening before an enthusiastic audience.

The programme consisted of the "Chasse Royale et Orage" from Berlioz's *Les Troyens*, Haydn's Symphony in D major, Tchaikovsky's "Francesca da Rimini," and César Franck's D minor Symphony. Next week Sir Thomas is to conduct a performance of *Der Rosenkavalier* at the Hamburg Municipal Opera.

## IMPERIAL LEAGUE OF OPERA

The Imperial League of Opera is making a second application to those of its members who have voted against the amalgamation of the League with the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate. A letter is addressed to them setting forth at length the conditions, published in *The Times* of October 13, of the proposed amalgamation, and inviting reconsideration of their decision. The printed post-card, arranged to record assent by the addition of the member's signature, is reissued to these former dissentients.

### *MODERN METHODS OF DYEING*

The series of "demonstration-lectures" in aid of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London will be continued at the Portland Hall, Little Titchfield-street, W.1, on Wednesday, November 19, at 5.30, by Major F. A. Freeth, research manager, Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited. The lecture will illustrate some experiments and methods of modern dyeing. The chair will be taken by Sir Robert Robertson. Tickets (5s. reserved and 2s. 6d. unreserved) can be obtained from Alfred Hays, Limited, 26, Old Bond-street, W.1, 62, Strand, W.C.2, and 74, Cornhill E.C.2; J. and E. Bumpus, Limited, 350, Oxford-street, W.1; W. and G. Foyle, Limited, 121, Charing Cross-road, W.C.2; the secretary, King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 7, Walbrook, E.C.4; or at the doors.

### *PRIZES FOR MIDDLE TEMPLE STUDENTS*

Blackstone Prizes of £105 each (12 of which are offered annually to students of the Middle Temple by the Masters of the Bench) have been awarded to Mr. Jasper More, B.A., of King's College, Cambridge, to Mr. S. C. Ireili, and to Mr. F. W. V. Cooper, as a result of the recent Bar Examinations.

German talking films were shown last night at some of the cinemas in PRAGUE for the first time since the recent disturbances.

## THEATRES

**ALDWYCH.** Temple Bar 6404.
LAST PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
*"A NIGHT LIKE THIS."*
By BEN TRAVERS.
MON., Nov. 24: A New Farce, "MARRY THE GIRL."

**AMBASSADORS.** Evgs., 8.40. Mats., Tue., Fri., 2.30.
H. M. HARWOOD'S Brilliant Political Comedy,
*"THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED."*
Nicholas Hannen, Mabel Terry-Lewis, Joyce Kennedy.

**APOLLO.** (Ger. 6970.) 8.30. Th., Sat., 2.30.
*THE OUTSIDER.*
"ISOBEL ELSOM'S Triumph."—*The Star.*
HAROLD HUTH. "Birth of a new Star."—*M. Post.*
"NORMAN McKINNEL was magnificent."—*S. Graphic.*

**CAMBRIDGE.** Last 2 Perfs. To-day, 2.30 & 8.15.
BEATRICE LILLIE in
*CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE.*
A Revue by Ronald Jeans & Rowland Leigh. (Tem. 6056.)

**COMEDY.** TO-NIGHT, 8.30. Gerrard 8978.
*LUCKY DIP.*
By Frank Vosper.
FRANK LAWTON, NORA SWINBURNE.

**CRITERION.** 2.30 & 8.40. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
*THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD.*
A Comedy by J. M. Synge.
"THE FINEST OF ALL THE IRISH PLAYS."—*Observer.*

**DALY'S.** (Ger. 0201.) LAST 2 PERFS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
*ELDORADO.*
DESIREE ELLINGER.
MIMI CRAWFORD, OSCAR ASCHE, MAI BACON, DONALD MATHER, JERRY VERNO, MARK DALY

**DALY'S.** Gerrard 0201.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8.
HERBERT CLAYTON will present
*"LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER."*
A New Musical Comedy.
IVY TRESMAND. GENE GERRARD.
Box-office now open.

**DUCHESS.** CATHERINE-ST., ALDWYCH, W.C.2.
(Tem. 6888.) TO-DAY, at 2.30 & 8.40.
*AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE.*
A Comedy, by Edward Percy.
JEAN FORBES-ROBERTSON, C. V. FRANCE, HORACE HODGES, ROBERT FARQUHARSON, GEORGE CURZON, BRIAN AHERNE.

**DUKE OF YORK'S.** Props., Willhut, Ltd.
(Tem. 5122.) EVGS., 8.15. WED. and SAT., at 2.15
*"HER FIRST AFFAIRE."*
THE SENSATION OF LONDON.
EVERY GIRL SHOULD SEE IT!

**EVERYMAN.** 8.15. Sat., 2.30. Hamp. 7224.
*MASKS AND FACES.*
"Charming evening's entertainment."—*D. Telegraph.*

**GAIETY.** (Tem. 6991.) NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUESDAY and FRIDAY, 2.30.
*"THE LOVE RACE."*
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.
MADGE ELLIOTT, CYRIL RITCHARD, Connie Emerald.

**GARRICK.** Tem. 8713. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
Matinées, THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
*"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."*
THE DARING BUT REALLY FUNNY FARCE.

**GLOBE.** 8.40. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 8724.
In association with MAURICE BROWNE.
LEON M. LION presents
*"STREET SCENE."*
By Elmer Rice.
"A MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF WORK."—*E. News.*

**GRAFTON.** Tottenham Court-road.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30.
*UNUSUAL VARIETY.*
Plays, Opera, Sketches, Ballets, Songs.
Wed. & Fri., at 2.30. Museum 1424. Café opens 6.30.

**HAYMARKET.** Regent 6030.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
*THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.*
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

**HIPPODROME,** London.
EVGS., 8.15. WEDS., THURS., SATS., 2.30.
Herbert Clayton and Jack Waller in association with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
BOBBY HOWES
In a New Musical Comedy
*"SONS O' GUNS."*
With ROBERT HALE and MIREILLE PERREY, &c.
Box-office, 10 to 10. (Ger. 0648.)

**HIS MAJESTY'S.** Gerrard 0606.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and WED., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
EVELYN LAYE
in *"BITTER SWEET."*
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.
IVY ST. HELIER. GEORGE METAXA.

**KINGSWAY.** Holborn 4032.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.40. Mats., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
BEATRIX THOMSON in
*"WOODEN SHOES."*
A Play in 3 Acts, by Beatrix Thomson.
Based on the famous novel by "Ouida."
"MISS THOMSON'S EXQUISITE STUDY. . . .
A WHOLLY APPRECIATIVE WELCOME."
—*Morning Post.*

**LITTLE.** Evgs., at 8.30. Temple Bar 6501.
Maurice Browne, Ltd.
THE LONDON THEATRE COMPANY Presents
*THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR.*
Rosalinde Fuller, Laurence Hanray, Maurice Browne.
MATS., WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY, at 2.30.

**LYCEUM.** NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
*THE HOUSE OF DANGER.*
MARY GLYNNE, DENNIS NEILSON-TERRY.
LYN HARDING.
Mats., Weds. and Thurs., at 2.30. Temple Bar 7617.

**LYRIC.** Lessee and Manager, Gilbert Miller.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.40.
EVGS., 8.40. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (Ger. 3686.)
TALLULAH BANKHEAD
in
*"LET US BE GAY."*
A Comedy in 3 Acts, by RACHEL CROTHERS.
"MISS TALLULAH BANKHEAD AMAZES THE TOWN ONCE MORE."—*Daily Herald.*

**LYRIC,** Hammersmith. TO-NIGHT, at 8.
(Subsequently, 8.30.) First Mat., Wed. Next, 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR presents
*THE TOY CART.*
By ARTHUR SYMONS.
FRANKLIN DYALL and MADELEINE CARROLL.
Arthur Hardy, Ronald Simpson, Margaret Yarde.
Box-office now open, 10-10. Riverside 3012.

**PALACE.** (Ger. 6834.) TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and SAT., 2.30.
FRANZ LEHAR'S New Musical Play,
*"FREDERICA."*
With LEA SEIDL and JOSEPH HISLOP.

**PHŒNIX THEATRE.** All seats bookable.
Charing Cross-road and Phœnix-street.
NIGHTLY, at 8.45. Mats., To-day and Thurs., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE
AND NOEL COWARD in
*"PRIVATE LIVES."*
By NOEL COWARD.

**PLAYHOUSE.** Evgs., 8.30. Ger. 5162.
GLADYS COOPER and GERALD du MAURIER
in *"CYNARA."*
By H. M. Harwood and R. Gore Browne.
ANN TODD. CELIA JOHNSON. DORICE FORDRED.
CAMPBELL GULLAN.
Mats., Wednesday and Thursday, at 2.30.

**PRINCE EDWARD.** (Regent 1527.)
EVGS., 8.15. MONS., WEDS., & SATS., 2.30.
Julian Wylie in conjunction with Moss' Empires, Ltd., present
*"NIPPY."*
A New Musical Comedy,
with BINNIE HALE, CLIFFORD MOLLISON, Arthur Riscoe, Debroy Somers & His Band.

**PRINCE OF WALES.** (Smoking.) Ger. 7482.
Proprietor, TONIE BRUCE. Lessee, ANDRE CHARLOT.
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.45. THURS., SAT., 2.30.
IRIS HOEY in
*THE MAN WHO KISSED HIS WIFE.*
A Comedy by Donald Buckley.

**"Q" THEATRE,** Kew Bridge. Chiswick 2920.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Thurs., 2.30.
LENTON MURRAY presents, for the first time, New and Original Play,
*"THE GREAT SILENCE."*
By PERCIVAL SYKES.

**"Q" THEATRE.** Kew Bridge. Next Week.
Lenton Murray presents BARBARA HOFFE in
*"GOSSIP."*
A New Play by Lionel P. Saunders.
Chiswick 2920. Mats., Wed. and Thurs., 2.30.

**QUEEN'S THEATRE.** (Ger. 9437.)
TO-DAY, 2.30. EVGS., 8.15. WED., SAT., 2.30.
*THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE-ST.*
By RUDOLF BESIER.
Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies.
Marjorie Mars, Scott Sunderland, Joan Barry, Cedric Hardwicke.

**ROYALTY.** (Ger. 2690.) 8.30. Thrs., Sat., 2.30.
(FOR FOUR WEEKS ONLY.)
*MARRIAGE À LA MODE.*
GEORGE HAYES. HERBERT WARING.
ATHENE SEYLER. ANGELA BADDELEY.
Produced by NIGEL PLAYFAIR.

**ST. MARTIN'S.** At 8.30. Tues. & Fri., 2.30.
*PETTICOAT INFLUENCE.*
NIGEL PLAYFAIR, Robert Holmes, Morton Selten, Frank Allenby, Jane Millican, DIANA WYNYARD.

## THEATRES (continued)

**SAVOY.** 8.20. Wed., Sat., 2.30. Last 2 Wks
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessees: Exs. of H. B. Irving
Lessees: Charles Esarton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
MARTIN HARVEY,
Fisher White, James Dale, Mary Rorke, N. de Silva
*THE ONLY WAY.*
"Tumultuous welcome—a joy for ever."—*M. Post.*

**SHAFTESBURY.** Prop., J. Benson. Smoking.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Mats., THURS. and SAT., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
*LEAVE IT TO PSMITH.*
A Comedy by
IAN HAY and P. G. WODEHOUSE.
EXTRA CHRISTMAS MATS.—Mon., Dec. 22nd; Fri. 26th; Mon., 29th; Tues., 30th; Wed., 31st; Tues., Jan. 6th; Wed., 7th; Tues., 13th: Thurs. & Sat. Mats. as usual.

**STRAND.** Tem. Bar 2460. Prop., Kyrle Bellew.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. & Sat., 2.30. (Smoking.)
*"IT'S A BOY."*
A New Farce.
LESLIE HENSON.
Connie Ediss. Austin Melford.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

**THE OLD VIC.** (Hop. 3424.) To-day, 2.30.
*RICHARD II.*
TO-NIGHT, 7.45. CAV. RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI.

**VAUDEVILLE.** (Tem. 4871.) EVENINGS, 8.45.
*THE BREADWINNER.*
By W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM.
RONALD SQUIRE, MARIE LOHR. Mon., Sat., 2.45.

**VICTORIA PALACE.** (Vic. 5282.) 2.30, 8.15.
*VICTORIA VANITIES.*
With CHAS. AUSTIN. Last 2 Performances.

**WHITEHALL THEATRE,** Whitehall, S.W.1.
(Ger. 3148.) EVGS., 8.30. Mats., Mon., Thurs., 2.30.
*THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN.*
By Walter Hackett.
MARION LORNE. BERTRAM WALLIS.
CATHLEEN NESBITT. NIGEL BRUCE.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 3s. 6d. to 12s. SMOKING.

**WINTER GARDEN.** Holborn 8881.
TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.10. Mats., Tues. and Sat., at 2.30.
*FOLLOW A STAR.*
Book by Douglas Furber and Dion Titheradge.
Music by Vivian Ellis.
SOPHIE TUCKER.
A. W. BASKCOMB. ALFRED DRAYTON.
JACK HULBERT.
Box-office open 10-10. Smoking and Garage.

**WYNDHAM'S.** Lessee, Leon M. Lion.
(Tem. Bar 3028.) TO-DAY, at 2.30 & 8.30.
*"ON THE SPOT."*
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON.
JANET MEGREW. W. CRONIN WILSON
BEN WELDEN. EMLYN WILLIAMS
DENNIS WYNDHAM. JOHN GORDON
GILLIAN LIND
*Transferring to Cambridge Theatre, W.C.2, Mon. Next.*

## VARIETIES, &c.

**COLISEUM,** Charing Cross. (Tem. 3161.)
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.
THREE TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
WINNIE MELVILLE & DEREK OLDHAM, ULA SHARON, the Sensational Chinese HAI-YUNG FAMILY, BILLY BENNETT, TEDDY BROWN, JIMMY O'DEA & CO., GEORGE LACY, ELSA D'ARC, COSMO HAMILTON, TREVOR WATKINS, GEDDES BROS., FOUR DAIMLERS, British Movietone News.

**HOLBORN EMPIRE.** Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9.
KID BERG (in person) in Exhibition Bouts; Naughton & Gold; Lime Trio; Mary & Erik; Milo Trio; Weston & Lyons; David Poole; Jack Warman, &c.

**MASKELYNE'S THEATRE.** Oxford-circus.
(Lang. 1545.) Daily, 3 & 8. A really lofty show of Magical Variety. OSWALD WILLIAMS, YOGA, HOEFFEN, MILTON, FOUR VAN DYKES, EDDIE

# Imperial and Foreign News

## THE POLISH ELECTION

### FOR AND AGAINST THE DICTATOR

(FROM OUR WARSAW CORRESPONDENT)

To-morrow is polling day in the General Election to the fourth Seym of the Polish Republic, and by Tuesday morning it should be possible to estimate the result of Marshal Pilsudski's second appeal to the country since the *coup d'Etat* of May, 1926. The election to the Senate, on a narrower franchise, since 30 instead of 21 is the qualifying age, will be held on November 23 after the prescribed interval of a week. The number of Deputies is fixed by the Constitution at 444, the number of Senators at 111.

The present election, like its predecessor of March, 1928, cannot alter the Government of the country. Marshal Pilsudski's veiled dictatorship is independent of Parliament and kept in power by something stronger than the electorate. The difference between the two elections appears not in theory so much as in facts and figures. In the second Seym of the Republic, which was dissolved on the expiry of its quinquennial term in the late autumn of 1927, the Marshal did not possess a party of his own and had only six Deputies pledged to support him. This deficiency was filled by the creation on the eve of the 1928 election of the Governmental Party (Non-Party *Bloc* for Cooperation with the Government), which entered the House for the first time with 130 seats—double the strength of its nearest competitors. The aim of the Government had been to secure the transfer of the greatest possible number of votes to a new and hastily prepared ticket, and the result was considered most satisfying as a beginning.

It is unlikely that Marshal Pulsudski and his collaborators ever thought they could collect a stable majority in the new House, but, if they did, they were quickly disillusioned. After two years of paralysing friction a complete deadlock set in, the consequence of which has been that the Government took a suitable opportunity of dissolving Parliament in the hope that it might return from the polls with a clear majority.

#### PAST AND PRESENT

The following table shows the state of parties after the election of 1928 and at the recent dissolution :—

| | 1928 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|
| Governmentals .. | 130 | 109 |
| Government Socialists .. | — | 9 |
| Nationalists .. .. | 37 | 40 |
| Christian Democrats .. | 18 | 16 |
| National Labour .. .. | 14 | 14 |
| Piast Peasants .. .. | 21 | 20 |
| Radical Peasants (2) .. | 66 | 75 |
| Socialists .. .. | 63 | 51 |
| Slav Minorities .. | 49 | 51 |
| Germans .. .. | 21 | 21 |
| Jews .. .. .. | 13 | 13 |
| Communists .. .. | 7 | 7 |
| Independents .. .. | 5 | 1 |
| Vacant .. .. .. | — | 17 |
| | 444 | 444 |

The only parties or combinations of parties in the election that need be taken seriously into account are those which have entered national lists and have the right to share in the allotment of the 72 seats, divided between parties which have candidates elected in five or more of the 64 electoral districts. It is noteworthy that the number of these lists has been reduced from 34 at the last election to a modest 14, of which six only are Polish, five Jewish, two Ukrainian or White Ruthene, and one is German. Of the parties or *blocs* represented by the six Polish lists, three—the Governmental Party, the Governmental Socialists, and the Monarchists—are on the side of Marshal Pilsudski; one—the Christian Democrat Party, which is analogous to the German Centre Party—is divided in its sympathies, being allied with the Government in Eastern Galicia, critical and independent of it in Congress Poland, and definitely hostile to it in Cracow and Silesia; and two—the Nationalist Party and the *Bloc* of the Centre-Left—are in violent opposition.

#### THE GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN

The Governmental lists are again all-embracing. Among the candidates are Cabinet Ministers, prominent officials, one or two ecclesiastics of note (who are a new and valuable acquisition), princely landowners and country squires, soldier-politicians of the Colonels' Group, representatives of business and the professions, workmen, peasants, and some well-disposed Ukrainians and White Ruthenes. There is a more obvious merit than comprehensiveness in the placing of Marshal Pilsudski, who has consented to run as a candidate for the first time, at the head of the Government's national lists both for the Seym and the Senate.

Simple electors can no longer be under any delusion about whom or what they are voting for, while canvassers and platform orators are now able to argue convincingly that the election is a plebiscite for or against the Great Man. The Governmental Socialists had their origin in a secession from the Socialist Party in the autumn of 1928 and find their main support in the city of Warsaw. The Monarchists, though persevering in their attachment to a nebulous ideal, are not numerically a force to be reckoned with.

The Governmental campaign has been directed only secondarily against the Nationalists and hostile Christian Democrats, who appeal, except in Silesia, not to the masses, but to the middle class, and have been constantly checkmated since the Pilsudczyey stole the thunder of their Conservatism and made peace with the authorities of the Church. The real fight is being waged with the *Bloc* of the Centre-Left, or, to give it its cumbrous official title, the Union for the Defence of Law and the Liberty of the People. The parties composing it are the National Labour Party (Christian Workmen in Western Poland), the Piast Party (propertied peasants), the Wyzwolenie, or Emancipation, Party and the Peasant Party (radical peasant groups), and the Polish Socialist Party. Its national list is headed by M. Daszynski, the Socialist Marshal of the Seym; it stands for pure democracy against dictatorship, and it appeals to the radical instincts of the proletariat, urban and rural. The national minorities, which formed a *bloc* in the election of 1928, have failed to combine again. The Communist national list has been disqualified, so that the candidatures of the party will be confined to certain districts.

The chances of the Government's getting a majority are thought to be much better than they would have been a few months ago. The insignificance of the agitation for a return to the old Parliamentarism which was conducted by the Centre-Left Parties last summer, at the time of their much-advertised Cracow Congress, has been laid bare by the absence of any response that could have made its object seem real, and by the subsequent energy of the Government, which has succeeded in giving an exhibition of all-round strength. There is also likely to be a large body of electors which, without any feeling of enthusiasm for the Dictator, will transfer its votes to him simply that, instead of being wasted, they may contribute towards a movement out of the constitutional deadlock.

The Government's appeal to the electorate through the normal channels of propaganda has been managed with consummate skill. The Government, moreover, is adequately provided with funds, while the Opposition is looking in vain for them.

Simultaneously the resources, both overt and hidden, of the administration and police have been used to subdue the Opposition, convert the timid voter, and influence the result of the polls with a thoroughpaced effrontery still unknown at the last election. Since a selected batch of party leaders was confined in the fortress of Brzesc, arrests of lesser lights have been of daily occurrence. Opposition newspapers have been penalized for alleged unsanitary condition of premises, arrears of taxes, and the like, and have been censored with unusual severity.

The number of candidates' lists disqualified for being hopelessly out of order by the electoral boards, sitting under the presidency of a judge, has always been large among the freak parties in the remoter districts. But this time 11 lists of the Centrolew, eight of the Christian Democrats, and four of the Nationalists have been cancelled on formal grounds. The supporters of the Government are being urged in the country to declare how they have voted before leaving the polling-booth, and the Chief Electoral Commissioner, who is a judge of the High Court, has ruled that the secret-ballot clause in the Constitution, while making it illegal for the supervisors to interfere with the normal procedure of placing a sealed envelope in a box, does not prohibit an elector from saying how he has voted, provided that he does not make a speech or provoke a disturbance of public order.

## "A TRANSATLANTIC AIR SERVICE"

### IMPERIAL AIRWAYS AND A NEW YORK REPORT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 14

Major Woods Humphrey, of Imperial Airways, will arrive in New York on Sunday. It is reported here that he is expected to discuss with Mr. Juan Trippe, president of Pan-American Airways, plans for a Transatlantic ail mail service *via* Bermuda and the Azores, to be operated jointly by the two companies.

The United States Post Office announced to-day that the plans had advanced so far that it expected the service would begin within a year. The line would run between the two continents by way of Bermuda and the Azores, and Pan-American Airways would be in charge of the service between the Atlantic seaboard and Bermuda. In order to acquire landing rights in Bermuda, Pan-American Airways must reach a special agreement with Imperial Airways, which has an exclusive concession there, and with the Government of Bermuda.

Imperial Airways stated yesterday that there is no question of an Atlantic air service coming into operation in the near future. There are no machines in existence which could be used for the purpose, and the most that can happen is an informal conversation on the matter. The object of Major Humphrey's visit to America is to study American methods in civil aviation.

The Pan-American Airways have always, it was stated, been anxious to run a service from New York to Bermuda, but as the latter is a British possession there is a strong local desire that British machines should also be employed on any such service. Discussions may follow on the possibility of a joint service.

## MARTIAL LAW IN NICARAGUA

### GENERAL SANDINO AGAIN ACTIVE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 14

Martial law was re-established yesterday in four departments of Nicaragua—Esteri, Nuevo Segovia, Jinotega, and Matagalpa—by a decree signed by President Moncada. These are the revolutionary departments which were under martial law from early in 1929 to the middle of 1930. Followers of General Sandino are again active there in what the Government calls banditry.

In Mexico City it is reported that two sons of Señor Pedro Altamirano, who is General Sandino's principal aide, were killed and another of his sons severely wounded in an encounter with United States Marines at Señor Altamirano's residence in Nicaragua. General Sandino himself is said to have recovered from his wounds and to be again in charge of his men.

The United States Navy Department announced yesterday that Sergeant Russell White had been killed while on patrol duty at Guapinol, in the Province of Leon. The patrol was unable to bring his body out of the area and buried him where he died. Search patrols have not yet been able to find Sergeant White's patrol.

## LIMITATION OF WAR MATERIAL

### GENEVA DISCUSSION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Nov. 14

The third paragraph of Lord Cecil's resolution defining the attitude of the members of the Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference towards the limitation of war material was accepted this morning by 16 votes to four, with six States, including the United States, abstaining. The paragraph, revised slightly overnight, states that the Commission

accepts by a majority the principle of limitation by budgetary methods of land war material, while recognizing that certain members of the Commission prefer the method of direct limitation by specific enumeration and that certain members would desire to see some combination of the two methods.

This decision was reached only after a confused debate in which were rejected alternative resolutions put forward by the Soviet and Italian delegates.

The speech of outstanding interest to-day was that of General De Marinis (Italy), who championed the idea of an inventory of war materials in stock. General De Marinis insisted that without a knowledge of the materials in stock no really solid basis for limitation existed. Budgetary limitation could apply only to future stocks. For that reason he considered it necessary to combine budgetary limitation with direct limitation.

## THE GIALDINI TRIAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MILAN, Nov. 14

The application of counsel for Mr. John Gialdini that the latter should be released on bail has been refused. I am informed that the trial will probably begin before the end of the year.

## ATTEMPT ON JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER

### STORY OF THE OUTRAGE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, Nov. 14

The Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Hamaguchi, who [as reported in the late editions of *The Times* of yesterday] was shot and seriously wounded on the platform of Tokyo station this morning, is still in a precarious condition.

Mr. Hamaguchi was shot while waiting for a train to take him to Okayama for the Army manoeuvres. His assailant, Temeo Sagoya, a man aged 23, fired point blank, Mr. Hamaguchi being hit in the abdomen. The police immediately arrested Sagoya, who is said to be a member of a band of extreme reactionaries who have relations with the Seiyukai [the Opposition Party] and to have frequently served terms of imprisonment. He said to the police : "As long as Mr. Hamaguchi is Prime Minister the economic depression in Japan will continue."

The Prime Minister was removed to the station master's room, where surgeons, who were immediately summoned, attended him. He was losing much blood owing to internal haemorrhage and was taken to the Imperial University Hospital, where he was operated on, and transfusion of blood was resorted to in order to prevent a collapse, his son Iwane offering himself for the purpose. It was found that the bullet had penetrated to the hip bone, where it lodged. An X-ray examination will be made later to determine whether it may be necessary to remove it.

A bulletin issued at 9.30 to-night states that a second blood transfusion has been necessary, Mr. Nakajima, Mr. Hamaguchi's secretary, furnishing the blood. The surgeons declare that if the patient holds out another 24 hours his recovery may be expected. Mr. Hamaguchi's only utterance after he was shot was : "It is an honour for a man to meet with such an accident."

The Emperor, who is at Okayama, sent a message of sympathy and a gift of chrysanthemums.

The Japanese Embassy yesterday made the following announcement :—The operation on Mr. Hamaguchi has been very successful and it is expected that he will have fully recovered in about three weeks, if there are no unexpected complications.

## THE LYONS DISASTER

### LOSSES SMALLER THAN FEARED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 14

Although the exact number of lives lost in the landslide at Lyons must remain uncertain for some days to come, there is now reason to hope that the total will be nearer to 50 than 100, as was at first feared. It is known that the bodies of 18 firemen and four policemen are buried in the ruins, and from the list of missing so far compiled some estimate of the number of other victims is now possible. In the confusion of escaping many families were separated, and some of those reported missing may be still alive. On the other hand, a small hotel was among the buildings destroyed, and there is no way of following up the fate of transient guests. Up to the time of writing the bodies of six women and a baby have been found, and another woman and a 15-day old baby have died in hospital.

Clearing parties of firemen, sappers, and policemen have been at work continuously during the past 24 hours, digging a series of trenches through the wreckage and sapping outwards. Their efforts are concentrated for the moment on the area where the missing police and firemen lie, as these are the only victims whose actual position is known. One body was found this morning, but it is estimated that at least two more days will be required before they are all recovered. After that the general search will begin—a task which, in the opinion of M. Chalumeau, the city engineer in charge of operations, will take at least one month.

It is now stated that various warning signs were observed for several days before the landslide ; fissures appeared in the hillside, the retaining wall of the Chemin-Neuf showed cracks in several places, and a steam roller at work on the roadway itself sank some distance into the soil. The attention of the city engineer was drawn to the condition of the hill, and, after making an examination on the spot, a technical committee advised urgent action. On Wednesday morning it was decided to evacuate the patients from the left wing of the Chazeaux hospital. Then, before anything more had been done, the disaster occurred.

The following message of condolence from the British Government was transmitted to-day by Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador, to M. Briand, the Foreign Minister :—

I have the honour, under instructions from his Majesty's principal Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to convey to your Excellency the deep sympathy of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the Government of the Republic in the terrible disaster which has been caused by a landslide at Lyons.

His Majesty's Government are profoundly distressed at the magnitude of this calamity, at the heavy death roll which it has caused, and at the extensive damage inflicted on one of the finest cities of France. Their sympathy goes out to the bereaved survivors and to those who have lost their homes.

## THE SPANISH GENERAL ELECTION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 14

The Ministerial statement issued yesterday has placed the Republicans in the predicament of breaking their determination not to present candidates for the elections or take action to justify the influence and power they claim to possess.

A careful perusal of to-day's Press shows that many organs do not trust the present Government to assure an impartial election. It is represented that General Berenguer's announcement that he will not only hold a General Election but also try to govern for a time is a return to the old political ways which the Dictatorship was set up to abolish. It is asked how the Prime Minister can guarantee an investigation into the responsibility for setting up the Dictatorship when he himself was one of those most responsible. *El Sol* declares that the new political programme is a mockery of the manifest will of the nation, foolhardy in the extreme. The Conservative organs, on the contrary, claim that the King's wisdom has once again interpreted correctly the will of the majority of Spaniards.

## THE BELGIAN CABINET

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14

M. Jaspar was received this evening by the King, whom he informed of the agreement which had been reached between Catholic and Liberal Ministers as to the line to be followed in the settlement of the language question in primary schools. It is understood that the decision will be left to Parliament.

The King therefore decided to adhere to his original intention not to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, which, as already foreshadowed, will meet the Chamber on Tuesday.

## THE FINANCES OF AUSTRALIA

### GOVERNMENT AND SIR O. NIEMEYER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Nov. 14

Persistent misstatements about Sir Otto Niemeyer's mission to Australia, including some made by Commonwealth Ministers, caused Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister, to state the facts to-day in the House of Representatives, on the motion for the adjournment.

Mr. Fenton made it clear that the Government, after certain negotiations with the Bank of England, expressed its appreciation of the Bank's manifest desire to assist in solving the Commonwealth's financial difficulties, and informed the Bank that it would cordially welcome its representative to come and study the situation in Australia and discuss the subject with the Ministry, which would give the representative their full confidence. On the arrival of Sir Otto Niemeyer Mr. Scullin invited him to attend the Loan Council and give his views and advise as to action. Sir Otto was invited also to advise the Premiers' Conference. Sir Otto's statement was subsequently published with the unanimous consent of the conference, on the understanding that he expressed his own views, for which he took the responsibility.

Mr. Latham, the Leader of the Opposition, said it was in the best traditions of Great Britain and the Bank of England that they had offered to assist Australia by consultation and advice. Mr. Fenton's statement showed that everything which had been done was done at the request of the Australian Government. Mr. Latham hoped that the flood of abuse against Sir Otto Niemeyer and the Bank of England would now cease.

Earlier in the sitting, Mr. Cusack (Labour, New South Wales) railed against the "financial cormorants" who had come to Australia to teach the Ministry how to govern. Mr. Latham protested, but the Speaker said he was unable to prevent the member, so long as he did not reflect on other members.

Mr. Lyons, the Acting Commonwealth Treasurer, announced that the new super-tax on income from property of 7½ per cent. would be altered so as not to affect incomes below £400, and £125,000 of the revenue originally estimated would be sacrificed. The new tax is additional to the tax of 1s. 6d. in the £.

## LIVELY TARIFF DEBATE

### PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF U.S. FIRM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, Nov. 14

In the House of Representatives to-day there was an animated debate on the motion for adjournment. Dr. Page, leader of the Country Party, directed attention to the preferential treatment accorded to the Heinz Company (United States), which in consideration of erecting a factory in Australia was permitted to import £50,000 worth of goods otherwise subject to the tariff embargo, whereas the British firms of Rowntree and Reckitts, who intended to extend their present operations, were refused similar concessions.

Mr. Forde, Assistant Minister of Customs, explained that Messrs. Rowntree were not building a factory, but were merely making arrangements with Messrs. Cadbury, Pascall, and Fry. The Customs considered their application a move to get round the embargo. Messrs. Reckitts did not intend to build a new factory. The Government, wherever possible, leaned towards British manufactures.

Mr. Gullett, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, said it was notorious that the Government wiped out at least half the preference to Great Britain by raising the tariff to prohibitive rates and going through the farce of keeping up the 10 or 15 per cent. preference in its new schedule, yet three Ministers were abroad speaking for preference and asking that the British workman be taxed to help Australia. It did not matter whether new factories were being established or old ones extended. The point was that additional work was being created. Mr. Forde had shown unaccountable partiality to American firms. During the debate it was announced that Messrs. Heinz had decided to build in Melbourne instead of Sydney. Their exemption expires on January 1.

In the Senate, Senator R. D. Elliott's motion favouring reciprocal preferences, as the best means of encouraging inter-Imperial trade, was debated. Senator O'Halloran said that other countries were prepared to reciprocate with Australia. Unless Great Britain acted decisively and soon, Australia would be forced to forget the Imperial connexion and accept the proffered assistance. Sir George Pearce said it was no use giving preference if at the same time prohibitive duties were placed on British goods. Sir Hal Colebatch said that Senator Elliott's idea was fantastic, unrealizable, and undesirable. If the Empire attempted it other countries would not be to blame if they combined to destroy a coalition which strove to achieve prosperity for itself through the ruination of others. The motion was carried without a division.

## PROPOSED SALE OF C.M.S. LAND IN KENYA

### PROTEST BY DESCENDANTS OF FREED SLAVES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, Nov. 14

A dispute affecting the land rights of descendants of freed slaves has arisen at Mombasa as a result of the intention of the Church Missionary Society to sell its 500-acre property called Freretown [on the mainland opposite Mombasa], which was one of the earliest mission stations in Kenya.

The right of the society to sell is disputed by a number of Africans who have been permitted to live on the estate on payment of a yearly rental of 2s. Originally definite parts of the estate were apportioned by the society to the descendants of slaves, but the growing population, augmented by outsiders, soon overran the allotment. The society wishes to dispose of what is an unproductive asset in order to raise funds for its work in other parts of East Africa, and is offering resident natives a gift of 50 acres elsewhere, to be held on a communal basis. This offer has been rejected by a number of discontented Africans, who have petitioned the Governor, contending that Freretown was bought in 1875 by Sir Bartle Frere from the Sultan of Zanzibar on instructions of the Government as a settlement for freed slaves, and, therefore, that the property was that of their descendants, which the society merely managed.

It is likely that the question will eventually be settled by reference to the Colonial Office. Matthew Wellington [the last survivor of Livingstone's followers] and his family live at Freretown.

## CHANG'S VISIT TO NANKING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 14

The proposals which will come before the Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang are now under the consideration of a number of sub-committees, who will report on them.

Chang Hsueh-liang, the Governor of Manchuria, whose modesty has made a good impression, is being extensively entertained, but he attends the sittings only as a spectator. His presence in Nanking is stated to be for the sole purpose of coming to an arrangement in regard to the troops recently engaged in the war in the north. He has been appointed a member of the Commission for the consolidation of the Foreign and Domestic Debt, and is expected to visit Shanghai early next week.

## FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

### VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FOR GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 14

The debate on foreign policy ended at 4 o'clock this morning. The Government put the question of confidence on a resolution enjoining it "to persevere in the organization of peace while securing national safety and respect for the Treaties." There voted :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the Government .. | .. | 323 |
| Against .. .. | .. | 270 |
| Government majority .. | | 53 |

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, speaking soon after M. Briand, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a thorough re-affirmation of the Government's policy. The principal points in his speech were the following :—

M. Briand and he had collaborated for over four years. If they held some of the views which had been attributed to them about each other they would not be together now.

French policy could not be the affair of a man or a party. It was the affair of the Government. Parliament must approve or condemn it.

The policy of negotiation on the imperative provisions of the treaties was begun by the Bloc National, under M. Millerand, in 1920. On the other hand, M. Briand had ordered a further occupation of German territory, and M. Poincaré had been supported by all parties when he occupied the Ruhr. And no one had spoken more movingly of security than M. Herriot. French policy had now two bases. One was the Treaty of Locarno; the other was the Geneva declaration of 1928 on the settlement of Reparations, the evacuation of the Rhineland, and the setting up of commissions of verification and conciliation.

After the evacuation of the Rhineland there had been disquieting signs in Germany. They had been struck by the tendency of the Germans to put their own signature in question, whether it was given at Versailles or freely at Locarno.

The Government had not neglected the military security of the country. In the economic sphere it had given financial security, put a stop to the increase in expenditure, reduced taxation, and paid off debt.

On disarmament it was in a conflict of doctrine and of fact with the German Government. The Germans claimed that the treaties obliged the Allies to disarm at the same time as Germany. He denied this. There was no bilateral agreement, but German disarmament might bring Allied disarmament in its wake.

Though under no obligation to disarm, France had done so to an important extent.

Article 19 of the Covenant needed unanimity for its application. Its text had been modified until its application became optional.

The present troubles of Europe had been caused not by the treaties but by the War. The mere alteration of frontiers would not cure them.

To throw the frontiers into the melting pot in the present state of the world, to reopen the endless ethnological researches of 1919 would be fatal. It would be followed by war and revolution.

Previous speakers had neglected the economic crisis which dominated everything. In Great Britain, in Germany, in Italy, there had been an alarming collapse.

It was essential that France, which had suffered less from the crisis, should continue to work for European economic cooperation.

French policy was ready for any agreement. It was opposed to rash disarmament and to disastrous revision.

By this speech M. Tardieu placed himself alongside Mr. Henderson in declaring that the work of the League and the agreements which have been made under its auspices were the basis of his foreign policy, and opened the way for closer agreement between France and Great Britain on European questions. His reference to the economic crisis was important, and may be taken as an indication of the French Government's view that only a determined international effort to tackle economic problems can improve the European situation. The vote of confidence is a vindication of foreign policy as conducted by M. Briand, which should free the Government from anxiety in that department of politics for some time to come.

This afternoon the Chamber discussed the recent bank failures. The debate promised to be more dangerous for the Government than that on foreign policy. It opened with a direct attack on M. Raoul Péret, the Minister of Justice, who was accused by something more than implication of having been a party to the operations of M. Oustric, director of the bank of that name. M. Raoul Péret protested feelingly against this charge, and M. Tardieu was obliged again to intervene. He put the question of confidence and secured 318 votes to 271—Government majority, 47.

## POLAND AND GERMANY

We have received a letter from the Polish Ambassador in London, M. Skirmunt, in reference to the following passage from the article on "French Foreign Policy" by our Paris Correspondent, which appeared in *The Times* yesterday :—

It is stated on good authority that, if Germany would encourage a settlement of the Memel question between Poland and Lithuania, Poland would, in all probability, be ready to listen sympathetically to German arguments on the Danzig Corridor.

The Polish Ambassador says that no authoritative circles in Poland would in any circumstances lend their ear to what is called "German arguments on the Danzig Corridor," and that no responsible element in Poland would enter into a discussion on the subject suggested by our Correspondent.

## THE BULGARIAN ROYAL MARRIAGE

### SOCIALIST INTERPELLATION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, Nov. 14

The Socialist leader, M. Pastukhoff, questioned the Government in the Sobranye to-day about the religious conditions of the Royal marriage. He expressed the fear that the Constitution would not be respected under the pretext of a gap in the Article 38 concerning the religion of the Crown Prince. M. Pastukhoff also asked for assurances that there would be no modification of Bulgarian policy as a result of the marriage, and cited in this connexion a statement ascribed to the Italian Minister that the salvation of Bulgaria lay in Fascism. He described that alleged statement as intolerable interference in the domestic affairs of the country.

M. Liaptcheff, the Prime Minister, said that the imputations against the Italian Minister were pure invention, and declared that Bulgarian policy before and after the Royal marriage had remained, both in aims and methods, the policy of execution of the treaties. It could be no other. In reply to the religious side of the interpellation, M. Liaptcheff recalled the change made in the Constitution in 1893 to enable the King's father to marry Princess Marie Louise of Bourbon-Parma, and how all children were then to remain Roman Catholics, whereas now the marriage of King Boris necessitated no Constitutional modification.

Then, abandoning the canonical discussion begun by M. Pastukhoff and declining also to speak of the future children of their Majesties, to whom he wished great prosperity, he quoted the words of St. Paul, that a woman should obey her husband. In conclusion, M. Liaptcheff said that the Constitution would be fully respected.

## U.S. CONGRESS

### PROMISE OF PARTY COOPERATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14

Assurances of Republican and Democratic cooperation, during the coming short Session of the present Congress, to the end that it is necessary that the Supply Bills may be passed and the calling of a special Session of the new Congress next spring avoided, have been given to President Hoover by Senator Watson and Senator Robinson (Arkansas), the floor leaders respectively of the two parties. How far, if at all, however, the progressive Republican group may be depended on not to cause trouble is unknown.

It is remembered that the Republicans in 1918 and 1919, when Mr. Woodrow Wilson was President, did precisely what Mr. Hoover fears the Democrats may do to-day. "Mr. Wilson," they said, "is coming back from Paris with the Peace Treaty and we intend to be sitting when he arrives." There is no impending Treaty of Versailles just now, but there are domestic matters which, in the opinion of the Progressives and of many Democrats, would justify the calling of a special session. There is, for instance, the Muscle Shoals Bill, which touches the great issue of public development or private exploitation of water power resources, and there is a measure dealing with and restricting the use of injunctions in labour disputes, described by some as "Labour's Bill of Rights." There is even a plan for export debentures in aid of farm products, an expedient which, Democrats and Progressives say, is validated by all arguments ever used in support of a protective tariff, and which, as a piece of legislation, will sooner or later be offered for Mr. Hoover's approval or veto. If the coming short session of the old Congress could dispose of these things satisfactorily, all might be well, but nothing of the kind need be expected.

It is not to be cynical to predict that the present harmony will rage with unabated violence until Congress meets on December 1 and will probably disappear. Mr. Hoover's fear of a special session is understandable—Congress has been too much with him and has been with him to his hurt. But no regard for his feelings and his nervousness will determine the issue. If legislation which the Progressives and some Democrats are ready to support is not, in part at least, enacted before next March 4, there is likely to be deliberate obstruction of one or two appropriation measures and the President will then be forced to call the new Congress together.

## BRITISH NAVAL MISSION TO GREECE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ATHENS, Nov. 14

M. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, has decided to apply to the British Admiralty for a renewal of the British Naval Mission on the expiry of the present contract. The new Mission will be numerically similar to the present ; the choice of officers will be left to the British Admiralty.

# Telegrams in Brief

The Right Rev. Francis de Witt Batty, Bishop Coadjutor of Brisbane, has been elected Bishop of Newcastle (NEW SOUTH WALES).—*Reuter.*

The Air Ministry announces that the R.A.F. West Africa flight on its return from Bathurst, the Gambia, to Khartum, arrived at Sokoto on Thursday.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, who is on a flight to Tokyo, flew yesterday from Amoy to SHANGHAI. She was welcomed by Mrs. Ford, president of the British Women's Association.

The death is announced at QUEBEC of Mr. Abelard Turgeon, aged 67, who was Speaker of the Quebec Legislative Council and for over a quarter of a century one of the most prominent figures in the life of the Province. —*Reuter.*

The Director of the International Labour Office at GENEVA has asked the Governments of all States-members of the Organization to give their views on the possible revision of the Washington Convention in regard to the employment of women during the night in industry.

SYDNEY, which is faced with the prospect of a failure in meat supplies owing to the slaughtermen's strike, will have sufficient meat to last over the week-end, as killing was resumed yesterday in the State abattoirs by a limited number of firms, and frozen meat is also available.

The Legislative Council of CEYLON has declined by 23 votes to 17 to consider the sale of the Government's electrical undertakings, on which about £975,000 has been spent, to the Whitehall Securities Corporation, whose offer provided for optional repurchase by the Government 50 years hence.

A representative of the Iraq Petroleum Company has been received by the President of the LEBANESE Republic to discuss the agreement between that company and the Lebanese Government for laying the northern branch of the pipe-line from Abu Kemal to Tripolis under a 70-year concession entitling the company to build railways and other establishments in the Lebanese zone to be traversed by the pipe-line.

## ALLEGED SABOTAGE BY GERMAN AGENTS

### U.S. WAR CLAIMS REJECTED

HAMBURG, Nov. 14.—The German-American Mixed Claims Commission to-day concluded their investigation of two alleged acts of sabotage by German agents in the United States during the War—The Black Tom case in July, 1916, and the explosion at the Kingsland depôt, New Jersey, in January, 1917. In both cases the decision was given in favour of Germany. Claims for damages, amounting to $40,000,000 [£8,000,000] were rejected.

The Commission unanimously decided that the Kingsland explosion was not caused by German agents, while in the Black Tom case it found that the evidence against the Germans was insufficient.—*Reuter.*

## SOUTH AFRICAN SHIPPING RATES

CAPETOWN, Nov. 14.—The Union Government and the Shipping Conference Lines announce the conclusion of the negotiations concerning the export of wool and other products from Union ports to Europe.

The rate agreed upon, which will apply forthwith and until further notice, is ¼d. per lb. for all baled produce except scoured wool and fleece wool, for which the rates will be ½d. a lb. for scoured and ¾d. per lb. for fleece, all rates being net and without optional ports of discharge. When optional ports of discharge are required the additional rate will be 1-16d. per pound.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page


# TO GARDEN LOVERS

**NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT**

## BATH'S BRITISH ROSES, BULBS, PEONIES, Etc.

**Direct from Bath's Noted Floral Farms.**

The Bulbs and Roses offered in this list are grown on our well-known Wisbech Flower Farms by British Labour, and should be ordered now. Healthy stocks and early planting are two important factors in securing good root-action prior to the winter season. All goods are sent securely packed and *Carriage paid* for cash with order.

## Bath's British-Grown Roses.

**Special Offer of Leading Varieties.**

**The following collection of roses contains 24 of the best dwarf varieties for general cultivation as recommended by the National Rose Society, being such as will succeed in almost any soil or situation :—**

**The 24 varieties in strong field-grown plants for 27s., any 12 varieties for 14s., any six varieties for 7s. 6d., Carriage Paid.**

ANGELE PERNET. Yellow and Apricot.
BETTY UPRICHARD. Orange Pink.
CHRISTINE. Clearest Golden Yellow.
EMMA WRIGHT. Pure Orange.
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Bright Red.
GENERAL McARTHUR. Scarlet Crimson.
GOLDEN EMBLEM. Rich Golden Yellow.
HORTULANUS BUDDE. Dark Velvety Red.
INDEPENDENCE DAY. Golden Yellow.
K. OF K. Brilliant Scarlet Crimson.
LADY INCHIQUIN. Orange Cerise.
LADY PIRRIE. Delicate Coppery Salmon.
LOS ANGELES. Salmon, shaded Apricot.
MABEL MORSE. Bright, Golden Yellow.
MISS C. E. VAN ROSSEM. Velvety dark Red.
MME. BUTTERFLY. Flesh, shaded Rose.
MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT. Terra-cotta, passing to Rose.
MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH. Soft Carmine-Pink.
MRS. HY. BOWLES. Pink, shaded Orange.
MRS. HY. MORSE. Rose and Carmine.
MRS. WEMYSS QUIN. Canary Yellow.
OPHELIA. Salmon flesh, tinted Rose.
REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS. Rich, deep Yellow.
SHOT SILK. Pink and Salmon Orange.

## Standard Roses.

**The following are the best 12 roses as selected by the National Rose Society for growing as Standards :—**

**The 12 varieties for 42s., or any six for 22s., Carriage Paid.**

GENERAL McARTHUR. Scarlet Crimson.
CAROLINE TESTOUT. Bright warm Pink.
FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. The Finest White.
HUGH DICKSON. Deep Crimson. Fragrant.
MME. HERRIOT. Terra-cotta, passing to Rose.
MRS. H. BOWLES. Pink, shaded Orange.
LOS ANGELES. Salmon, shaded Apricot.
ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. Deep red.
MME. BUTTERFLY. Flesh, shaded Rose.
MRS. HY. MORSE. Rose and Carmine.
BETTY UPRICHARD. Orange Pink.
LADY PIRRIE. Delicate Coppery Salmon.

## Climbing Roses.

**The following are the six best Climbing Roses as selected by the National Rose Society :— The six varieties in strong field-grown plants for 8s. Carriage Paid.**

ALBERIC BARBIER. Soft Canary Yellow.
AMERICAN PILLAR. Lovely shade of Pink.
PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. Vivid Scarlet.
EMILY GRAY. Lovely Shade of Yellow.
EXCELSA. Double Brilliant Scarlet.
MERMAID. Sulphur Yellow.

## Bath's British-Grown Bulbs

**as supplied to the Royal Parks and Gardens.**

**The fine quality of these Bulbs is of wide repute, and many of the leading American and Dutch growers extensively purchase our newer varieties to improve their stocks.**

**Special offer of Fine Mixed Varieties For Making a Striking Display at a Small Cost.**

The following splendid mixed varieties will not only produce a charming natural effect in Woodland, Shrubberies, Orchards, &c., but are specially adapted for planting in various spaces and positions of the most modern gardens, where they will make a pleasing contrast to the usual formal and costly borders and save encroachment on the latter when cut blooms for decoration are required. Every garden should contain a number of these interesting and inexpensive bulbs, but they should be ordered now.

DAFFODILS AND NARCISSI.

A Splendid Mixture of DAFFODILS and NARCISSI from all sections. 7/- per 100 ; 65/- per 1,000
An Extra Fine Mixture of TRUMPET VARIETIES. 7/6 per 100 ; 70/- per 1,000

TULIPS.

DARWIN TULIPS MIXED in very fine colours, an unsurpassed mixture. 7/6 per 100 ; 70/- per 1,000
DARWIN AND COTTAGE varieties mixed, a striking combination of brilliant colours. 7/- per 100 ; 65/- per 1,000
*Tulips should not be planted in grassland.*

CROCUS.

Blue, White, Striped each colour 7/- per 100 ; 65/- per 1,000
Yellow 9/6 per 100 ; 90/- per 1,000

## Bath's Gold Medal Peonies.

**Peonies are the most gorgeous of all garden flowers. Most varieties are rose-scented, and many attain a diameter of 10 inches. They are very hardy and should be planted now.**
**Set A. Six glorious richly fragrant varieties for 12s., Carriage paid.**

**All Goods are Carriage Paid. Complete Catalogue free on application.**
*Please cut this List out for reference.*

**R. H. BATH, Ltd.** (Dept. No. 10),
**THE FLOWER FARMS, WISBECH.**

# CONFERENCE RESULTS

## AN ADJOURNMENT TO OTTAWA

## NO EXTENSION OF PREFERENCE

## CONSTITUTIONAL NICETIES

**(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)**

The final Plenary Session of the Imperial Conference of 1930 was held yesterday morning. All the Heads of Delegations were present, including General Hertzog, who had deferred his departure from London for the purpose, though he left for South Africa later in the day.

The broad decisions of the Conference as disclosed in the summary of proceedings may be summarized as follows. On the constitutional side the United Kingdom Government have agreed to bring forward the necessary legislation, to be called the Statute of Westminster, to implement the report of the Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation after the Dominion Parliaments have passed the necessary resolutions on the subject. The principle of setting up an *ad hoc* tribunal to deal with any dispute that may arise between any of the nations of the British Commonwealth is accepted; but there is no decision on the question of the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Various matters arising out of the declaration made at the 1926 Conference on the equality of status of all the nations of the Commonwealth have been adjusted. In the field of defence it has been agreed that the present policy of the ultimate establishment of a defended naval base at Singapore is to be maintained and that the Jackson contract is to be continued. It has been decided, however, that, apart from the latter expenditure and such expenditure as will be required for the completion of the air base on the scale at present contemplated, the remaining expenditure for completing the equipment of the docks and for defence works should be postponed for five years, when the matter can be reviewed again in the light of relevant conditions then prevailing.

### FISCAL POLICY

On the economic side it has been decided that there has not been sufficient time to explore all the details of the alternative proposals for quotas, bulk purchase, and import boards which were put forward by the United Kingdom Government, and it has therefore been agreed that an Economic Conference shall meet at Ottawa some time in the next 12 months to resume the examination of the means of maintaining and extending inter-Imperial trade.

The summary of proceedings discloses the fact that it was not until Thursday of this week that the United Kingdom Delegation made its statement of economic policy. This statement definitely ruled out the extension of existing preferences; but it added that the fiscal policy of the Government did not preclude marketing propaganda and organization which will secure valuable opportunities for the consumption of Dominion products in the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom Government also declares that the existing preferential margins accorded to other parts of the Empire will not be reduced for a period of three years, or pending the outcome of the further conference, subject to the right of the United Kingdom Parliament to fix the Budget from year to year.

No decision has been taken by the Conference on the allied questions of a quota, bulk purchase, and import boards, since these matters are to be investigated more thoroughly before the Conference meets again at Ottawa; but it is clear that Australia and Canada are willing to discuss the possibility of a quota for Empire wheat, accompanied by a quota for home-grown wheat, while in the case of other foodstuffs doubts are held whether a quota system is possible without infringing existing international agreements. At the Ottawa conference the examination of the various means by which inter-Imperial trade may best be maintained and extended will be resumed "with a view to adopting the means and methods most likely to achieve the common end, provided that this reference is not to be construed as modifying the policy expressed on behalf of any of the Governments represented at the present Conference." It will be seen that this does not preclude a discussion of preference if there is a change of Government in this country in the meantime.

### THE OTTAWA MEETING

The resolution of the Conference declares that the "Economic Section" of the Conference is adjourned to Ottawa. This may be construed as a tacit admission that all the Delegations are now agreed that the agenda of the present Conference was overloaded, and that in future the constitutional aspect of Imperial relations should be separated from economic relations. It also means that the Ottawa conference will primarily be a gathering of Ministers concerned with finance, trade, and commerce, though there will be nothing to preclude the attendance of Prime Ministers if they can spare the time.

The summary of proceedings states that the United Kingdom Government has undertaken to examine carefully the report of the Graham Committee on a wheat quota in consultation with the Governments of the wheat-growing Dominions and of India, and the report on other commodities has been referred to the Governments concerned for consideration. The United Kingdom Government has agreed to reconstitute the Empire Marketing Board as a body with a fixed minimum annual income, with a provision enabling it to receive such other contributions from public or private sources as it may be willing to accept, to further the marketing of Empire products. The Home Government has also agreed to the reconstitution of the Imperial Economic Committee so that it will be able to examine and report upon any economic question which the Governments of the Commonwealth may agree to refer to it.

The Plenary Session of the Conference lasted for an hour and all the representatives of the Dominions took advantage of the occasion to pay a tribute to the services of the Prime Minister as their chairman. The scene at the close was a moving one. The Prime Minister was on his feet and was about to declare the work of the Conference at an end when a messenger entered, bringing the King's reply to the loyal message which had been sent him at the opening of the proceedings. As the Prime Minister began to read it, all the delegates stood, and the 1930 Conference ended with the wish expressed by the King and Queen for a safe and happy return home for all the Dominion Delegations.

### POINTS FROM SPEECHES

The speeches at the closing Session are reported on page 6. Among the points made by the speakers for the various Delegations were the following:—

**MR. BENNETT (CANADA)**

We from Canada are prepared to consider the desirability of accepting the quota system as a solution of the problem of marketing our Empire wheat in the United Kingdom, having regard especially to importations from foreign countries.

The offer which I extended at the second Plenary Conference is still open and will, I confidently believe, be accepted by all at Ottawa.

While we might have hoped to accomplish more, we shall not regard our association as wholly in vain or our deliberations as without results.

A further meeting at Ottawa will be of the greatest possible benefit to the representatives of all the members of the Conference.

We shall meet there in a spirit of true co-operation, governed by the considered conviction that the interests of all parts of the Commonwealth will be surely advanced through subscription to a plan of closer Empire economic cooperation.

**MR. SCULLIN (AUSTRALIA)**

I do not for one moment believe that this Conference has failed. I consider it has made a wonderful step forward.

It has remained for the Conference to translate the declaration of the Conference of 1926 into acts, and it now remains for the Parliaments of the Commonwealth to express their views on what we have done.

We have made considerable progress on the constitutional side, but the economic task was too great for the time at our disposal.

The economic side has by no means been a failure, and we have laid the foundations for closer economic cooperation and greater inter-Imperial trade.

The spirit that has been created will give a wonderful impetus to the voluntary preferences that are given by the peoples of the various countries for Empire goods.

The United Kingdom Government's declaration that the existing preferences will be maintained for a definite period will give great relief to the sugar, the dried fruit, and the wine industries. It will enable them to carry on with some sense of security.

I am hopeful that something definite will be done with respect to the wheat quota.

**MR. FORBES (NEW ZEALAND)**

In constitutional questions New Zealand had no complaints to make and no requests to put forward.

The ties of friendship and sympathy, based upon kinship and common blood, are stronger than any document.

On the economic side we regret that it has not been possible to come closer together, though we recognize that it is the right of the people of the United Kingdom to decide what policy is required to meet their individual necessities.

But our regrets will make no manner of difference in our attitude or in our policy towards this country.

We shall continue our system of preference to British goods, determined to increase it where possible.

We leave it to the good will of the people of the United Kingdom to purchase our products wherever possible.

**GENERAL HERTZOG (SOUTH AFRICA)**

I should be insincere to pretend that the Conference has borne the fruit which we and the other Dominions had hoped for.

But we know the circumstances in which the United Kingdom Government has been labouring and the very difficult problems it has had to contend with.

As our expectations did not run too high we have no great disappointments to carry away with us.

**MR. McGILLIGAN (IRISH FREE STATE)**

The results of the Conference will not be seen for some time. They will only become apparent as things work out.

The adjournment of the Economic Section to Ottawa postpones economic discussion for some time.

Much may happen before then, and if we have then to view these matters in a somewhat aloof and detached way, we shall, nevertheless, look with interest to see whether climatic conditions can bring about the reconciliation of the many views that in this climate appear to be irreconcilable.

May I express to the other Delegations our tremendous appreciation of the friendship and the sincerity that we have met from them all?

I do not think that from all the welter of conflicting views any man living other than Mr. MacDonald could have brought about the success which this Conference has achieved.

**SIR RICHARD SQUIRES (NEWFOUNDLAND)**

This Conference has been convened in circumstances of unusual world difficulty.

It has, in my opinion, laid the foundation-stones for an important inter-Imperial trade development. I look forward with great hope to the continued development of the economic structure of our Empire at the Ottawa conference.

**SIR MUHAMED SHAFI (INDIA)**

The whole of India, including its Princes and its people, is looking forward to the day when she will be able to send to the Conference her own delegation in the same manner as the other Dominions.

If the agenda of the Conference was very heavy, it has accomplished a great deal.

In view of the rapidly changing international conditions the meeting of the Conference once in four years is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the times.

**MR. MACDONALD (GREAT BRITAIN)**

We meet at a time when the world is undergoing very rapid change, and it would have been sheer folly if we had felt we could make arrangements for the next generation in a Conference that has lasted not quite six weeks.

The British Commonwealth of Nations has got to be kept together by other things than material interests.

I still believe in the homage paid to what is good and true and beautiful, and I decline to believe that those magnificent bonds of human cooperation and sympathy which are keeping us united together are going to be alienated.

** Full reports of the speeches will be found on pages 6 and 7.

## DEPARTURE OF DO-X

### DR. DORNIER'S MESSAGES

The start of the German flying-boat DO-X on her flight from Calshot to Bordeaux was delayed yesterday by fog. The fog cleared as the morning went on, and the flying-boat rose from the water at 11.45 and, after circling over the station, left on her voyage. She had 10 passengers, including Captain H. C. Biard, the well-known test pilot.

After the DO-X had left British waters Dr. Dornier sent the following signals:—

To Commanding Officer, R.A.F. Seaplane Base, Calshot:—

We are very sorry indeed to have to leave Calshot, which we now regard as a second home, and it is impossible to express adequate appreciation of all the kindness that has been shown and assistance given to us by you and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men under your command.

To the Deputy Director of Civil Aviation:—

Will you allow me to express my gratitude to you, and through you to the Air Ministry, and especially those officials concerned with the directorate of Civil Aviation, for all the kindness shown and assistance given in connexion with the arrival and stay of the DO-X at Calshot? By your kind cooperation all difficulties were removed in advance. Please accept our warmest thanks.

To Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales:—

Will you please tender my humble and sincere thanks to his Royal Highness for his gracious telegram? It was a great privilege for all of us to welcome the Prince of Wales on board the DO-X, and we trust that he will honour us on another occasion.

### ARRIVAL AT LA ROCHELLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Nov. 14

The Do-X was forced to alight near Les Sables-d'Olonne early this evening. She proceeded under her own power on the water as far as La Rochelle, a distance of 40 miles, arriving there about 9 p.m. It is hoped to continue the journey to Bordeaux to-morrow.

The cause of the interruption in the flight is not yet known, but the machine reported thick mist off Ushant in the last message obtained from her.

# RIOTS IN CUBA

## MARTIAL LAW IN FORCE

### CHARGES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 14

The Government of President Machado last night imposed a rigorous censorship on all messages from Cuba. The situation in the island is critical. In spite of the Government's decree suspending constitutional guarantees and proclaiming martial law, sporadic rioting continued far into the night. One man was shot dead and many others wounded.

To-day the streets of Havana are being strongly patrolled by detachments of infantry and cavalry. The streets are otherwise almost deserted, as the inhabitants have shut themselves up in their houses. Two of the leading newspapers, *El Pais* and *Diario de la Marina*, have suspended publication rather than submit to the Government's supervision of their news and comment. The exact number of deaths in yesterday's rioting is unknown. Among those killed was Don Arturo Tagle y Soria, a student 24 years old, who was a native of Florida and claimed United States citizenship. He had worked actively with the Nationalist Opposition.

In a statement made last night for publication abroad President Machado said that yesterday's proclamation of martial law was intended to apply only to Havana and its environs, and not to the rest of the island, where, he said, everything was perfectly quiet. It appears, however, that the rest of Cuba outside Havana is under a slightly different form of martial law, which the Government decided to introduce last Tuesday after the serious outbreaks in Santiago de Cuba and Pinar del Rio.

The attitude of the United States Government in the present Cuban situation was severely criticized in a speech before the Institute of Current International Problems yesterday by Senator David Walsh, of Massachusetts, who had recently returned from a visit to the island. Under the Platt amendment, said the Senator, the United States was bound to ensure free elections in Cuba. But, as a result of the inactivity of the State Department, he said, the citizens of Cuba, who openly accuse President Machado of having enriched himself to the extent of several million dollars out of the proceeds of the Government lottery and by cornering for his own purposes the entire supplies of milk and bread for Havana, have no power to do anything. They cannot, said Senator Walsh, have honest elections under the Machado régime, and would probably have resorted to armed revolt before this except for their fear of armed intervention by the United States.

## RIOT AT FUNERAL PROCESSION

### MADRID WORKERS' CLASH WITH POLICE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, Nov. 14

The funeral of four workmen who were killed on Wednesday when a seven-storey building in course of construction collapsed gave rise this afternoon to disturbances in which three persons were killed, and over 30 others injured.

Labour circles determined to make the funeral a demonstration of protest against the non-fulfilment of regulations for inspection to ensure the safety of workers, and for this purpose the four hearses bearing the coffins were taken in procession through the town, followed by several thousands of the workmen's comrades. Near the Prado Gallery a halt was called, so that a wreath might be obtained for one of the hearses which had no flowers. For nearly half an hour traffic was suspended and the crowd grew excited. Somebody suggested that the hearses should leave the line of route to the cemetery and pass up through the Puerta del Sol and down Alcala-street. Police had appeared by then and barred the way near the Palace Hotel. Here occurred the first collision with the police, who were stoned and had to charge to disengage themselves and keep the funeral on its line of march. Near the General Post Office more disorders occurred and mounted police used their swords freely. Shots could be heard. By this time a large force of police was on the scene and the funeral proceeded to the eastern cemetery, more than a mile outside Madrid, along the prescribed route.

As the procession advanced shops were invited to close their doors, and some which did not were stoned. This caused alarm and much indignation that a funeral should have been made the occasion for a political demonstration, for cries of "Viva la Revolucion" cannot be taken as expressions of grief, nor did the action of the police give any cause for the stones and insults hurled at them.

When the funeral procession started the Mayor of Madrid, Marquis Hoyos, and the Civil Governor placed themselves at the head of it with the relatives of the dead men. They withdrew, however, when the attempt was made to lead the hearses towards the Puerta del Sol and the police came into action.

## PALESTINE MANDATE

### GOVERNMENT'S INVITATION TO JEWISH AGENCY

The following announcement was issued from 10, Downing-street last night:—

Doubts having been expressed as to the compatibility of some passages of the White Paper of October 21 with certain articles of the Palestine Mandate, and other passages having proved liable to misunderstanding, his Majesty's Government have invited representatives of the Jewish Agency to confer with them on these matters.

As the parties to the Mandate are strongly desirous of securing its correct interpretation and impartial administration, it is hoped that agreement will be reached on any points of difference, when a further statement concerning these issues will be made.

## NEW CHAIRMAN OF LLOYD'S

### MR. NEVILLE DIXEY

At a preliminary meeting held yesterday of the Committee of Lloyd's for 1931, Mr. Neville Dixey was elected Chairman of Lloyd's for next year and Mr. Austin Wilfrid Street was elected Deputy-Chairman.

Mr. Dixey, who was elected an Underwriting Member of Lloyd's in 1917, has held the office of Deputy-Chairman during the present year. He became a member of the Committee in 1928. Mr. Street was elected an Underwriting Member in 1900, and first served on the Committee from 1927 to 1929. His father, the late Mr. Joseph Edward Street, was Deputy-Chairman of Lloyd's in 1894 and Chairman in 1903.

# THE SIMLA DISPATCH

## VIEWS IN INDIA

### CONGRESS ABUSE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 14

It will be several days before it will be possible to gauge the effect on the general body of Indian opinion of the speeches at the opening of the Round-Table Conference and of the Government of India's dispatch.

As expected, the Congress-controlled Press—which is the greater part of the Press—has received both speeches and dispatch with hostile criticism and abuse. The local Congress newspaper describes the King-Emperor's speech as devoid of reality and as essentially belonging to the category of political farce. It blames Ministers for associating his Majesty with the Conference, and says that, but for the King-Emperor's presence, the opening proceedings were attuned to the unreality and humbug that have hitherto surrounded the Conference. The Prime Minister's speech it describes as a masterpiece of equivocation and a jumble of evasions. Alongside this appears a four-column article by Sir Sivaswamy Aiyer on the Army problem, preaching distrust and racial animosity in every paragraph.

At the same time, this newspaper publishes a very long semi-official summary of the Government of India's dispatch, just as yesterday it gave an extended report of the opening of the Round-Table Conference, and obviously for the same reason—that it must do so to satisfy its readers. It is the refusal of the mass of the people to join the civil disobedience movement and the no-tax campaign which has rendered those movements thus far abortive. There is no sign or apparent likelihood that the Congress leaders will cooperate on the basis of the latest official pronouncements, but that they will succeed in stimulating the revolutionary movement by attacking them is a very different proposition.

Our Special Correspondent at Delhi telegraphs that the Government of India's dispatch was the result of protracted deliberations by the Executive Council to the Governor-General, consisting of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the Finance Member, two Civil Service European members, one Moslem, one Hindu, and one Christian Indian member. The form in which the dispatch was presented to the Round-Table Conference was reached unanimously.

### DISAPPOINTMENT IN BOMBAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Nov. 14

A first reading of the Government of India's dispatch has produced general disappointment, although further study of its main points should carry the conviction that it definitely goes beyond the Statutory Commission's recommendations for the Central Government.

Congress newspapers denounce the dispatch as reiterating the bureaucracy's determination to retain power and patronage.

One Congress newspaper says:—"It is a direct incitement to revolution. It is the most severe snub that the forces of moderation in Indian polity could ever receive."

### CONGRESS DENUNCIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14

"Not worth the paper on which it is written" is the comment of the Congress newspapers on the Government of India's dispatch, which is described as a thoroughly reactionary document. There is no attempt to discuss its proposals in detail. They are rejected outright as not providing for complete independence and secession from the Empire.

Congress opinion in Calcutta has hardened to a point where the concession of full Dominion status would be rejected unless it provided means for early secession.

## THE ROUND-TABLE CONFERENCE

### PRINCES AND FEDERALISM

The Committee of Ministers of Indian States again had a conference yesterday afternoon with the Sub-Committee of Princes in the rooms of the Maharajah of Bikaner at the Carlton Hotel. The various federal schemes which have been suggested were discussed with a view to the presentation of a revised report by the Committee to the meeting of the States delegation to be held this morning.

It is premature to suggest that even provisional decisions have been reached, but it may be said that the conversations have indicated the difficulty of choosing between the various schemes which have been outlined. There is a growing realization that in respect of federalism, as of so many other leading issues before the Conference, the effective policy will be to seek agreement on broad general principles rather than to elaborate details. It is felt in influential quarters of the States delegation that the production of a concrete scheme might hinder rather than help the work of the Conference.

An issue of great importance is that of the form of the guarantees which the States would naturally require as a condition precedent to entering a federal scheme. The British Parliament cannot legislate for internal affairs of the Indian States; but there is no reason to suppose that the independent position of the States would be impaired in the slightest degree by some declaration or provision in an Act of Parliament for a convention to be established giving the States the guarantees on which they take their stand.

There were no meetings of groups or of committees at St. James's Palace yesterday; but in private the process of interchange of views between delegates went on, with more particular reference to the Government of India's dispatch on the Report of the Statutory Commission.

### GRAMOPHONE RECORD OF THE KING'S SPEECH

The Imperial Airways air-mail to India, which leaves Croydon this morning, will convey to Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, an H.M.V. gramophone record of the King's speech at the opening of the Indian Round-Table Conference in the House of Lords on Wednesday. The record is enclosed in a specially made case, and is accompanied by a letter to the Viceroy from Mr. Alfred Clark, chairman of the Gramophone Company, which explains that the record was made with the consent of the King-Emperor.

The record, RB3669, will be on sale in England on Monday at 3s., and the proceeds of its sale will be given to charities. The disk bears a label in Royal blue and scarlet with the Imperial arms in gold.

# MINERS' HOURS AND WAGES

## HOPE OF REMOVING DEADLOCK

### MR. SHINWELL'S PLAN

**(From Our Labour Correspondent)**

The state of deadlock in the negotiations between the colliery owners and the miners in the areas where the hours of work must be reduced from eight to seven and a half a day on December 1 may be removed in an unexpected way. Mr. Shinwell suggested to the representatives of the Mining Association and of the Miners' Federation, whom he met on Thursday night, that, in the absence of district agreements, a postponement of the reduction of working time would be preferable to strikes.

It can be stated with certainty that in all areas if the miners had to choose simply between accepting the proposals made by the colliery owners and continuing to work the present hours at the present rates of pay, they would choose the longer working day and the better pay. The miners are strongly opposed to the "spread-over" of working time because the proposals made to them do not provide for such an increase of the piece rates as would enable the hewers to earn in 45 hours what they can earn in 48, and they are equally opposed to—indeed they are said to be resolved to resist—any reduction of wage rates.

Mr. Shinwell has announced that he intends to consult the district associations of the colliery owners, inasmuch as their national body, the Mining Association, has no jurisdiction in matters of wages and conditions of employment. The form of the consultation has not been indicated. Presumably Mr. Shinwell will act promptly, and the outcome of his intervention will be known in a short time. Next Thursday the delegate conference of the Miners' Federation will meet in London, and that conference will decide the Federation's policy. There is little doubt that it will give its support to the stand made by the miners in the districts against the colliery owners' proposals. Twelve days later the reduction of working time must be made unless the delegate conference agrees to a postponement.

In the circumstances postponement is probable; and postponement will require legislation. The framers of the Coal Mines Act anticipated that the marketing schemes would have been in operation before the time came for the alteration of working hours. In fact the marketing schemes will not be in effective operation before the New Year. Even then, of course, there is no assurance that the improved methods of marketing will yield results to make the reduction of working time economically possible, nor is there any immediate prospect that they will. A further consideration is that in July next year the Act of 1926, which temporarily modified the Seven Hours Act, will lapse. The industry needs, not a temporary, but a long-distance settlement of its problems of hours and wages.

Mr. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, said yesterday that unless someone intervened, or unless the employers withdrew their proposals, there would be a stoppage of the mines in the present eight-hour districts on December 1. The Miners' Federation officials were resolved that, whatever other means might be adopted, there should not be reductions in wages.

Mr. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, has appointed the following to be the committee of investigation for the district of North Staffordshire:—

Mr. E. T. Bird (chairman); Mr. C. Birch and Mr. Ashley Myott (representing consumers of coal); Mr. E. A. Wright (representing owners of coal mines in the district); and Mr. F. J. Hancock (representing workers employed in or about coal mines in the district). Mr. J. W. Jessop is secretary to the committee, whose offices are at Empire House, 159, Great Charles-street, Birmingham.

## WAGES ON IRISH RAILWAYS

### PROPOSED REDUCTIONS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Negotiations for a reduction of labour costs on the Irish railways were begun yesterday in London, when representatives of the three Irish companies—the Great Northern, the Great Southern, and the Associated Railways—met the executive committees of the National Union of Railwaymen, the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, and the Railway Clerks' Association.

The companies' proposals were afterwards made known by Mr. C. T. Cramp, the industrial secretary of the N.U.R., in the following announcement:—

The companies placed their position before us and made the following proposals for a reduction of labour costs:—

(1) Ten per cent. reduction in rates of pay to apply to all conciliation grades.

(2) Ten per cent. reduction in rates of pay to apply to all station masters and goods agents, male and female clerks, including those employed in the Irish Railway Clearing House, and supervisors whose rates of pay are fixed by agreement.

(3) The differential in Group 3 companies to be 10 per cent. less than Group 1.

(4) The abolition of the guaranteed day and guaranteed week and also of extra pay for night and Sunday duties.

The executives of the three unions decided to consider these proposals and to return a reply at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Cramp added that there was every prospect of the reconstitution of the Irish National Wages Board. In the event of failure to reach agreement by direct negotiations on the Irish companies' proposals they would almost certainly be referred to the Wages Board.

## CHICAGO AND THE NEW GRAPE JUICE

### AL CAPONE'S THREAT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 14

The manufacturers in California of the new preparation of grape juice, guaranteed to turn into wine within 60 days, which is being sold in large quantities in Milwaukee, have been notified by Al Capone that whatever action the Federal Government might take in the matter, he would not permit them to sell their product in Chicago. His warning to the company mentioned that anyone who attempted to invade his beer territory with this competing product would be shot.

Officials of Fruit Industries, Limited, the manufacturers of the preparation, said that Mr. Capone's order was not unexpected. Representatives of the company have gone to Chicago to see what can be done.

Meantime the attitude of the Federal authorities towards the legality or otherwise of this preparation remains uncertain. It is, however, interesting to note that Fruit Industries, Limited, is one of the grape companies which received extensive financial support from the Federal Government by way of farm relief through the Federal Farm Board.

## OBITUARY

Mr. EMILE GARCKE, for many years past a prominent figure in the electrical industry in this country, died at his home near Maidenhead yesterday at the age of 74. We have also to announce the death of ADMIRAL PELHAM ALDRICH, who was a member of the Challenger and other naval survey expeditions.

Memoirs appear on p. 14.

# GRAND OPERA IN BRITAIN

## FUTURE ENSURED

An arrangement has been made between the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Limited, and the B.B.C. for carrying out a scheme of Grand Opera production over a number of years. The undertaking will be administered by a company to be known as the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate (1930), Limited, under the chairmanship of Mr. F. A. Szarvasy, the originator of the proposal. More than 200 performances will be given yearly, allocated between the Grand Season of 10 weeks at Covent Garden, Autumn and Winter Seasons there of six weeks each, and two-week seasons in at least six other centres throughout the country. Except for the Grand Season, popular prices will be charged at all performances, and the artists employed will be almost exclusively British. An income of £30,000 has been guaranteed from various sources, and all the funds and earnings of the new company will be devoted to furthering the scheme. Arrangements are in course of being completed for the participation of Sir Thomas Beecham and the Imperial League of Opera. At least 60 performances a year will be broadcast.

The absence of guaranteed support over a considerable period has been a serious handicap to the development of grand opera in this country. Plans could be made only on a seasonal basis and additions to *repertoire* were restricted. Despite the enthusiasm and sacrifice of opera lovers, it is unlikely that the Covent Garden seasons would have continued, otherwise than in a limited sense up to 1932, if it had not been for the new arrangement.

### COVENT GARDEN SEASONS

The scheme assures the continuance and extension of the Covent Garden seasons, combining increased opportunities for the public to attend first-class performances of grand opera with adequate provision for those who, unable to attend the performances, are anxious to hear the broadcasts in their own homes under the most favourable conditions.

The new company's activities should do much to encourage public appreciation of opera, to benefit musical life in this country, and to raise British prestige abroad. Apart from the special facilities to be given to music students, the educational benefits derived generally from so comprehensive a scheme of first-class opera production will be considerable. From the point of view of the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Limited, there is now a much better chance of valuable pioneer work being turned to account on a permanent basis. The Imperial League of Opera welcomes the chance of realizing at last a substantial proportion of its aims and objects. The B.B.C. likewise is glad of the opportunity of again taking action which promises not only to be as effective in the cause of opera as it was in the saving of the Promenade concerts, but also to be of at least equal importance in enriching programmes and enhancing the value of the service to listeners.

## MORE LOOMS TO A WEAVER

### WAGES UNDER DISCUSSION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, Nov. 14

The first step in connexion with the introduction of the more-looms-per weaver system throughout the whole of Lancashire was taken at a joint meeting of representatives of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the weaving representatives of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, and the Weavers' Amalgamation in Manchester to-day. The new piece price list rates of wages which the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association have drawn up were submitted to the representatives of the Weavers' Amalgamation, and, after a lengthy discussion, they asked that further time should be allowed for them to consider the proposals, and agreed to send a reply to the Manufacturers' Association at a later date.

Under the new wages list weavers will be able to earn anywhere from 50s. to 60s. a week, according to the number of looms worked and the cloths they are engaged on. The present wage of a weaver working four ordinary looms is 40s. a week. The employers contend that, apart from the operatives being able to earn substantially higher rates of wages, they will not be involved in any extra work.

Mr. A. Naesmith, secretary of the Weavers' Amalgamation, at the close of the meeting, said that the new list of wages which had been submitted to them would be presented to the full meeting of their general council in Manchester to-morrow, after which a reply would be forwarded to the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association at the earliest possible date.

The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations to-day passed a resolution urging upon the Government the necessity of expediting the inquiries now being made into the question of monetary policy and its effect on the industries of the country. The resolution was as follows:—

"The Lancashire cotton industry has set itself the task of examining and, wherever possible, acting upon the recommendations of the Cotton Inquiry Report. It recognizes that some of the ills from which it is suffering can be remedied by its own action. All that can be done to improve the condition of the industry from within, however, may be nullified by the external influences which have handicapped our export trade in recent years. Of these one of the most important is undoubtedly the policy which governs the return of this country to the gold standard of 1925, and which continues to restrict our power to compete in the world's markets.

"The joint committee of cotton trade organizations believes that the monetary problem, nationally and internationally presents one of the greatest difficulties that British export industries, and not least the cotton industry, have to meet. The committee therefore request his Majesty's Government to expedite the inquiries now being made into the subject."

It was also decided to ask the Liverpool Cotton Association and the Manchester Cotton Association to nominate representatives on the committee.

## THE SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

### PRINCE OF WALES TO ATTEND RECONSTRUCTION MEETING

The Prince of Wales will visit the Sick Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, on Wednesday next, November 19, at 4 o'clock, to attend a meeting at which a scheme for the reconstruction of the hospital is to be launched.

During its history the hospital has undergone no general reconstruction. It has grown from 10 beds to 252, with 45 at the branch hospital at Tadworth, and has been enlarged three times by piecemeal additions. There is now congestion in all departments.

## THE KING AND QUEEN

The King and Queen will leave London for Sandringham to-day. They will travel by Royal train from King's Cross, leaving shortly after noon. Their Majesties are expected to remain at Sandringham for about a week.

# POLITICAL NOTES

## EDUCATION BILL AMENDMENTS

### LABOUR PARTY AND MEANS TEST

It is expected that the debate on Palestine, which will take place in the Commons on Monday on a motion for the adjournment, will be opened by Mr. Lloyd George. The Prime Minister will restate the policy of the Government, and Mr. Amery will be the chief speaker for the Unionists. Sir Herbert Samuel will wind up for the Liberals.

Another large group of amendments to the Education Bill have been handed in. The Committee stage of the Bill, which is to be taken on the floor of the House, will begin on Thursday. The official Liberal amendments have not yet been put down, but the Education Advisory Committee of the party are meeting on Monday to draft these amendments. They will probably be found to aim at restricting the payment of maintenance allowances to cases of need, but they will be met with a demand from the Labour benches for the complete abolition of the means test and the fixing of allowances definitely at the figure of 5s. a week in all cases except those in which the claimant receives a rebate on income-tax in respect of the child concerned, when it is proposed that the amount of 5s. a week shall be reduced by the amount of the rebate so received. This amendment stands in the name of six of the Left Wing members of the party—Dr. Forgan, Miss Lee, Mr. Wallhead, Mr. Kinley, Mr. Jowett, and Mr. Wise. The proposal, however, has already been discussed by the party and opposed by Sir Charles Trevelyan, President of the Board of Education, and there is a strong feeling among many members that it should not have appeared in the form of an amendment. Pressure is to be brought to bear on the Left-wingers by the Consultative Committee of the party for the complete withdrawal of the amendment before the Committee stage begins, and, if there is no withdrawal, disciplinary action is likely to follow.

One of the Unionist amendments proposes that the raising of the school-leaving age shall become operative not earlier than September 30, 1936, instead of on April 1, 1931, as now provided in the Bill. Another Unionist amendment requires local education authorities to submit schemes for the provision of advanced education for all children between the ages of 11 and 15 and to complete such provision by September 30, 1936. Other amendments are designed to procure the exemption of children in agricultural districts, and to permit the interruption of the school attendance period to the extent of 60 days to allow children over 14 to work at sowing, setting, cleaning, or harvesting a crop.

Mr. Baldwin, who was accompanied by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Sir B. Eyres Monsell, Lord Wolmer, and Sir Douglas Newton, met Mr. E. T. Morris, president, and other prominent members of the National Farmers' Union, at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. In his speeches during the summer Mr. Baldwin expressed the hope that he would have the cooperation of the N.F.U. in working out the details of his broad proposals for agriculture. This invitation was accepted by the N.F.U. in a public statement, and the meeting was a frank and friendly discussion of present agricultural problems.

Mr. Shakespeare will on Wednesday ask the Minister of Transport whether he proposes to issue instructions to allow those county councils who already send reminders to motorists of the expiry of their driving licences to continue this practice if they so desire. It will be remembered that Mr. Morrison, on the ground of the need for uniformity of practice and in order to avoid alleged work and expense to local authorities, has issued instructions prohibiting the continuance of this practice.

## ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

**THEATRES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aldwych | A NIGHT LIKE THIS | 8.15 |
| Ambassadors | THE GRAIN OF MUSTARD SEED | 8.40 |
| Apollo | THE OUTSIDER | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Cambridge | CHARLOT'S MASQUERADE | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Comedy | LUCKY DIP | 8.30 |
| Criterion | THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD | 2.30 & 8.40 |
| Daly's | ELDORADO | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Duchess | AN OBJECT OF VIRTUE | 2.30 & 8.40 |
| Duke of York's | HER FIRST AFFAIRE | 2.15 & 8.15 |
| Everyman | MASKS AND FACES | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Gaiety | THE LOVE RACE | 8.15 |
| Garrick | ALMOST A HONEYMOON | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Globe | STREET SCENE | 2.30 & 8.40 |
| Grafton | UNUSUAL VARIETY | 8.30 |
| Haymarket | THE FIRST MRS. FRASER | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Hippodrome | SONS O' GUNS | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| His Majesty's | BITTER SWEET | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Kingsway | WOODEN SHOES | 2.30 & 8.40 |
| Little | THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Lyceum | THE HOUSE OF DANGER | 8.15 |
| Lyric | LET US BE GAY | 2.30 & 8.40 |
| Lyric, Hammersmith | THE TOY CART | 8 |
| Palace | FREDERICA | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Phœnix | PRIVATE LIVES | 2.30 & 8.45 |
| Playhouse | CYNARA | 8.30 |
| Prince Edward | NIPPY | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Prince of Wales | THE MAN WHO KISSED HIS WIFE | 2.30 & 8.45 |
| "Q" | THE GREAT SILENCE | 8.15 |
| Queen's | THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Royalty | MARRIAGE A LA MODE | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| St. Martin's | PETTICOAT INFLUENCE | 8.30 |
| Savoy | THE ONLY WAY | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Shaftesbury | LEAVE IT TO PSMITH | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| Strand | IT'S A BOY | 2.30 & 8.30 |
| The Old Vic | RICHARD II. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND I PAGLIACCI | 2.30 7.45 |
| Vaudeville | THE BREADWINNER | 2.45 & 8.45 |
| Victoria Palace | VICTORIA VANITIES | 2.30 & 8.15 |
| Whitehall | THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN | 8.30 |
| Winter Garden | FOLLOW A STAR | 2.30 & 8.10 |
| Wyndham's | ON THE SPOT | 2.30 & 8.30 |

**VARIETIES**

| | |
|---|---|
| Coliseum | 2.15, 5.15, & 8.15 |
| Holborn Empire | 6.30 & 9 |
| Maskelyne's | 3 & 8 |
| Palladium | 6.30 & 9 |

**CONCERTS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Grotrian Hall | MISS ALEXANDRA TRIANTI | 3 |
| Queen's Hall | MR. MISCHA ELMAN | 3 |
| Wigmore Hall | MR. EGON PETRI | 3 |

**EXHIBITIONS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Crystal Palace | | 10 to 10 |
| Olympia | MOTOR-CYCLE SHOW | 10 to 10 |
| Tussaud's | | 10 to 10 |
| Zoological Gardens | | 9 a.m. to sunset |

**PICTURE THEATRES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alhambra | MYSTERY OF LIFE | 1, 3.30, 6, & 8.30 |
| Astoria | RAFFLES | 1 to 11 |
| Capitol | UP THE RIVER | 12 to 11 |
| Carlton | THE BIG POND | 2.30, 6, & 8.

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1930

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### Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-west or west, moderate or fresh; fair, but considerable cloud; mist early and late; mild.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Mainly cloudy and mild in the South, perhaps deteriorating later. Unsettled in the North, becoming colder, perhaps with sleet or snow in Scotland. (p. 14)

## TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

An arrangement made between the B.B.C. and the Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Limited, ensures the production of Grand Opera in Great Britain over a number of years. (p. 12)

Proposals by the Irish railway companies for the reduction of labour costs were presented yesterday in London to the executives of the three unions concerned. (p. 12)

Elm disease, states a report issued by the Forestry Commission, is increasing rapidly in this country. (p. 9)

Lord D'Abernon, addressing the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool last evening, suggested that gold-hoarding by the United States and France and gold sterilization might be among the main causes of present world crisis in trade. (p. 14)

The Committee of Lloyd's for 1931 yesterday elected Mr. Neville Dixey to be Chairman of Lloyd's for next year and Mr. A. W. Street to be Deputy-Chairman. (p. 12)

A number of degrees were conferred at Cambridge yesterday. (p. 14)

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Friends of the Poor, Princess Marie Louise and the Archbishop of Canterbury spoke on the value of their work. (p. 9)

A pass list (interim) for the October examinations has been issued by the Institution of Civil Engineers. (p. 8)

The India Society held a conversazione last night at India House (by permission of the High Commissioner for India) to meet a number of representatives to the Round-Table Conference. Lord Zetland spoke on Indian art and culture. (p. 7)

The Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, Sir Oswyn Murray, gave evidence before the Royal Commission on the Civil Service at the House of Lords yesterday on the staffing of the Admiralty dockyard offices and the effect of the London Naval Treaty in increasing rather than reducing the work of the Admiralty. (p. 9)

Canon D. W. Morgan, vicar of Llanelly, has been appointed Dean of St. David's. (p. 15)

The conference arranged jointly by the Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Central Council for the Care of Cripples was concluded yesterday, when the industrial outlook of the physically disabled was discussed. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Workmen's Compensation Bill was read a second time. (p. 7)

The Prime Minister, speaking at Bedford last night, dealt with the issues raised at the Imperial Conference and the fiscal question. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The final Plenary Session of the Imperial Conference was held yesterday, when a message from the King was read in reply to a loyal address sent by the delegates. The Conference decided that an Economic Conference shall meet at Ottawa next year to resume the examination of means of maintaining and extending inter-Imperial trade. (pp. 6 and 12)

The various federal schemes which have been suggested for India were discussed at a conference of the Committee of Ministers of Indian States and the Sub-Committee of Princes yesterday afternoon. (p. 12)

The Preparatory Commission for the Disarmament Conference has accepted by 16 votes to 4, six States abstaining, the principle of limitation of land war material by budgetary methods, while recognizing that some members prefer the method of direct limitation and others a combination of the two. (p. 11)

It is now believed that the loss of life due to the landslide at Lyons is less than was at first feared and that the number of dead may not exceed 50. (p. 11)

Three persons were killed in a clash between the police and demonstrators in a funeral procession in Madrid yesterday. (p. 12)

Mr. Fenton, the Acting Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth, made a statement yesterday correcting misstatements about Sir Otto Niemeyer's mission. (p. 11)

Mr. Hamaguchi, the Japanese Prime Minister, who was fired at and wounded on Thursday in Tokyo, is critically ill. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Prince of Wales will visit the Sick Children's Hospital, Great Ormond-street, on Wednesday next, to attend a meeting at which a scheme for the reconstruction of the hospital is to be launched. (p. 12)

SPORT

Colonel B. Fitzgerald's Notice Board, ridden by McCaffery and trained by H. Lowe, won the Derby Cup yesterday by a length from Boldero. (p. 4)

The billiard match between Davis and Newman was continued at Thurston's Hall yesterday. (p. 5)

The Altcar Coursing Meeting was concluded yesterday. (p. 4)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Treasury Bill Tenders; the Clearing Bank Statements; Australia and the Colonial Stock Act; Bass, Ratcliff's Reduced Dividend; Peter Walker's Report; a Finance Company's Investments; and America and the Load Line. (p. 18)

In Lombard-street money was in abundant supply and loan rates again declined. Discount rates weakened slightly. The Bank sold £281,000 in bar gold, but received £940,000 in sovereigns. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York, Paris, Milan, and Stockholm rates moved against sterling, but the Swiss and Belgian exchanges were higher. Spanish currency was dearer. A decline occurred in the Buenos Aires rate. Gold rose ½d. to 85s. 1d. per oz. (p. 18)

In the Stock Exchange yesterday British Government securities were firm, a further rise taking place in the Five per Cent. War Loan. Home Rails suffered a further fall. In the Foreign market weakness was shown by Brazilian securities. Further rises in copper and tin stimulated the market for Base metal shares. (p. 18)

## THE END OF A CONFERENCE

After a hectic nocturnal session and a series of propitiatory farewell speeches yesterday morning the Imperial Conference has brought to an end the labours upon which it has been engaged for the past six weeks. Its results, which are now on record, are hardly calculated to rouse enthusiasm in any quarter, though, considering the circumstances in which it met, the limited time at its disposal, and the absence of any real preparation on the part of the British Government, it must be admitted that they might well have been worse than they are. No definite advance has been made towards the economic cooperation which it was hoped throughout the Empire might be inaugurated at this Conference; but at least no doors have been closed, and a certain amount of spade-work has been done which may enable the Conference which is to meet at Ottawa next year to achieve something more tangible. On the economic side the discussions have not been terminated but merely adjourned. When they are resumed the delegates will have the further advantage that they will be able to devote themselves exclusively to the problems of economic cooperation. Constitutional questions left over from 1926 took up most of the time of the delegates this year; and the insistent pertinacity with which the Irish Free State delegates harped on the constitutional string contributed to prevent what in the eyes of others was the main object of the Conference from receiving anything like adequate attention. It is on this constitutional side that are recorded such positive achievements as the Conference has to show. In general the delegates agreed to adopt the recommendations made by the committee which sat last year on the operation of Dominion legislation. Only after a careful study of the proposed changes will it be possible to estimate their probable effect. By removing the last formal remnants of the old supremacy of what used to be the Imperial Parliament they may conceivably help to remove in some of the Dominions the last shadowy grievances of the sticklers for a pedantic constitutional equality, and may thus make it easier for them to cooperate in an association from which every tinge of subservience has been removed. But one of the delegates, at the very opening of the Conference, uttered a warning against dotting all the "i's" and crossing all the "t's," and it is disappointing to find that, while practical problems clamoured so urgently for solution, so much time was spent on mere abstract constitutional definition.

There will be occasion later to consider this part of the work of the Conference. For the moment attention is inevitably concentrated on its failure to make any tangible contribution towards the need, felt and expressed in every portion of the Empire, for closer cooperation in trade and industry. That there were difficulties in the way was everywhere acknowledged; but the speeches delivered before the Conference both by the SECRETARY of STATE for the DOMINIONS and by the PRIME MINISTER had encouraged the public to hope that the Government had gone into the Conference with the firm determination to overcome those difficulties, and—what was equally important—with plans for overcoming them. That hope has been disappointed. All the delegates have paid sincere tribute to the admirable qualities which MR. MACDONALD displayed as chairman of the Conference, to the patience and the tact with which he helped it to get over the many difficulties which arose, especially in the concluding stages. That tribute he certainly earned. But it is none the less true that the failure of the Conference to achieve any concrete result is primarily due to the fact that the Government drifted into it without any clear policy or definite plan and without anything like the preparation that was needed. The plain truth is that they had not made up their minds beforehand as to the results they wanted to achieve, and that they were therefore unable to give the Conference the leadership necessary to make it a success. And even during the Conference they were equally unable to make up their minds on any of the issues that were raised. MR. BENNETT pressed from the beginning for a definite statement of their attitude towards the principle of reciprocal tariff preferences. It was not until the very last stage of the proceedings, the final business meeting when the resolutions had to be drafted, that the Government consented to make a clear-cut declaration of their policy. This incredible procrastination was actually made worse by the fact that, for weeks before the Dominion delegates were given a definite "No," individual Ministers, including the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER and the PRESIDENT of the BOARD of TRADE, had, outside the Conference, made it clear what the answer would be. And over the "quota" proposals, brought up by the Government themselves, there was the same exasperating indecision. For weeks the Dominion Ministers, who were working hard to hammer out an acceptable scheme, were led to believe that the Government were ready to accept it—only to find in the end that the utmost they could be induced to do was to leave it open for further consideration at Ottawa.

This lack of any policy or power of decision—obviously due to the paralysing effect of internal dissension—made the failure of the Conference inevitable. In the circumstances there is certainly some cause for congratulation that the failure was not complete, that sufficient has been saved from the wreck to make it worth while to resume the discussion next year. That at all events is supremely important. And hardly less important is the undertaking given by the Government that "the existing "preferential margins accorded by the United "Kingdom to other parts of the Empire will not "be reduced for a period of three years or "pending the outcome of the suggested conference, subject to the rights of the United "Kingdom Parliament to fix the Budget from "year to year." While those preferences were under sentence of death from sheer pedantry their value to oversea Empire producers was gravely impaired; and the undertaking now given will be of practical use, as well as constituting a welcome indication that there are limits even to MR. SNOWDEN'S obstinate devotion to the dogmas of Free Trade. There is also on the credit side the welcome decision by the Governments "to make forthwith a close examination of the various "methods by which each may make the greatest "possible contribution to economic cooperation "within the Empire"; and the value of this decision is increased by the proposed extension of the functions of the Imperial Economic Committee, enabling it to discharge some of the functions contemplated for the Imperial Economic Secretariat which it was hoped the Conference would establish. MR. AMERY, who has lost no time in putting forward his views, would have the public believe that the six weeks' labours of the delegates have gone for nothing at all. That is an over-statement. It is true that no definite step forward has been made; but doors have been kept open which it was feared might be shut, and at least the way has been made smoother instead of rougher for any step forward that the Ottawa Conference may feel able to take.

### Lambeth in Review

The two ARCHBISHOPS have been using the meetings of their Convocations this week as opportunities for defending certain sections of the Lambeth Conference Report against misinformed criticism and misdirected praise. It is unfortunate that apologias of this kind, even when they are phrased with the lucidity and moderation characteristic of DR. LANG and DR. TEMPLE, too often tend to revive controversy rather than to allay it. DR. LANG expressed his resentment at the excessive attention paid to that section of the Report which deals with birth control. He complained that "in certain "quarters the impression had been given that "this subject had been the main concern of "the Lambeth Conference." Those who share his regret may yet doubt whether the best way of removing the misrepresentation is again to discuss the subject of birth control in detail. Whether right or wrong, the position taken by the Lambeth resolutions is perfectly clear. The Bishops unanimously, and far more explicitly than in any previous Report, condemned the use of contraceptives in other than exceptional cases. They recognized, however, that exceptional cases exist, and they affirmed, by a substantial majority, that those who with a clear conscience employ artificial means of control when circumstances are exceptional need not be regarded as guilty of sin. Much of both the blame and the praise addressed to the Bishops seems based on a vague belief that they sanctioned, or at least condoned, the use of contraceptives as a normal practice. They did precisely the opposite. Their position will be clear enough to any who will base their opinions on the Report itself, and not on inaccurate and misleading summaries of it. But the main point to be emphasized is that renewed arguments on the theme are unprofitable. The Report of the Lambeth Conference stands. It is not, and makes no pretension to be, an infallible decision. What the Bishops, with considerable courage, wished to do was to place on record their considered opinion as a guide to people whose minds were troubled by this intimate problem. That they have done; the Report has been published; and this section of it has been discussed, quite literally, *ad nauseam*. The sooner the subject is dropped the better it will be for the Church, and the more readily the public mind will be induced to turn to other passages of the Report deserving far wider attention than as yet they have received.

Among them is that of Home Reunion, which was discussed by both Archbishops on Thursday. DR. LANG set forward his attractive vision of a world federation of Churches, each autonomous, yet all uniting through their leaders for common counsel and activity. DR. TEMPLE examined in more detail the complaints that have been brought against the Bishops' action—or on this head, to be precise, their lack of action—at Lambeth. He urged, with truth, that there had been considerable misunderstanding. The Bishops have been accused of caring more for reunion with the Old Catholic and Orthodox Churches abroad than with their fellow-Christians at home, of paying much attention to Church unity in South India and very little to Church unity in England. But the truth is that there is a radical distinction between these cases. As presented to this year's Lambeth Conference, they were at quite different stages of development. Delegations came to Lambeth from the Orthodox and Old Catholic Churches, and, in the words of the Encyclical Letter, "both these delegations came to tell us that "they desired definite and practical steps to "be taken for the restoration of communion "between their Churches and ours." From South India also came a definite scheme, submitted for the Bishops' opinion, a scheme already worked out in common by the episcopal and non-episcopal Churches concerned. But no such delegation, no such concrete proposals, came from the Nonconformists of this country. That was entirely right, for the time has not arrived when they could lead to useful results. The correspondence subsequently published in this journal revealed afresh how acute are the differences still, not merely between Churchmen and Nonconformists, but between different schools of thought in each of these bodies. Some progress in the direction of agreement has been made, and much more may be hoped for, but it must necessarily be gradual. What the Lambeth Conference did was to approve unanimously the South India scheme, fully conscious that, if this scheme is carried into effect successfully, its influence certainly will react upon the prospects of reunion at home. More than that, at this stage, it could not with any profit attempt to do. Patience in dealing with questions of this magnitude is amply justified. The least hopeful way of overcoming great and historic differences of opinion is to treat them as negligible, and the worst method of trying to bring real agreement nearer is to act as if it had already been reached.

### A Fresh Start in Brazil

The national Independence Day of Brazil will be celebrated to-day with relief and hopefulness, because the civil strife which lately convulsed different parts of her vast territory is now closed, and the era of a new administration is beginning. The discontent which prompted the revolution and the chequered incidents of a month of desultory fighting were analysed and narrated in the article which appeared in these columns yesterday. It showed the reasons why, whereas a week-end had sufficed to effect a successful revolution in Argentina, four weeks were necessary to bring about a similar change in Brazil. The party of DR. WASHINGTON LUIZ was very firmly entrenched in the Capital, and in the no less important business centre, São Paulo; and the revolutionaries had perforce to begin operations elsewhere, to the north of Rio de Janeiro and in the remote provinces of the South. There were in fact several revolts proceeding at the same time. Their leaders were not in immediate contact with one another; but they were animated by the same opposition to the faction which had dominated Brazil from São Paulo for so long, and whose domination was to be continued by the election of DR. PRESTES in succession to DR. LUIZ. It is the inevitable tendency of "clique" Governments to deteriorate, and the majority of Brazilians had evidently come to the conclusion that the administration of the Paulistas had become a "soulless machine," as the new PRESIDENT has since called it. When they failed to get DR. VARGAS elected by their votes complaints were heard in every State that the votes of the supporters of the opposition Liberal Alliance could not have been properly counted, and that every vote for the existing régime could not have been cast by a separate elector. So armed force was called in to redress the balance of the ballot; and when the troops sent against the insurgents fraternized with them, as frequently happened, it was a sure indication that public opinion was against the Government. The wishes of the people have without doubt found faithful expression in the result of the contest.

DR. VARGAS, the chosen leader of the Liberal Alliance, has now been invested as President "with discretionary powers." He has dissolved the national Congress and the provincial legislative assemblies; and severe sentences of exile and deprivation of political rights have been passed on the ex-President and his principal supporters. PRESIDENT VARGAS wishes to make a new start. He has no use for the old *politicos*. He has spoken out against "parasitic relatives" as office-holders. He is trying to group round him representative men of the different provinces. He will have no more "abuse of "public funds." He is in fact determined to cleanse the public life of the country. His position is not easy, and it would be premature to take the success of his efforts for granted; in Washington particularly opinion seems to be still much disquieted by the monetary situation. But there can be no doubt that his aims command the respect and sympathy of the great majority of Brazilians, and of many foreigners to whom the welfare of Brazil is almost as dear as that of their own country. He has at his side as Foreign Minister SENHOR MELLO FRANCO, who is well known in Europe as the representative of his country at Geneva in the days when Brazil was still a member of the League of Nations. Several changes have been made in Brazilian representation abroad; but it is satisfactory to his many friends in this country that DR. RÉGIS DE OLIVEIRA, who has been so successful an exponent of Brazilian views to Great Britain and of British views to his own Government for the last six years, is still at the Embassy in London.

### Stricken Elms

The report of the Forestry Commission on the elm disease, summarized on another page, makes cheerless reading, for it confirms the observations of those who have watched the progress of this plague since its presence in Britain was first detected on some trees in Hertfordshire in 1927. In much the same area the disease has since assumed such a peculiarly deadly epidemic form that about Newport on the London-Cambridge road skeletons of trees are disconcertingly numerous. Buxted in Sussex is the centre of another, though at present more restricted, area of acute infection; but happily that beautiful wooded county seems at present less deeply in the toils of the disease than either Essex, Oxford, or Berkshire. If the estimate of Continental mycologists of ten to fifteen years as the possible duration of the death throes of a stricken elm is correct, it seems likely that the disease had a hold in England before the fact was realized. On the other hand the infection may be more virulent here, since the observers of the Forestry Commission report the death in 1929 of several large elms which showed no trace of disease in the previous year. If these are not exceptional cases, they point to differences in observational experience between elms in the Netherlands and here which may well be sifted; for, while the contemplation of the loss of fine elms in ten years is sad enough, their death in a single year is a calamity.

None the less, if the Forestry Commission's observers are correct, it is a calamity any British landowner may have to face. It has been said, probably by those who dislike them, that if half the elms in the country were blown down they would not be missed, and all may agree that there is no lack of hedgerow elms and that they are often a nuisance and sometimes a danger. Yet no one can view with anything but concern the prospective death or maiming of the magnificent specimens of one kind of elm or another to be found on estates up and down the land. In the absence of a systematic survey—for which at present there seem neither authority, funds, nor machinery—the epidemic appears to be spreading south, east, and west more quickly than to the north, and Scotland is at present officially free of the disease. Her turn will come, no doubt, for Continental experience shows that the disease has no respect for latitude. Nor, apparently, has it any respect for remedies, prophylactic or curative. Till science comes to the rescue tree owners must stand helplessly by while the disease spreads at a disturbing rate. For the moment the science of phytopathology is bankrupt of practical suggestion, and, if ever there was a case for co-ordination in research between civilized nations, it is presented by this tree disease. The Dutch, who have lost thousands of elms, and have had ten years' start of ourselves in the study of this disease, must have accumulated a mass of valuable data. We may be sure that this will be as gracefully placed at our disposal as it will be gratefully received on this side of the boundary which science ignores.

## CURIOSITIES OF THE INCOME-TAX

### A SLIGHT MISPRINT

### WANTED—A PROOF-READER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I hate to see unkindly girdings at our income-tax gatherers in your columns. They invariably treat my communications with promptitude and civility. (It was not always thus, but they have apparently learnt caution in my case through experience of friendly corrections of their formerly frequent vagaries.) They are hard-worked and much harassed comrades of the black-coated proletariat.

But the Department seems fatally fallible. For example, I lately received an assessment for tax on "earned income," the calculation of which was obscure to me. It was accompanied by two foolscap pages of closely-printed notes, the crucially relevant passage in which elicited from me the marginal comment: "This appears to me unintelligible." My friendly local inspector returned the folios to me with the explanation:—"It seems clear that a misprint has occurred; the word 'on' being substituted for the word 'of'"—the said substitution making a possible maximum difference of £208 6s. 8d. (in favour of the Inland Revenue Department) in the result of a calculation founded on the apparent meaning of the sentence as printed. As some thousands of this form have no doubt been distributed, one wonders how many inexpert income-tax payers may either have been imposed upon by this note or have had to waste their time and that of the Department by asking for explanations. A qualified proof-reader might, from this point of view, be a cheap addition to our public establishments.

Incidentally, I may observe that this assessment (against which I have no personal ground of complaint) was made on the *honoraria* paid from West Indian funds to the members of the recent West Indian Sugar Commission, and may, doubtless, be regarded as a very modest solatium to be indirectly extracted from the depleted treasuries of those Colonies for the trouble which their importunities have been giving to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
OLIVIER.

Old Hall, Ramsden, Nov. 14.

### IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While the Imperial Conference has been in session most of us have refrained from comment or criticism. Whatever our misgivings, we have felt that the Government of the day should have a fair field to make the fullest use it could of the unique opportunity presented to it by this Conference of contributing to the solution both of the country's difficulties and of its own.

The Conference is over, and has ended in failure. We could not afford to fail, as Mr. Bennett truly reminded us; but we have failed for all that. Where has the failure lain?

It has not been with the Dominion representatives. At no Conference that has been held in all the years since the first Colonial Conference of 1887 have they been so genuinely anxious to cooperate, so keenly alive to the importance and urgency of cooperation. Where doubt and reluctance to cooperate existed before they had been removed by the clear recognition, in 1926, that free cooperation and not subordination is the basis of the whole Imperial system. Where the desire to cooperate has always been strong it was intensified by the knowledge that the old constitutional envelope which once held us together had shrivelled away and that new, living bonds of unity had to be created. And so it came that on the main issue of cooperation, the economic issue which affects the daily life of all our peoples, the growth and strength of all our communities, all the Dominions spoke with the same voice.

It fell to Mr. Bennett, as representative of the senior Dominion, to take the leading part, to make the most definite offer, and to utter the most definite warning as to the inevitable consequences of rejection. Mr. Scullin, speaking for Australia, and Mr. Forbes for New Zealand, each stated the same case with a wealth of practical illustration, with good will and good temper, and with an obvious desire to make allowance for the British Government's difficulties. General Hertzog's contribution, coming from the representative of that section of South African opinion which has been most insistent on the right to refuse cooperation, was no less significant of the moral effect of 1926. It was left to Mr. McGilligan, the representative of the Irish Free State, to remind the Conference of the absurdity of the claim that there is a peculiar intimacy in the ties of outlook and aspiration within the Commonwealth, if that intimacy is "inadequately reflected in the economic sphere."

The failure has been with the British Government. On the main issue, that of tariff preference, it has met the Dominions with a flat refusal even to discuss their offer. Tariff preference was excluded from the purview of Mr. Graham's Economic Sub-Committee, as being a matter of "high policy," and, apparently, during all these weeks, Mr. Bennett was given no opportunity of explaining or expanding his proposals or even of meeting the objections entertained against them.

As for the alternative to which the Conference were invited to direct their attention, it soon became evident, I fear, that no plan either for quota or bulk purchase had been seriously thought out beforehand, or even endorsed in principle by the Cabinet. It almost looks as if these questions had been merely thrown at the Dominions to keep them occupied till it was time for the Conference to break up. The Dominion Prime Ministers may well feel that the sacrifices they have made in attending the Conference have ended in failure, not because of the inherent difficulties in coming to terms, or the inadequacy of the time available, but because the British Government has never really meant business. Postponement to a further Conference next year offers little hope of a better issue, save on one condition: that is, that Britain will be represented at that Conference by men of a very different temper.

Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues will not go down to history as dangerous revolutionaries. Their place will be with those who have done even greater mischief by sheer incompetence and lack of the courage to deal seriously with serious issues. In cheapness of spirit they have now made the great refusal. May it not be too late for others to retrieve their error.

Yours faithfully,
L. S. AMERY.

112, Eaton-square, S.W.1, Nov. 14.

### EARLY ENGLISH COLUMNS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Among the wonders of our Early English architecture those beautiful columns of Purbeck marble, clustered or single, seen perhaps to their perfection in Salisbury Cathedral, never fail to stir the admiration of all lovers of ecclesiastical architecture.

It would be very interesting to know how the turning or rounding of these shafts was dealt with. Was water power or some other mechanical form of power used, and were these shafts fashioned into shape at the quarries or delivered in rough blocks of stone and worked into shape on the site of the building? I have asked this question many times when visiting our Cathedrals and so far have not been able to obtain any reliable information on the subject. Could any of your readers throw any light on this question? It is probable that there are ancient records in existence which would bear on this interesting point.

Yours faithfully,
FREDERICK J. WAYDELIN.

Haverhill, Whitchurch, Hants.

# A PAINTER WHO EMIGRATED

## TASMANIA IN THE THIRTIES

### ART AND FARMING

(From a Correspondent)

About a century ago, when Australia was both the land of promise and the place of doom, among the successive shiploads of convicts (not all of them unworthy men), agriculturists, adventurers, and remittance-men one of the most unlikely immigrants was a fashionable artist from London, complete with oils, brushes, and canvas, to capture the virgin scenery of a new world. But John Glover, who as a young man at the close of the eighteenth century had by his own self-taught efforts won success as a painter, was precisely of the stern stuff of which pioneers are made. He had seen his landscapes rejected in 1818 and 1819 by the Royal Academy in favour of the inferior work of many an amateur. He would be no poor man at the gate of Somerset House, where the Academy then received and refused. If the Academy would not have him, why, then, he would have his own academy. Accordingly, the following year he furnished a gallery in Old Bond-street and held a successful exhibition of his work in oil and water-colour; and four years later he was one of the founders of the Society of British Artists.

His works sold well. Lord Durham gave £500 for an oil painting of Durham Cathedral. Royal patronage also came. After some 25 years in London, which followed shorter associations with Appleby and Lichfield, Glover thought of retiring to Ullswater, where he had bought a house and land. But even in his sixties, and after a successful career, he was not the man to luxuriate. He had the inspiration to emigrate to Van Diemen's Land, whither several of his family had gone; and the year 1831 saw him among the oncoming crowd of Australasian pioneers. It was a new epoch for him; and for years his brush, wielded with fresh vigour, was busy recording wonderful and unfamiliar scenes on canvases which were commissioned by liberal colonists or sent to his London gallery. One of the feats of the rejuvenated artist was to ascend Ben Lomond; he is said to have been the first to travel there on horseback. His later years, before his death in 1849, were spent in religious study.

Glover, whose tall and robust frame caused him to be likened in physique to Sir Walter Scott, made the journey to Van Dieman's Land with his wife and son John. The son became the family correspondent to members who were left behind in England. From a batch of his letters which have recently come to light the following experiences of the immigrants and pictures of early settlement days have been culled.

### THE GREAT ADVENTURE

The Glovers—the head of the family being then 64 and his wife six years older—booked their passages on the Thomas Lawrie and were so determined not to be late that they arrived in a rowing-boat alongside the ship at Gravesend before they were expected. The result was that "the ladies' chair usually kept to let down for them was not in readiness, and Mrs. Glover had the only alternative of climbing up the common rope ladder up the whole side of the vessel, which she accomplished, with assistance, without any accident." That feat, for an old lady of 70 years, augured well. Four days later they set sail on the great adventure; and the only unpleasantness they carried away "was our last supply of English fresh water [from Gravesend], it being tainted by the iron hills: when mixed with the brandy or spirits it immediately turned black, besides having an unpleasant flavour."

The voyage passed uneventfully until they entered the Tropical zone, when, off Santiago, they met a privateer. She shifted off so suspiciously that the passengers and crew of the Thomas Lawrie had visions of desperate business. "We soon," says John Glover, junior, "had on deck our two 18-pounder guns, and mounted, port-holes cut, and every requisition made for old stockings, flannels, etc., for making up the powder charges; and we were all soon ready for action. But no pirates shewed flag true or false; and courage lost its opportunity of shewing its prowess. So on we sailed in peace." That was the true British spirit. As the passengers included 40 Scottish and Wiltshire emigrants, who were going out to the Van Diemen's Land Agricultural Company, the pirates would have had a rough handling had it come to grips. Santiago was a settlement for Portuguese convicts, and its southern port, Porto Praya, a call for water and other stores. The natives were ready with plenty of produce.

Money was what they least desired; indeed altogether refused. The most ready article of barter was old shirts and habiliments; and indeed with ostensible reason, as some of the wretches had scarcely wherewithal to cover their nakedness: indeed one had solely a shirt for his entire dress. The fruits were oranges, three or four hundred of which might be procured for a tolerable old shirt. . . . I should mention their utter abhorrence for female articles of dress, to the no little astonishment and disappointment of our lady passengers.

Of course, John Glover describes the tedium of the voyage, especially of a period when they were becalmed. One entertainment to beguile the monotony ended in tragedy, for "Mr. Grove with 'the Lass of Gowrie,' and other sentimental pieces, Mr. Weedon with burlesque ones, and our Captain with naval songs, were the main strength of harmony; and sent one poor unfortunate being to its doom—a monkey purchased at St. Jago." John Glover tells the sad story somewhat confusedly. Whether heart-broken or maddened by the performances of Messrs. Grove, Weedon and the captain, the monkey was in a refractory mood and refused to be captured. Suddenly it leaped on the thigh of Glover and was about to bite, "when I gave him a clap on the side of the head which sent him swimming on the briny deep. His fate was not perceived until it was too late to lower the boat for him." With recollections of many ship's concerts, our sympathies may be divided.

### IN THE PROMISED LAND

Eventually, after a voyage of nearly six months, the emigrants reached the promised land. On arriving at Launceston, however, passengers and crew were dismayed to learn that a returning ship had just left for London with the report that the Thomas Lawrie had been lost at sea. "We however congratulate you," adds John, "that there is no just foundation for it whatever." The Glovers' early acquaintance with Tasmania may have excited some doubts. Almost as soon as they went ashore their party had an encounter with a band of natives, "one of whom was shot at and knocked over, but they all finally escaped, as also did our own party, no less thankful." And in a subsequent letter, addressed from Hobart Town, V.D.L., John Glover wrote:—

I have just received my Order of Occupation for my Grant [of land] situated on the Nile Rivulet, about twelve miles west of Ben Lomond, one of the outer Grants in that quarter, therefore rather more exposed to the visitation of the Natives. From its locality it would not be inappropriate to name it Memphis, but the more humble name of Houghton may perhaps be a better remembrance of one's first intuitive ideas of husbandry. . . . The Natives have been lately very troublesome and treacherous, spearing and murdering all they find in the least unprotected—man, woman, or child—and are becoming very expert at stealing away people's Guns, if laid down only a few minutes. But I do not hear of their using them, although snatched away ready loaded to their hands. The only alternative now is, if they do not readily become friendly, to annihilate them at once. Yet in spite of their unconscionable brutality, one Gentleman, a Mr. Robinson, has undertaken the hazardous task of devoting his time, or rather life, to humanizing their condi-

tion, by going with them unarmed to try the fortiter in re of familiar intercourse. He has had great encouragement from the Governor, and also a large Grant, as well as a Pension to himself and his Son to uphold his courage. Each one to his Taste and Calling. I wish him success to keep them quiet: more can scarcely be expected. Hobart Town is becoming quite a little London; many of the shops would vie with those of Oxford St. and as Drapers, Ironmongers, Chemists, Confectioners, and Watchmakers, &c. devote all their attention to their own exclusive branch: whereas the most part deal in all description of things: hence they are termed "Stores" not shops—as Mr. A's Stores, &c. I sent some account of Launceston (V.D.L.) Church Music, and raised my expectations rather extravagantly towards that of Hobart Town, hearing it was superior to the other. The service is performed very respectably (a Mr. J. Deane organist), with a voluntary after the day's Psalms; but the singing part by a few boys, I presume from the National School, with voices adequate to the Jean mutton they may have lived on during the week, no way to compare with the full tone of John Bull's beef-belly Bratts.

Glover's reference to Launceston Church music deserves to be amplified by this bitter extract from a letter to his sister Mary, whose farewell gift of a silver pea earned most of the correspondence:—

To resume my old Story. I went with others to Launceston Church a respectable stone London like edifice externally; and still more surprisingly so in the exterior [sic] it reminding one remarkably of the new Chapel in Audley Street, London, in its arrangement, rich ceiling, &c. as if it had been designed by the same Architect. It being also on a larger scale. On the side gallery are arranged the prisoners with the clanking of chains on each moving; and in a country and chief temple of reformation, it easily reconciles itself as a suitable reminiscing music. . . .

Although John Glover, as the family correspondent, did full justice to the silver pen, the hazards of communication may be judged from this reference (dated September 8, 1833) to one of his newspackets: "I suspect by one of your late letters mentioning 'two years without hearing from us' that you cannot have received it. So much for security otherwise than by post." The Glovers had now settled at Mills Plain, near Ben Lomond; and in the letter under the above date he continues:—

I had now to try my skill in marketing and disposing of butter, eggs or wheat to the best bidder. To buy butter we had to give three or four shillings a pound fresh, and I sell mine to the dealers about 1s. to 1s. 6d. under that. Eggs we bought at 1s. 6d. a dozen, I sold to them for 1s. or 1s. 3d. or rarely 1s. 6d. Butter averages 2s. 6d. the year through to buy it. Wheat is sold by the bushel of 60 or 62 lbs weight, sometimes 64 lbs according to agreement. It is first weighed in the sack wholesale, then the next weight of 62 lbs bushels ascertained. About 4s. or 4s. 6d. a bushel is a common medium price. Scarcely sufficient to remunerate the growing. Many of the older farmers are declining wheat growing for more lucrative speculations. On the other hand, our wheat is one of the most useful articles for exchange of sugar at the Mauritius, cheese at Sydney, &c., and large consignments are constantly making by most vessels even to your mart at "Mark Lane" where specimens have outfigured your own British growing.

## PIONEERS

While the family were extending their lands and developing them the arts also thrived. From the time they left England the John Glovers senior and junior had been filling their sketch-books. But when they had settled it was the father who transferred sketches to canvas, for there are several references to his paintings, framed in Colonial woods, being sent for exhibition to London, where they were much admired. In one consignment alone were 35 canvases. The son pursued humbler crafts; and he describes with cheerful humour his daily tasks as "horsteller," gardener, woodcutter, carpenter, and frame-maker (for the canvases), "besides various household works for lack of a servant, the assigned females being the most troublesome beings in the Colony. They will do admirably for a time, but then relax; and if spirits, the secret idol of the country, is not procurable for a little indulgence, they will decamp with scarcely the civility of a notice." The letters, indeed, contain many revealing references to the settlement problems, which were becoming acute.

Although Glover junior and his sister continued to keep in contact by newsletters of generous length, there are many complaints about the loss of correspondence in transport. As for consignments from the home country, the chief anxiety appears to be for barrels of pork and stays for Mrs. Glover. A gap in the correspondence brings us to January, 1836, under which date is much news of Colonial friends and acquaintances. The neighbours, few and far between, had their common troubles. John Glover ends his letter with this typical alarm:—

We were lately put on the *qui vive*. There have lately been many little parties of bushrangers of two or three each, visiting and robbing small settlers. The Government Officials heard of an *intended attack on our stores*, and sent out a party of constables for our protection. Dec. 14th, next day, came another party from Campbell Town. Formidable in appearances. Two other parties were stationed on the Hills. One party remained with us a fortnight. In the meantime the bushrangers visited several neighbours, one of them twice. From the immense quantity of brush and wood it is very easy for such people to conceal their retreat, and also difficult to get a good look out after them. I presume they found we were too well prepared for them, and prudently lay by.

The family historian proceeds to record that on October 11, 1839, was laid the first stone for a new barn, 60ft. long, 25ft. wide, and 15ft. high, with a strong foundation.

## "CONTINUES PAINTING"

The next event is dated June 20, 1840, when "commenced [presumably in the district of Mills Plain] quite a new era—that of preaching on Sunday on premises. The first preacher was a Mr. Tonks (by trade a blacksmith) of the Wesleyan class. Though his arguments like his trade, might be rough and homely, yet they no doubt would have a suitable impression on the less educated portion of the prisoner population, and serve as a reminiscence that the main subject, even at the Antipodes is not to be entirely forgot." A later reference is to the beginning of a college "for the cultivation of our Colonial genius." Then this letter, the last of the series, concludes:—

Mr. Glover continues painting as usual; and myself making canvass frames, carpentry &c. Mrs. G. continues her old London family occupations, but often terribly worn out, and there is not any thing [that] would be so gratifying as an interview with yourself. In lieu of which she sends you every wish and blessing for your present and future happiness.—Your affectionate Brother.

It is fitting that the correspondence should end with the news that the venerable artist "continues painting." One of his pictures hangs in the National Gallery; and his canvases of Australasian scenes are now much esteemed. The Dictionary of National Biography says that he "was an artist of considerable skill and originality, especially in the rendering of transparent aerial effects, and although his style became mannered he deserves to be honourably remembered among the founders of the English school of watercolours and the modern school of landscape." He died at the age of 82, and was outlived by the older partner of his brave and eventful career.

### COMMISSIONER OF ASSIZE

The King has approved the appointment of Mr. E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., as a Commissioner of Assize, to go to Swansea, Bristol, and Birmingham on the South Wales, Western, and Midland Circuits respectively. Mr. Mitchell-Innes is Recorder of Leeds.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe, wife of Major Edward D. Metcalfe, and youngest daughter of the late Lord Curzon of Kedleston, gave birth to twin daughters at 19, Cowley-street, Westminster, yesterday. Mother and daughters are going on well.

# CAUSES OF TRADE DEPRESSION

## LORD D'ABERNON'S VIEW

### WORLD CORNER IN GOLD

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14

Lord D'Abernon was the guest of honour to-night at the annual dinner of the Liverpool Incorporated Chamber of Commerce. Lord Derby, president of the Chamber, was in the chair.

The toast of "The Guest of Honour" was proposed by Mr. J. ALBERT ECKES, chairman of the Chamber, who in welcoming Lord D'Abernon, said that Englishmen must be adamant in resisting any inclination to believe that their country's trade was suffering from anything more serious than a reaction of world-wide forces that must ultimately reach a climax, if they had not already done so.

LORD D'ABERNON, responding, said his subject was the present crisis in world trade and the influence of currency upon it. The crisis affected practically the whole industrial world; unemployment in the U.S.A. and Germany being, so far as could be ascertained, equal in amount to this country, if not greater. Another peculiarity of the crisis was that, so far from being produced by scarcity or bad harvests or political disturbance, it occurred during a period of full production, both agricultural and industrial; it did not proceed from any dearth or insufficiency, nor had it been caused by political disturbance or labour unrest. On the one side we had a plentiful harvest; on the other, a development of industry producing goods in larger volume than ever before. So much was this the case that the superficial complaint was of over-production.

He was inclined to be sceptical about over-production when applied to staple trades and the larger requirements of mankind. The more plenteous the bounty of Providence, the more effective the ability to produce, the better for mankind if mankind was intelligent enough to handle the goods efficiently. Failure proceeded from inadequate facilities of circulation and exchange rather than from excessive ability to produce. Another peculiarity of the crisis was the complete failure of politicians in this or any other country to suggest an adequate remedy.

### FALSE DIAGNOSIS

What was the reason for this strange failure? In his judgment, false diagnosis of the real causes of the present distress. It had been treated solely as a trade crisis, when it should be considered rather as a crisis of currency in the first place, and a crisis of indebtedness in the second, the one complicating the other; both aggravated by defective lubrication through the money factor and through impediments to trade.

What had happened was not that this or that commodity had fallen in price, but that gold had risen. The gold standard of the world had become unstable. If it had so happened that the world had chosen wheat or copper or cotton as the standard of value in the place of gold, instead of commenting on the disastrous fall in prices, we might be endeavouring to explain the remarkable stability of the prices of the main articles of consumption. Compared with one another, the wholesale prices of individual commodities had altered comparatively little—all had been out in the rain together. What had altered in the last five years was the price of gold.

The last report of the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations showed that the volume of production and trade, and of the monetary transactions to which such trade gave rise, increased yearly at the rate of between 2 per cent. and 3 per cent. Now, to keep prices stable, available currency should increase at a similar rate. As a matter of fact, its increase had been inadequate. There had been an increasing deficiency in the supply of gold, a deficiency veiled for a time by certain intercurrent causes, notably transfers of gold from non-effective to effective reserves. But these causes were likely to disappear.

The deficiency would therefore become more marked in the course of a few years, and there was no likelihood either that the production of gold from the mines would increase, or that the non-monetary demand for gold would fall off. India would continue to require and put away something like 20,000,000 sterling a year, or approximately half the amount produced by South Africa. Relief must therefore be derived from remedial measures in the management of gold, a greater economy in its use, and a more intelligent utilization of the reserves which existed. The crisis of the Hungry Forties 90 years ago was solved by the gold discoveries in Australia. To-day the necessary gold could be found in certain bank reserves if intelligent international action were initiated. That was probably the most effective solution if applied in time.

### INDEBTEDNESS

Indebtedness was another of the causes of the present crisis. Every one recognized that the world was heavily in debt, individual to individual, country to country. What they did not recognize was that a fall in the price of commodities, or, in other terms, a rise in the price of gold, increased the burden of debtors unduly. International debts could in the long run be paid only in goods, and if these goods were taken only at an unduly low price, the amount required to satisfy debt payments became an unbearable burden. Moreover, you could not reasonably demand payment in goods and at the same time impede their entry into your country by a high tariff. Before you could expect payment, you must facilitate payment by making what the debtor produces saleable.

A wise creditor realized that payment could be secured over a long period only by facilitating payment. America had impeded payment by imposing heavy duties on the goods of her debtors, and at the same time depressing the prices of those goods by raising the price of gold. Thus, in a two-fold way, she had contributed to render difficult the fulfilment of debt obligations and had aggravated the danger of debt failure.

We were deeply interested in the problem, because not only were we creditors of the world for large annual sums, but we were also dependent on overseas trade for the sale of our manufactures. If the prevalence of low prices for the sale of the produce of debtor countries made debt payment difficult and precarious, much more did it place those countries in an impossible position for the purchase of foreign goods. They could buy from us only if we furnished them with the means to buy, and this must be done by the purchase of their produce at fair prices. Both in India and Australia vast relief to the situation could be afforded by a moderate rise in the price of produce, or, in other terms, by a moderate fall in the price of gold.

### PREDICTION OF BANKRUPTCIES

Unless measures were taken to achieve this, he could foresee the certainty of non-payments and bankruptcies all over the world. It was vital and urgent that measures should be taken to restore the stability of gold as a standard of value. The Gold Delegation of the League of Nations urges this should be done internationally rather than by any individual country, and, provided no excessive delay is involved, I take the same view. The Government might initiate, without loss of time, negotiations with the principal gold-holding and gold-using countries of the world, with a view to arresting excessive enhancement in the price of gold, which has already occurred, and which threatened to proceed farther. Unless effective measures were taken, the result would be a world-wide catastrophe, both economical and political.

This country was not responsible for the mal-distribution or corner in gold. But he was less concerned with the responsibility than with the facts. What was required was a remedy. It was certainly true that the two countries with the largest accumulation of gold were those best able to put things right. Between them, the U.S.A. and France owned more than half the total gold reserve of the world. Since the time of Midas there had not been a more paradoxical position than that in which America found herself; for the central reserve vaults were bulging with gold, while in New York and other shipping points warehouses were overcrowded with wheat, with cotton, with copper; all unsaleable except below the cost of production, possibly because too much gold had been accumulated in the central vaults.

If it were found, on examination, that the present standard of gold reserves was ill-adapted to maintain gold as a stable standard of value; if it was further found that gold-hoarding and gold sterilization in certain countries was one of the main causes of the grave crisis in which the world was involved, it should not be difficult to devise measures which would bring relief. Fearless scientific diagnosis was the first step.

If we desired a return of good market conditions in cotton or wheat, or any other commodity; if we wished for higher freights and more trade activity, we would achieve these with greater certainty and greater speed by dealing with the gold and currency problem than by any other means.

# UNIVERSITY NEWS

## DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 14

At a Congregation held this afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene College) presiding, the Regent House approved of the recommendations contained in the report of the Council of the Senate on Mr. Montague Burton's benefaction for the endowment of a Professorship of Industrial Relations, with a stipend of £1,200 a year. The new chair is to be called the Montague Burton Professorship of Industrial Relations, and will be primarily assigned to the Faculty of Economics and Politics.

Approval was also given to the recommendations contained in the report of the Council of the Senate, dated October 20, on the University's contribution of £250,000 to the Rockefeller scheme in connexion with the cost of the new library.

The Council's recommendation on the allocation of the increase of £14,000 in the Treasury grant for the current financial year was likewise passed.

Individual electors to seven different professorships were appointed.

The use of the Lecture Theatre of the Arts School was granted for a conference of Rotary Clubs in East Anglia on March 22 and 23.

Subsequently, at a Congregation of the Senate, the following degrees were conferred:—

Ph.D.—By proxy.—J. V. L. RENNIE, Emm. In person.—H. J. SCHULMAN, Trin. H.

M.A.—By proxy.—P. M. S. LISHMAN, Trin.; V. W. H. NUNN, Queens'; R. F. SANGAR, Queens'. In person.—J. B. BANCROFT, Trin.; J. TREVELYAN, Trin.; J. VAUGHAN-BRADLEY, Cla.; E. C. WALKER, Gonv. and Cai.; P. D. FOX, Corp. Chr.; E. M. GUILFORD, Queens'; N. BARNS, Cath.; G. D. SHENTON, Jes.

M.B. and B. Chir.—In person.—J. VAUGHAN-BRADLEY, Cla.

B.A.—In person.—By incorporation [Graces 25 and 26 of 14 November, 1930].—J. E. MEADE, Trin.; J. S. COLMAN, Emm. In person.—H. C. F. HARWOOD, Joh.; C. J. B. PALMER, Jes.

At Trinity College, Alan Gray, Mus.Doc., LL.M., has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship.

### EDINBURGH, Nov. 14

The Senatus Academicus have resolved to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand at a special graduation ceremony to be held on Wednesday, November 19.

## HONOUR FOR PRINCE GEORGE

SHEFFIELD, Nov. 14

The Council to-day decided to confer the title of Emeritus Professor on Professor W. C. Summers, late Professor in Latin; and made the following appointments:—

Mr. Eric Seddon, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Leeds), as Research Physicist in the Glass Department; Mr. W. Maskill, B.Sc. (London), as temporary Junior Research Assistant in Glass Technology; Mr. Eric Preston, B.Sc. (Birmingham), and Mr. S. O. Waterman, B.Sc. (London), D.I.C., as Research Fellows in the Glass Department.

Arrangements have been made for the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to be conferred on Prince George when he visits Sheffield on January 20.

# ROMAN CATHOLIC ISOLATION

## ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY TO DR. DAVID

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, in the course of a reply to certain charges against the conduct of the Roman Church in relation to other Churches and to mixed marriages, made by the Bishop of Liverpool (Dr. David) in his address to the Liverpool Diocesan Conference on November 12, writes:—

"With regard to the Catholic Evidence Guild, which, he says, attacks the principles and ministry of the Church of England, I can assure him that the C.E.G. is forbidden to attack anyone else's religion, and if he will cite me a single case of such an attack I will take away the delinquent's certificate. While I am on this theme I wish to say that I personally have closed down five Catholic Evidence pitches on account of the insulting treatment to which the speakers have been subjected by hooligans who attended for the purpose of breaking up the meetings. This I have done in the interests of peace, the last closure coinciding with Dr. Coulton's address on persecution.

"Dr. David complains that we Catholics will not join with him in prayer or even in the singing of a hymn. Doubtless he is referring to the ceremony of the unveiling of the cenotaph on Tuesday. On that occasion we, like the other religious communities in the city, had our own religious ceremony. I certainly would not expect Anglicans to join with me in my service, and I see no reason why we should be expected to join in theirs. As an Archbishop of the Catholic Church I can hardly be expected to accept the spiritual leadership of an Anglican Bishop. . . .

"The main complaint which Dr. David has to make against the Catholic Church is her attitude towards mixed marriages. This attitude is very simple, and is, I should have thought, well known. The source of the difficulty, as I pointed out to his lordship in my letter to him, is to be found in the fact that in the Catholic Church, as in the Anglican, ecclesiastical marriage laws do not correspond with those of the State. . . . The Catholic Church does not deny that a marriage contracted by a Catholic with a non-Catholic before the registrar is legally valid, but such a marriage is not valid in the eyes of the Church."

# CHANGING BASIS OF BRITISH TRADE

## SIR O. MOSLEY ON PURPOSE OF ADVERTISING

LORD MESTON presided at the autumn post-conference dinner of the Incorporated Society of British Advertisers, held at the Holborn Restaurant last night. The guests of honour were Sir Oswald Mosley, M.P., and Lady Cynthia Mosley, M.P.

Proposing the toast of "The Society," SIR OSWALD MOSLEY said the ingenuity of the human mind in finding reasons for postponing decisions and delaying action was the most powerful factor operating in modern politics. If action was to be effective the sooner it was taken the better, and the essential preliminary to action was to make up one's mind that the old basis of British trade had gone and a new basis resting on the home and Commonwealth markets must be discovered. In England there was an extraordinary demand for action, and that demand spread from the heart of the business world right through to the mass meetings of the working classes. Such a demand would produce a response typically English in character, and he believed a solution to our difficulties would be found in a way far more civilized and at the same time greater in achievement than was the case as regarded any Continental movement. Nothing that had succeeded on the Continent would ever succeed here. They would never see in England people walking about in black or red shirts or with feathers in their hats; but they would see a determined people coming forward with realistic policies and putting them before the public in plain and explicit language. Advertising had a higher purpose than aesthetics. Its purpose was to tell the vacillating public exactly what they wanted. British industry stood upon three solid foundations—honest handicraft, skilled salesmanship, and wise advertisement. The time had long passed when rubbish could be made available by the pure seductive power of advertisement.

The CHAIRMAN, replying, spoke of trade with India, and said that, when in the North the other day, he learned that orders were beginning to dribble back from the East to Manchester once more. India would not now or in the future do without those essentials of comfort and necessities of life which for the moment Lancashire and England in general could provide. When British people pushed their goods in India they must have regard to the extraordinary conceptions which the natives had of art and their symbolisms and to their outlook upon the world, and adapt themselves to those facts.

LADY CYNTHIA MOSLEY, M.P., replied to the toast of her health, proposed by CAPTAIN P. G. E. WARBURTON. The toast of "The Chairman" was submitted by Mr. G. E. ROWLAND.

# *DOMINION CAREERS FOR BOYS*

Speaking at the annual Speech Day and prize-giving of the Dover County School for Boys last night, Mr. AMERY, M.P., said that there was an immense field open to boys who went out to the British Dominions, and the best way was to go as soon as they could after leaving school. They should go through an agricultural or a technical college and proceed to the university, where all doors would be open to them, and they would start on a level with the young men of the Dominions themselves. Mr. F. WHITEHOUSE, the headmaster, declared that more harm than they were aware of was caused by orgies of sentiment over the average normal British boy. He had an uneasy feeling that schools were becoming too elaborate, too "padded," and boys were being protected from shocks of all kinds.

# Obituary

## MR. EMILE GARCKE

### A LEADER IN ELECTRICAL ENTERPRISE

Mr. Emile Garcke, president of the British Electrical Federation, whose death we announce to-day on another page, had been associated with the electrical industry in this country for nearly 50 years. Beginning on the administrative side, he turned later to the financial, and was successful particularly with his enterprises in the early years of electric traction. He took a large part, too, in framing the early legislation in connexion with electricity supply in England, served on many public committees on electrical affairs, and, most recently, was appointed a member of the South-West Midland Advisory Joint Committee established under the South-West Midlands Electricity District Order, 1923. Among his public interests was industrial co-partnership, a new form of which, as adopted by the firm whose chairman he was—the Brush Electrical Engineering Company, Limited, of Loughborough—he explained in a letter to *The Times* of December 1, 1926. In him the electrical industry has lost an especially able and broadsighted organizer.

Born in Germany in 1856, Emile Garcke came to live in England as a youth, and by the age of 24 was a naturalized British subject. His first few years in this country he spent in mining ventures and banking, becoming first directly connected with an electrical undertaking when in 1883 he was made secretary of the Brush Electrical Engineering Company. He remained secretary for 10 years, and was later chairman and managing director. In 1893 he accepted the position of managing director of the Electric Construction Company, of Wolverhampton, and during his management the company was entirely reorganized. It was at this time that he turned to electric traction. He formed in 1895 the British Electric Traction Pioneer Company, which later became the British Electric Traction Company, and as managing director devoted himself for many years to the development of this branch of the electrical industry, together with electricity supply, both in this country and abroad. He retired from all executive work connected with this company only last year. For the financing and promotion of electrical undertakings, Mr. Garcke established also at this period the Electric and General Investment Company.

Much of Mr. Garcke's activity was given to electric supply and electric passenger transport in the Midlands. He was associated, directly or indirectly, with over 80 companies in this field. Besides his position on the Advisory Joint Electrical Committee he was chairman of the Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Staffordshire Electric Power Company, which supplies electric power over a large area of the Midlands. He had similar interests in the Metropolitan district. He obtained at his own cost the initial powers of the County of London Electric Supply Company, and was for over 20 years chairman of the North Metropolitan Electric Supply Company.

In addition to his service on public committees—beginning with the secretaryship to Lord Thurlow's Electric Lighting Act Committee—Mr. Garcke maintained various semi-public activities. He was instrumental in founding the electrical section of the London Chamber of Commerce, becoming later chairman of the section; was a member of the executive committee of the Federation of British Industries; and a vice-president of the Tramways and Light Railways Association. In 1896 he founded the "Manual of Electrical Undertakings," which grew during his lifetime from a small volume of a few pages to an annual record of over 2,000 pages. Outside his business he was interested chiefly in philosophy, on which he published a book last year. He was one of the founders and hon. treasurer of the British Institute of Philosophy. He was, too, a keen bee-keeper. He leaves a widow and one son, Mr. Sidney E. Garcke, who is chairman of Tillings and British Automobile Traction, Limited, and of many associated companies.

## ADMIRAL ALDRICH

### NAVAL SURVEY EXPEDITIONS

Admiral Pelham Aldrich died suddenly at his home, The Croft, Great Bealings, Suffolk, on November 12 in his eighty-sixth year. In spite of his advancing years he led an active life, and only two or three days earlier had driven himself by car into Ipswich, where he was well known for his zeal in public work of various kinds. In the course of his career of nearly 49 years in the Navy he rose to the position of Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard. As a young officer he was distinguished in Polar exploration, and for many years carried out important work in hydrographic surveying.

Pelham Aldrich was the eldest son of Dr. Pelham Aldrich, M.R.C.S., and was born on December 8, 1844. Entering the Royal Navy in June, 1859, he became a sub-lieutenant in September, 1864, and a lieutenant two years later, when he was appointed to the Scout, corvette, in the Pacific. On the fitting out of the Challenger Surveying Expedition under Sir George Nares in 1872, Aldrich became first lieutenant, and was thus employed until 1875, when he received a similar appointment in the sloop Alert, also commanded by Captain Nares, for duty in the Arctic expedition of 1875-76. For his Arctic services he was promoted to commander on November 3, 1876, and in the following July took command of the Sylvia, employed on surveying duties in China. After three years thus occupied he was appointed on surveying service in the Red Sea, and after her return home in 1883 he was advanced to captain. He was next, in April, 1884, re-appointed to his former ship, the Sylvia, for a surveying expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, and following this he commanded other surveying ships, the Egeria and Research, from 1886 to 1891.

In 1893 Captain Aldrich became the first captain of the new cruiser Hawke, which he commissioned for the Mediterranean station, and three years later was appointed to the Impregnable at Devonport as Inspecting Captain of Boys' Training Ships. This was his last post before promotion to flag rank on December 21, 1898. In the following year he hoisted his flag in the battleship Sans Pareil as second-in-command of the "B" Fleet, constituted from the Reserve for the summer naval manœuvres. On September 1, 1899, he became Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard, and held this post for the customary three years. One of his special duties in this capacity was to attend the departure of the Royal coffin from Gosport at the funeral of Queen Victoria on February 1, 1901; and on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward he was appointed C.V.O. He became a vice-admiral in 1903 and an admiral in 1907, but did not receive any further appointments, and retired in 1908, when he took up his residence at Great Bealings, Suffolk.

Admiral Aldrich was married as a lieutenant in 1875 to Edith Caroline, daughter of Mr. Wootton Isaacson, of Huntingdon. He leaves no children, and much sympathy will be felt for his widow in her bereavement after 55 years of married life.

The interment will take place at Great Bealings at 2.30 p.m. on Monday.

## COLONEL R. E. LYON

Colonel Ralph Edward Lyon, headmaster of Bengeo Preparatory School, Hertford, and formerly assistant master and housemaster at Malvern College, died yesterday at the age of 65. He was born on January 22, 1865, only son of the late Rev. Canon R. J. Lyon, and educated at Malvern College and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was appointed assistant master and director of music and organist at Malvern College in 1887. In that year, until 1908, he commanded the College Cadet Corps. Having previously been an officer of Volunteers he was soon after the outbreak of the War attached to the South Midland Brigade, R.F.A., later he was attached to the Northern Army Staff, and finally, from November, 1916, to April, 1918, he commanded the 353rd Brigade, R.F.A., 72nd Division. He was appointed C.B. in 1917. He married, in 1889, Frances Madeline, second daughter of the late Rev. Canon E. P. Grant, vicar of Portsmouth, and leaves one son, Mr. R. C. G. Lyon, who was co-principal with his father of Bengeo School.

## MR. J. B. BENSON

Mr. James Bourne Benson, for 35 years a member of the Council (later the Governing Committee) of University College, London, died at Hove yesterday at the age of 82. He was the son of the late Mr. Samuel M. Benson, and was educated at University College, London, where in 1871 he took the highest

(Continued at foot of next column)

place in the honours list in the LL.B. examination, and of which he was in 1874 elected a Fellow. He later practised as a solicitor. He was from 1900 to 1906 a member of the Senate of the University of London, and from 1907 to 1914 a member of the Council of University College School, Hampstead. In 1921-22 he presided over the Governing Committee of University College. He married in 1874 Eveline Elisabeth Bell, granddaughter of Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt., of Noseley Hall, Leicester, and leaves two sons and two daughters.

# COPPER OUTPUT RESTRICTION

## PRODUCERS' PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Nov. 14

Copper metal, which recently was offered as low as 9½c. a pound, was carried up to 12c. a pound to-day in a rush of buying that followed last night's report that American, Canadian, and African producers, providing 90 per cent. of the world's output of that metal, had reached a definite agreement to curtail production by an amount variously stated as 20,000 and 23,650 tons a month. Taking the average monthly output of these producers for the last five months at 147,000 tons, the larger figure named would mean a reduction of 16.08 per cent.

The reduction, if it is 23,650 tons a month, is larger than was at first intended. According to a circumstantial report, the increase in the size of the reduction was made to offset recent increases in the production of the Belgian Congo mines. It is understood by those who report the figure of 23,650 tons that the African mines have agreed to reduce their output by from 6,000 to 7,000 tons a month and the Canadian mines by about the same figure. That would require the American mines to carry still farther their progressive curtailment of output. These figures, however, are not official and should be taken with reserve.

Anticipating attacks on the legality of the scheme, the Copper Institute announced last night that counsel had advised it that its recommendation for curtailment of output did not violate the law because of the following reasons:—"That the present production is in excess of normal and reasonable market requirements with the resultant creation of excess stocks, and that there is no price-fixing agreement; that the reduction made by each member is purely voluntary and entirely without compulsion or coercion; that in view of the abnormal surplus stock now on hand and of the fact that the recommended reduction will not materially reduce that surplus, present stocks plus the suggested production are more than ample to satisfy any possible demand; and that the reduction is to operate only during the existing condition, and is entered into and confined in good faith to the purpose of meeting the present business disaster and depression."

# THE LONDON TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

## TO BE ISSUED IN TWO PARTS

Owing to the increase in the number of London telephone subscribers the Post Office has decided to issue the next London directory in two parts. Part I. will be issued in February. It is hoped that subscribers will find it quicker to search for numbers when the bulky book is split up into two convenient parts.

In the London area there are over 696,000 telephones in use. In January, 1918, the number was only 275,000. During the past year London subscribers originated 690,000,000 telephone calls. Of the 150 exchanges in the London area, 32 are now automatic, and by 1931 another 11 will have changed over. London subscribers can now talk direct to about 90 per cent. of the telephones in the world, and to 33 countries. There are 6,500 public call offices in London, and nearly as many semi-public call offices, such as tobacconists' shops, where the public can use the telephone.

It is understood that a scheme is in hand for getting trunk calls without any waiting. This system will be the same as the present toll system. The completion of the first steps in the development of the scheme should come within two years.

# EGG-LAYING MAMMALS

## NEW GUINEA ECHIDNAS AT THE ZOO

There are only two kinds of living mammals which have preserved the habit of their reptilian ancestors and produce their young as unhatched eggs. Of these the Duck-billed Platypus, a soft-furred animal with a horny bill like that of a duck, and webbed feet, is found only in Tasmania and Southern and Eastern Australia. It is aquatic, forming burrows in the sides of streams with their entrances under water-level. It lives on worms, fresh-water shrimps, and such small fry. It has never reached Europe alive, but one was taken to New York in an elaborately constructed tank, but lived only a few days.

The second mammal, Echidna, the Spiny Anteater, has two species, a smaller one found in Tasmania, Australia, and New Guinea, and a larger, found only in North-Western New Guinea. Echidnas have long, probe-like snouts and clawed feet; the body is covered with coarse hair among which are set sharp, brittle spines. They are terrestrial, living in forest country and probing the ground for the grubs and worms on which they feed. Both species have been exhibited in European Zoos. The first known to have been brought to Europe alive was sold to the London Zoo for £12 by Jamrach in 1845; it was one of the smaller species. It lived only a few days. Since then many examples of that species have been imported and have lived well, feeding chiefly on chopped raw meat. Lord Rothschild purchased and deposited in the London Gardens two examples of the large New Guinea species in 1912; one died seven years later; the other is still living and has been joined this week by another, also purchased by Lord Rothschild. Although these animals are of great zoological interest and are odd to look at, they are not good popular exhibits as they are entirely nocturnal, spending the day coiled up in their sleeping-box. When taken out they grunt angrily and hiss almost like a reptile.

Among recent additions to the Aquarium is an example of the so-called Norway lobster, a native of deep water in northern seas. It is smaller and more slender than the true lobster, is reddish in colour, and has the great claws relatively very long and narrow and covered with tubercles. The Aquarium at New York has sent a number of very young King-crabs, exact replicas of the adult, but under an inch in length. Possibly owing to the paleness of the upper surface, the eyes seem larger and more prominent. They have the habit of lying almost buried in the sand like soles. The President of the Society has sent several salmon smolts and some very fine golden trout, the latter showing their rainbow-trout nature by the presence of a faintly marked red lateral line. A large consignment from Madeira includes several octopuses, scarlet starfish, and many brilliantly coloured sea-wrasses.

# INVALIDS

Lady Mary Grosvenor was reported last night to be progressing satisfactorily.

Although Dame Mary Scharlieb passed rather a restless night, she was reported yesterday to be a little stronger.

Sir George Bowyer, M.P., is suffering from a sharp attack of pleurisy, which will prevent him from attending to his Parliamentary duties for the present. He is, however, making satisfactory progress towards recovery.

Sir John Lavery, who underwent a serious operation on Wednesday, is progressing favourably. His condition is satisfactory.

Dr. Foxley Norris, the Dean of Westminster, who is suffering from influenza, was stated last night to be about the same.

Lady Hawtrey, widow of Sir Charles Hawtrey, is seriously ill at her home in Hertford-street, W. Last night it was stated that she was unconscious and was slowly sinking.

# R.N.V.R. DINNER

## PRINCE GEORGE ON COMRADESHIP

Prince George was the guest of honour last night at the twelfth annual reunion dinner of the R.N.V.R. (Auxiliary Patrol) Club, at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue.

PRINCE GEORGE, in responding to the toast of "The Royal Family," said that anyone who had served in the Navy always looked forward to those reunion dinners as occasions when old friendships could be renewed and past experiences exchanged.

"I want to tell you at once," he said, "that I have no intention of taking up the time with any reminiscences of my own, as I served only such a short time, as compared with such distinguished sailors as Lord Jellicoe and Sir Roger Keyes. It would be ridiculous for me to try to compete with what they could tell you, so I mean to get through my own part of the programme as fast as possible, so that we can enjoy the reminiscences we hope they will tell us. All the same, I cannot help saying how impressed I am with the spirit of comradeship that is present at to-night's dinner. We have here men from all parts of the Empire who held temporary commissions in the R.N.V.R., and served afloat during the War in the Auxiliary Patrol. During my 14 years' service in the Navy I have visited sufficient parts of the world to be able to appreciate why many of you oversea come to join the Navy. You must have realized, as most of us do now, the vulnerability of the Empire's communications, and how their protection must ever be of the most vital importance. I have served on all stations except the East Indies and South Africa. It was in North American waters that I was able to visit parts of Canada and see something of our West Indian possessions. On the China station I learnt something of our trade with the East, and while there I made a trip up the Yangtze River, of which I have a vivid recollection. What struck me most was the colour of the water and promiscuous nature of the refuse that was continually floating past us.

"Fortunately, there were brighter spots in the picture, and Shanghai and Peking, where many of you probably have been, were very different. Although I no longer serve in the Navy, I am still on the active list, and I can assure you that my interest in, and my affection for, the Navy will remain the same all my life."

LORD JELLICOE, in responding to the toast of "The Guests," said that the smaller the Navy became the more necessary it was to cultivate the sea spirit, so that in times of emergency there would be volunteers forthcoming.

# FIGHTING RHEUMATISM

## PROGRESS OF THE RED CROSS CLINIC

The British Red Cross Society, in a report on its clinic in Peto-place for the treatment of rheumatism which was reopened after alterations on September 1, states that as a result of the experience gained during the first five months, considerable additions were made to the equipment during August, and patients can now be passed through for treatment much more quickly. The maximum capacity of the building is now 450 patients a day. The total number of treatments given to out-patients during October was 10,237, an increase of nearly 4,000 on September. On the private floor 2,629 treatments were given, an increase of about 1,700.

The following figures show the increase in the attendance of out-patients between June and October:—

| Week ending— | | Week ending— | |
|---|---|---|---|
| June 7 | 706 | October 4 | 965 |
| June 14 | 574 | October 11 | 1,020 |
| June 21 | 852 | October 18 | 1,065 |
| June 28 | 825 | October 25 | 1,139 |
| | | November 1 | 1,201 |

The number of women attending still far exceeds the number of men.

The following analysis of the effect of the treatment on the patients discharged during September has been prepared by the Medical Registrar:—

| Men | |
|---|---|
| Improved and able during treatment to continue at work | 33 per cent. |
| Unable to work before treatment, improved and able to return to work after treatment | 30 " |
| No better after treatment and still unable to work | 17 " |
| Transferred elsewhere as unsuitable cases | 20 " |
| Average duration of treatment for individual patients | approx. 10 weeks |
| **Women** | |
| Improved and able to return to work after treatment | 70 per cent. |
| No improvement after treatment | 15 " |
| Transferred as unsuitable cases | 15 " |
| Average duration of treatment | 11 weeks |

Eleven consultation clinics are held each week, at which new patients are seen and treatment is prescribed, and at which old patients attend so that the results of treatment can be checked. Each consultation clinic is attended by one of the five honorary visiting physicians. Each visiting physician has now two or three honorary clinical assistants. In addition, there are six specialists who attend by appointment as required—a surgeon, an orthopaedic surgeon, a laryngologist, a gynaecologist, a radiologist, a dental surgeon as well as a pathologist and a radiographer.

The clinic has been visited by representatives of all the big approved and benefit societies in this country and by representatives of the Ministry of Health and of the British Medical Association, and inquiries have been received from practically every part of the British Empire and from most foreign countries as well.

# CHARGE AGAINST AN ACCOUNTANT

## ALLEGED CONVERSION OF WIDOW'S MONEY

Before ALDERMAN SIR WILLIAM PRYKE at the Justice Room, Guildhall, yesterday, JOHN GROVES, 32, a chartered accountant, living at Bells Chase, Great Baddow, Essex, and formerly practising at New Broad-street

Seedsmen by Appointment.

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Christine, Covent Garden, General MacArthur, Hadley, Independence Day, Mdme. Abel Chatenay, Mdme. Butterfly, Mrs. Beatty, Ophelia, Revd. F. Page Roberts, Shot Silk, Sovereign.

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Lawns Sports Ground Inspected by Arrangement
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Japanese Maples, Cherries, Magnolias, Rhododendrons, Bamboos, Azaleas, Prunus, and other rare trees and shrubs. *Inspection invited.*

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THE LADIES' CARLTON CLUB

Mr. W. G. Towler, of the London Municipal Society, gave a lecture on "The Labour Socialist Party and London Government" at the Ladies' Carlton Club yesterday morning. Lady Trustram Eve presided, and a vote of thanks to the speaker was proposed by Lady Elphinstone. Among those present were:—
Miss M. Baily, Mrs. Ronald Baker, Mrs. Boucher, Mrs. Grantell Baldwin, Mrs. Craven-Ellis, the Misses Craven-Ellis, Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Cowan, Miss Campbell, Miss Chidley, Miss Madge Deane, Miss Eaton, Mrs. Furse, Mrs. Scultkes, Mrs. Faulkner, Miss Gilcraze, Mrs. Gould, Miss Gilbertson, Lady Hollond, Mrs. Hunt Hedley, Mrs. Sherrard Hilton, Mrs. Lowson-Stacey, Mrs. Russell Lewis, Mrs. Moore-Brabazon, Miss Marshman, Miss Onions, Miss Saltwell, Lady Stewart, Miss Sanders, Miss Saurer, Mrs. Spencer Tarver, Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Wood-Payne, Mrs. Wellman, and Mrs. Norman Wilkinson.

Ecclesiastical News and Wills and Bequests will be found on page 17

## Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Nov. 14

The Prince of Wales visited The King and Queen and remained to Luncheon.

His Excellency the German Ambassador and Freifrau von Neurath, and His Excellency the Minister from the King of the Hejaz and Nejd (Sheikh Hafiz Wahba) had the honour of being received by The Queen this morning.

The Prince George, attended by Major Humphrey Butler, was present at the Annual Reunion Dinner of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Club, which was held at the Hotel Victoria this evening.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, Nov. 14

The Prince of Wales received Count Albert Mensdorff this morning.

The Duke and Duchess of York are staying this week-end at Thornby Grange, a hunting box near Rugby, which the Duke has taken for the winter. They will return to London on Monday or Tuesday.

King Manoel is 41 to-day.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. Régis de Oliveira will be at home to-day to the members of the Brazilian Colony and to those who wish to come to the Embassy on the occasion of the Brazilian National Fête.

The Duke of Roxburghe has left 2, Carlton House-terrace for Floors Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford will return to Woburn Abbey on Monday from Scotland.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne have left 20, Mansfield-street for Bowood Park, where they will remain until November 25.

The Earl and Countess of Inchcape left London last night for Glenapp, Ayrshire.

The Countess of Birkenhead, Lady Pamela Smith, and Lady Smith left London in the Maloja for Gibraltar, where they will start on a yachting cruise.

The Countess of Cavan will return to 32, Prince's-gardens to-day from Paris.

Lady Eva Dugdale expects to return to 3, West Halkin-street next week from Wiltshire.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who was slightly injured in a street accident on Wednesday, was able to leave for the country yesterday afternoon, and hopes to be able to fulfil his engagements next week.

Colonel the Master of Sempill left for Bordeaux yesterday morning in the DO-X, and will return to-day.

Sir Henry and Lady Fairfax-Lucy have a shooting party at Charlecote Park this week-end, among the guests being Sir Henry Betterton, M.P., and Lady Betterton, the Earl and Countess of Lanesborough, Sir Dennis Herbert, M.P., and Lady Herbert.

Lady Bethune and Mrs. Gerald Evan Spicer wish to thank all those who wrote them such kind letters and for the very beautiful flowers. They hope in time to write to all personally.

Sir John and Lady Mildred FitzGerald have arrived at 42, Bryanston-square, W.1.

Sir Cecil and Lady Clementi have arrived from Malaya. Their address for the winter will be Shillingford Wharf, Oxford.

Mme. Ferit Bey expects to return to London next week from the Continent.

Mrs. Abel Henry Smith was not well enough to be present at the funeral of Colonel Abel Henry Smith, which took place on Thursday. Mrs. Eric Charles remained with her mother.

The Countess of Carlisle will open a bazaar at Chelsea Town Hall on Tuesday, November 18, in aid of the Mabyn Association for the Care of Young Girls. The bazaar will also be open on Wednesday. On the first day Mrs. Steed's band will play, and on the second day the London Diocesan Bandette will provide the music. On Wednesday there will be a fancy dress parade.

A limited number of tickets are available for the National Trust dinner, to be held on November 28, at the Merchant Taylors' Hall (chairman, Viscount Grey of Fallodon; speakers, Mr. G. Lansbury, M.P., Professor G. M. Trevelyan, O.M., and Mr. John Bailey). Tickets, price one guinea each, may be obtained from the secretary at 7, Buckingham Palace-gardens, S.W.1, if application is made promptly.

### CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Lee-Warner took place at the Parish Church, Rugby, yesterday. The Rev. W. H. Payne-Smith officiated, and the child was named Mary-Rose. The godparents were Mr. Arnold McClelland, Mr. Charles V. Somers Cocks, the Marchioness of Abergavenny, Mrs. J. H. Darby, Miss Rosalys Lawson, and Miss Cecily Wreford.

### THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR

Princess Marie Louise, attended by Mrs. Hugh Adams, presided and spoke at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Friends of the Poor, which was held at Chelsea House yesterday, by permission of Lord and Lady Kylsant. The Archbishop of Canterbury also spoke, and other speakers were the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, the Rev. W. H. Elliott, Mr. Ernest Thesiger, and Miss Collin.

Among those present were:—
The Dowager Countess of Lichfield, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Lady Mary Scott, Lady Mildred Allsopp, Lady Margaret Sweet, Lady Barrington, Lady Galinsford, Lady de L'Isle and Dudley, the Dowager Mrs. Buchanan-Jardine, Lady Melchett, the Hon. Lady Monro, Laura Lady Grant, the Hon. Mrs. Wrottesley, Lady Sykes, Lady Henniker, Lady Marjoribanks, Captain Lenny, Mrs. George Macmillan, Mrs. Blundell Leigh, and Lady Emmott.

### THE LEAGUE OF MERCY

Princess Marie Louise presented the prizes yesterday afternoon at a bridge tea, organized by Mrs. Max Mayer, which was held at Grosvenor House, in aid of the Kensington branch of the League of Mercy. Among those who took tables were:—
The Dowager Countess of Guildford, Mrs. Edward Parsons, the Hon. Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Parkin, Mrs. Barton Mills, Mrs. Charles Cohen, Mrs. Llewellyn Hill, Mrs. Cayzer, Countess Jellicoe, Mrs. Norman Woodroffe, Mrs. Noel, the Hon. Mrs. Joynson-Hicks, and Lady Bowater.

Tickets for 130 tables were sold, and over £300 was realized for the League of Mercy.

### HUNT BALL

THE OLD SURREY AND BURSTOW

The Old Surrey and Burstow Hunt ball was held last night in the Whitehall Theatre, East Grinstead. The Clifford Essex band played, and among those present were:—
Mr. Douglas Benson, M.F.H., Mr. Trevor Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Martin, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brandt, Brigadier-General H. C. Dundas-Pratt-Gell, Major and Mrs. Whatley Thompson, Lady Cayzer, Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. H. Spender Clay, Major W. Marcusic, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Furze, Sir Francis Montefiore, Mrs. Leo Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Drew, Captain and Mrs. St. Clair, Miss J. Willock, Brigadier-General and Mrs. A. D. Musgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Carver, Mr. Robert and Lady Kindersley, Mrs. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McAlpine, Sir Alfred and Lady Tritton, Miss Patterson, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles and Lady Madden, Mrs. Gayner, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Pellen, Dr. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Previtt, Miss Munn, Miss Mott, Mrs. Egleton, Dr. and Mrs. P. Masson-Bahr, Mr. H. L. Grimston, Miss Shepherd-Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Alan Druce, Mrs. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Ackroyd, Lady Rees McDonnell, Mr. James Russell, Mr. and Mrs. John Good, Mr. G. O. Turner, Miss J. D. Metcalfe, Mr. Derek Walton, Mrs. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Rees, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Hall, Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Haig, Miss E. M. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. F. Blount, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Menteth, Mr. and Mrs. Leach, Mr. and Mrs. Godsell, Mr. and Mrs. Dalzell, Mr. and Mrs. Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. Andreae, Mr. G. J. Motion, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. Hayward, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Morrison, Lieutenant-General Sir Richard and Lady Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Sir Alexander and Lady Stanier, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McAlpine, Miss Sinclair, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Homan, Mrs. McColm, Miss Way, Mrs. Marcket, and Mr. Ulick Wilmot.

## FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

CAPTAIN A. G. HUTCHEON AND MISS R. CLARKE

The engagement is announced between Captain A. G. Hutcheon, R.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. Hutcheon, of Clovelly, Ontario, and Rotha, daughter of Sir Geoffrey and Lady Clarke, of Wargrave House, Camberley, Surrey.

MR. A. L. SEMMENCE AND MISS V. M. STEPHENS

The engagement is announced between Anthony Semmence, The Essex Regiment, only son of the late Mr. S. L. Semmence and Mrs. Semmence, of Walcotts Hall, Great Tey, Essex, and Violet Mary, second daughter of Sir Alfred and Lady Stephens, Broomhill, Carmarthenshire.

COMMANDER E. L. BERTHON, R.N., AND MISS BROWNE

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place shortly, between Commander Lyon Berthon, D.S.O., son of the late Claude T. Berthon and Mrs. Berthon, of Belvedere-grove, Wimbledon, and Doris Marjorie, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Browne, of Church-road, Wimbledon.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER G. F. BURGHARD, R.N., AND MISS N. SHEPPARD

The marriage arranged between Lieutenant-Commander G. F. Burghard, Royal Navy, and Miss Nancy Sheppard will take place at St. Saviour's, Shanklin, on Saturday, January 3.

LIEUTENANT R. G. SWALLOW, R.N., AND MISS PARRY

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant R. G. Swallow, R.N., second son of Mr. J. Swallow, Hill Turrets, Parkhead, Sheffield, and Daphne, eldest daughter of Captain R. St. P. Parry, D.S.O., M.V.O., R.N., and Mrs. Parry, 1, The Parade, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.

CAPTAIN C. D. LEYLAND AND MRS. E. C. TURNER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Captain Christopher Digby Leyland, Wetherby Grange, Yorkshire, and Enid Clayton, second daughter of the late Colonel R. Clayton Swan.

MR. J. C. MAXWELL-COOK AND MISS E. N. CLAYTON

The engagement is announced between Mr. John C. Maxwell-Cook, Stud.Inst.C.E., of 110, Alexandra-road, Hampstead, and Miss Eileen N. Clayton, of 112, Alexandra-road, Hampstead, only daughter of Mrs. M. Clayton.

MR. S. T. RUTHERFORD AND MRS. CRADDOCK

The marriage arranged between Sydney Tilson Rutherford, second son of the Rev. H. R. Rutherford, The Manse, Hillingdon Heath, Middlesex, and Kathleen Muriel Craddock, of Long Whins, Filey, Yorks, widow of William Raymond Craddock and eldest daughter of the late H. J. Hibbs, J.P., of Doncaster, Yorks, will take place on December 20.

MR. G. W. GATHERGOOD AND MISS THOMSON

The engagement is announced between Gerald William Gathergood, of 10, Gloucester-row, Weymouth, youngest son of the late Dr. B. W. Gathergood, M.D., of Aylmer Hall, Tilney St. Lawrence, King's Lynn, and Margaret (Peggy) Watson Thomson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Thomson, of 36, Albert-court, Kensington, S.W.7.

MR. W. B. PAUL AND MISS HENDERSON

The marriage arranged between William Balfour Paul, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Paul, Flatfield, Symington, Ayrshire, and Mary Elizabeth Henderson, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henderson, 3429, Drummond-street, Montreal, will take place in Montreal on November 25.

MR. R. NEWTON AND MISS CHINNECK

The engagement is announced between Robert, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Newton, of Wrafton End, Braunton, North Devon, and Muriel Winifred, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert P. Chinneck and Mrs. Chinneck, of Merle Cottage, Felbridge, East Grinstead.

## MARRIAGE

MR. H. SCHOELLKOPF VOM BERGE AND MISS V. HALL

The marriage took place yesterday at Prince's Row Register Office of Mr. Henry Schoellkopf vom Berge, of Buffalo, New York, U.S.A., and Miss Vivien Hall, of South Africa.

## DINNERS

R.N.V.R. (AUXILIARY PATROL) CLUB

Prince George was the chief guest at the twelfth annual reunion dinner of the R.N.V.R. (Auxiliary Patrol) Club, held at the Hotel Victoria last night.

Commander H. Vandervell, founder of the club, presided, and among the 300 present were:—
Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Larken, the Maharajah Bahadur of Burdwan, Captain W. W. Galbraith (United States Naval Attaché), Captain W. H. Coombs, Brigadier-General Brooke, Rear-Admiral Hubert Captain Lyster, R.N., Mr. Geoffrey Duveen, Mr. A. H. Ramsden-Tague, Mr. Arthur Balmer, Captain FitzHerbert, Sir Edward Iliffe, Commander Blair, Sir Leonard Vavasour, Lieutenant P. T. Dean, V.C., Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey Drummond, V.C., Mr. Lionel S. Chappell, Dr. Morton Smart, Mr. Norman Wilkinson, Mr. S. Graye Morris, Mr. Humphrey Simmons, and Mr. Colin D. Campbell.

THE HIGH SHERIFF OF SURREY

The High Sheriff of Surrey, Mr. H. Cecil Rickett, gave a dinner party on Thursday night at Butchers' Hall. Among the guests were:—
Lord Ashcombe (Lord Lieutenant of Surrey), the Earl of Onslow, Mr. Justice Branson, the Lord Bishop of Guildford, Sir John Anderson, Major-General H. R. Peck, Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C. (Chairman of Quarter Sessions), Major A. Leycester-Penrhyn (Chairman of Surrey County Council), Lord Roundway, Colonel the Hon. A. G. Stanley, Sir Edward J. Holland, Sir Joseph Hood, Mr. Harry Clayton, Mr. Denis Rickett, Sir Stanley Machin, Mr. E. A. Umney, Mr. W. W. Field, Mr. W. G. Roberts, Mr. J. Jewson, Mr. A. E. Heath, Mr. A. B. Corrie, Mr. P. R. Le Mare, Mr. A. C. J. Wall, Mr. A. R. Mellor, Mr. George Gentry, Mr. Edward Smallwood, Mr. H. J. Moger, Sir William Lawrence, Mr. R. C. Henderson, Sir Thomas Worsfold, Sir Alfred Mays-Smith, Mr. W. J. Mallinson, Sir Arthur Spurgeon, Mr. R. D. Brewis, Colonel A. P. Drayson, Major H. D. Gilbert, Mr. F. W. Cooper, Mr. Eric T. Moy, Mr. Kenneth R. Pelly, Mr. G. C. M. Jackson, Mr. H. R. Pelly, Mr. Gilbert Pelly, Mr. N. L. Garrett, Mr. A. Fletcher, Mr. Ronald Rickett, the Mayor of Guildford, Mr. W. Fred Ronsor (Deputy-Master of the Butchers' Company), Sir Edward Stern, Mr. J. Woodman-Smith, Major-General Sir Newton Moore, Colonel A. S. Daniell, Mr. J. Y. Forster, Mr. Howard Fletcher, Mr. E. Morris Gibson, Mr. Basil G. Branston, Dr. J. N. MacBean Ross, Mr. J. J. Colman, Sir Henry Buckingham, M.P., Captain M. L. Sent (Chief Constable of Surrey), Major J. C. Congdon, the Rev. H. R. Jane, Sir William Wells, Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Wigan (Under-Sheriff), the Mayor of Kingston, Mr. G. H. Lloyd (Master of the Carmen's Company), Major Sir Eric Bonham, Mr. R. S. Mays-Smith, Commander A. R. J. Southby, R.N., M.P., Mr. C. S. Gordon Clark, Canon E. C. Kirwan, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Hatchard-Smith, Captain G. R. Gosset, Mr. J. H. Wootten, Sir Philip Henriques, Mr. R. J. Meller, M.P., Mr. Alfred Brown, Sir Charles Cook, Mr. Charles Wigan, Sir Laurence Halsey, Judge Barnard Lailey, K.C., Mr. Charles Martineau (Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions), Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. B. Killby (Master of the Butchers' Company), Sir Arthur Denman, Mr. H. H. Gordon Clark, Mr. E. E. Cockerell (Senior Warden of the Carmen's Company), Mr. F. Newling Jones, Councillor W. H. Bowskin, Mr. Linghwood, Mr. F. Richards, Mr. L. Jenkins, the Rev. J. H. Lawton, the Rev. R. Jones, Mr. George F. Rogers, Mr. F. C. Cleverly, Mr. G. C. G. Leveson-Gower, Major H. F. Browell, Captain E. H. Tuckwell, Mr. Clifford Edgar, Mr. J. W. Galbraith, C.C., Mr. Sir William Edgar, Mr. A. Norman Rickett, Sir John Power, M.P., Colonel W. Alan Gillett, Mr. A. W. Forsdike, Mr. W. Blankley (Renter Assistant of the Butchers' Company), Mr. C. McCalmont and Mr. McCalmont, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Burmester, Mr. G. R. Saunders, Major F. R. Hill, Mr. Horace Sharp, Mr. Charles Yates, Dr. Harold Williams, Lieutenant-Colonel T. MacD. Baker, Mr. Dudley Aukland, Sir George Etherton, and Canon J. H. Courtenay Gale (Sheriff's Chaplain).

12TH DIVISION

The annual dinner of the 12th (Eastern) Division was held last night at Grosvenor House, Park-lane. Major-General Sir Arthur Scott presided. Among those who accepted invitations were:—
DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS.—Major-General H. W. Higginson, Colonel H. R. Collen, Major C. F. M. N. Ryan, the Rev. P. Middleton Brumwell, Captains W. B. Anderson and J. H. Andrew, R.A.—Major C. E. Ormsby, Captains O. C. Bevan, J. W. Davis, J. Davis, and G. H. L. M. Samuel, Mr. J. N. Harland, and Mr. A. B. Thompson. R.E.—Captains C. L. B. Duke, R. A. Hay, F. T. Lee-Norman, and K. M. Papworth, Mr. R. C. Muir. 25TH INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.—Captains C. H. Cooke, H. A. R. Pantlin, and A. Scott-Murray. 7TH NORFOLK REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Walter, Major R. Gethen, Captains R. G. Cubitt, J. Hammond, and W. J. Humphrey, Mr. G. C. King, and Mr. A. C. Page. 9TH SUFFOLK REGIMENT.—Captains R. Hilyard, R. E. Rogers, and T. M. Chitty Thomas, Mr. C. J. Webb. 9TH ESSEX REGIMENT.—Mr. R. G. Kain and Mr. R. G. Rose. 7TH ROYAL BERKS REGIMENT.—Colonel F. W. Foley, Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Kemmis-Betty, Major G. H. Arbuthnot, Captains R. H. Causton, O. N. Chadwyck-Healey, T. B. Elliot, and P. D. Lowenstam, Mr. A. H. Goldie. 7TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. Ashley Scarlett, Mr. W. H. Chaplin, Mr. F. J. Ketile, Mr. L. H. R. Smith, and Mr. T. Volpe. 1ST ROYAL SUSSEX.—Majors H. L. Bowlby and W. H. C. Le Hardy, Captains M. Campbell-Johnston and G. L. Reckitt, Mr. S. Lubham. 11TH MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.—Major G. B. Anderson and Mr. English, Captains R. Pepice, A. Regan, and H. R. Strong, Mr. G. F. Hunt. 37TH BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS.—Captain N. Smithers. 9TH THE QUEEN'S REGIMENT.—Lieutenant-Colonels D. Mann and H. F. Warden; Captains R. A. M. Bassat, A. R. Butler, and R. D. Clarkson Webb; Mr. H. Northover. 8TH THE BUFFS.—Captains J. C. Page and A. D. R. Terry; Mr. W. R. Gray, Mr. R. C. Page, and Mr. R. L. Rigby. 7TH EAST SURREY REGIMENT.—Major A. E. Cox; Captains K. Adams, G. S. Chettle, J. A. Halford, and G. W. H. Rowe; Mr. G. R. Taffy. 6TH ROYAL WEST KENT.—Mr. H. B. Antill, Mr. J. V. Browning, Mr. V. S. Lasther, Mr. E. O. Phillips, and Mr. L. Pitts. 5TH NORTHANTS REGIMENT.—Captains J. F. Bourne and J. Brewin; Mr. C. S. S. Cowper. R.A.S.C.—Majors T. W. Clarke, G. B. Hanbury, and F. Shocker; Captains J. C. Cowper, E. Enfield, J. F. Moorhead, and R. W. Sewill; Mr. K. M. Ker. Mr. G. C. McIntosh, and Mr. S. E. Woods. R.A.M.C.—Captains H. B. Battle and V. A. Bell. R.A.V.C.—Lieutenant-Colonel O. S. Fisher.

## FUNERAL AND MEMORIAL SERVICES

THE HON. MERIEL LYTTELTON

The Queen sent a message of sympathy upon the death of the Hon. Meriel Lyttelton, whose funeral took place yesterday at Hagley Church, Worcestershire. Bishop Talbot, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Lyttelton, Canon Newland, and the Rev. R. Burns officiated.

The mourners included:—
Viscount and Viscountess Cobham, the Hon. Charles Lyttelton (brother), Bishop Talbot, the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Wyndham, the Hon. Lady Riddell, the Hon. George and Mrs. Lyttelton, the Rev. the Hon. Charles Lyttelton, the Hon. Richard Lyttelton, Colonel the Hon. Henry Guest, Mr. John Guest, Miss Leonard, Mr. James Leonard, the Dean of York and Mrs. Ford, Captain Warren, Mr. Christopher Ford, Mr. Edward Ford, and Mr. Neville Ford. Among others present were:—
Lord and Lady Henry Seymour, Sir John Foley Grey, Sir Carne and Lady Rasch, Sir Sydney and Lady Lee, Colonel Henry Howard, Colonel Crichton, Colonel C. W. Thomas, Colonel J. C. Milton, Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Wiggin (Joint Master, Croome Hunt), Major Harcourt Webb, Major Riddell, Major Reddie, Major W. H. Taylor, Captain Monckton (Master, Albrighton Hunt), Captain H. Valentine Berkeley, Flight Lieutenant W. C. Yale, Mr. Anstruther Gough Calthorpe, Canon H. C. A. Colvile, the Rev. F. T. Cooper (Principal, Saltley College, Birmingham), and the Mayors of Bewdley and Stourbridge.

MR. C. J. B. MACDONALD

A memorial service for Mr. Charles James Black Macdonald was held at St. Columba's, Pont-street, yesterday morning. Dr. Archibald Fleming officiated and included the following prayer in the service:—

"O Almighty God, who makest the earth fruitful, and also hast appointed, after the harvest of autumn, the sleep of winter ere the returning spring, we commit this day to quiet sleep this our dear brother whom we remember in the hope and belief that at Thine own time Thou wilt ordain his awakening to higher service, after whatsoever rest Thou dost appoint him, prepared for new experiments of faith and duty.

"O God, who dost commend Thy grace unto us by the giving of diverse talents and virtues, we thank Thee for the gifts and perseverance of our brother, for the research he made into the secrets of Nature and the knowledge he attained whether of crops or cattle. We thank Thee for his success in rule and instruction, in the practice of writing, and the work of making plain Thy meaning and purpose in seedtime and harvest and in the unfolding of race and species. And we thank Thee for his religious faith, his quick and painless passing, his love of our Northern land, his constant kindliness and faithful, warm friendship; and we commend his body to rest in the countryside he loved and his spirit to the resurrection of the just."

Dr. Fleming was assisted by Dr. D. C. Macgregor.

Among those present at the service were:—
Mrs. George Macdonald, Major and Mrs. Moon, Mrs. James Macdonald, Mr. Morton Macdonald, Mr. J. M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Macdonald, Major the Hon. J. Astor, Lady Campbell Stuart, Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, Sir Walter Gilbey, Sir Walter and Lady Peacock, Mr. W. Lints Smith, Mr. G. Murray Brumwell, Mr. R. M. Barrington-Ward, Mr. J. A. Jenkins, Mr. Bruce Richmond, Mr. C. S. Kent, Mr. Gerald Campbell, Mr. Harold Child, Mr. F. Peppiatt, Mr. C. F. R. Anderson, Mr. R. Deakin, Mr. G. L. Pearson, Mr. J. E. McInnes, Captain R. J. H. Shaw, Mr. A. Grove, Mr. Gordon Robbins, Mr. C. W. Brodribb, Mr. F. G. Brewer, Mr. R. S. Silah, Mr. W. F. Casey, Mr. E. Phillips, Mr. H. M. Rose, Mr. C. R. S. Harris, Mr. W. G. Lewin, Mr. Rowland R. Robbins, Mr. F. F. Bishop, Mr. Alan P. Robbins, Mr. Alec Hobson (Secretary of the National Benevolent Association), Mr. P. G. Kingsford (representing the Duchy of Cornwall), the Rev. C. H. Brocklebank, Mr. T. R. Turner (Secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England), Mr. Edward Hulse, Mr. W. M. Elkington, Mr. V. H. Seymour (Secretary of the Shorthorn Society of Great Britain and Ireland), Mr. William Hutcheon, Mr. C. Bertram Rolfe (Secretary, representing the Farmers' Club, London), Captain J. T. Clapham, Mr. A. W. Stanton (Editor, *Farm, Field, and Fireside* and *Farmers' Express*), Mr. Anthony Hurd (representing the Fields), and Mrs. Ashley Mackenzie, Mr. David Williamson, Mr. E. Preston, Mr. J. Webb, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. John Neilson, Mr. G. T. Burrows, Miss Stead, Miss Lyell, Mr. P. P. Harris, Miss Dickie, Mr. E. M. Amphlett, Miss Jane Lamb, Mr. Alexander Lamb, Colonel A. H. Maude, Mr. J. V. Radcliffe, Captain Cleveland Fyfe and Mr. J. B. Foster (representing the National Farmers' Union), Mr. Archibald Fleming, Mr. F. R. Cana, and Sir Bernard Greenwell.

The first part of the funeral of Mr. C. J. B. Macdonald took place at Cheddington parish church, near Leighton Buzzard, yesterday morning. The Rev. T. Harvey, vicar of Ivinghoe, and the Rev. W. H. H. Elliott, rector of Cheddington, officiated. The mourners were:—Dr. Norman J. Macdonald (son), Miss Evelyn Macdonald (daughter), Mrs. George Macdonald (sister), Miss Annie Macdonald (niece), and Mr. William Macdonald of Perth (nephew).

Others present included:—
Mr. Charles C. Edmunds (representing the Earl of Rosebery), Colonel McEwen, Colonel and Mrs. Ll. Evans, Captain Strettle, Mr. E. Hines, Mr. E. Isaacs, Mr. P. Mead, Mr. W. N. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. A. Ward, Mr. R. B. Gates, Mr. W. B. Southern, Mr. Woodhead, Mr. E. B. Watson, Mr. C. E. Walker, Mrs. E. M. Roberts, Mr. H. D. Turing, Mr. W. R. Rhows, Mr. E. Gregory, Mr. S. Warren, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. J. Timberlake, Mr. J. H. Pearce, Mr. Edwin Archer, Mr. F. Williams, Mr. J. Sayell, Mr. W. Reader, Mr. H. Sayell, Mr. H. Tompkins, Mr. A. E. Bishop, Mr. A. Goodwin, Mr. C. Kerley, Mr. J. Forsyth, Mr. J. A. Dix, the employees at West End Farm, Cheddington, and a number of villagers.

The burial took place later at Guildford Cemetery. The Rev. W. H. H. Elliott officiated, and in addition to those already mentioned, the mourners were:—Dr. George and Mrs. Macdonald (nephew and niece), Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Macdonald (nephew and niece), Mrs. J. S. Macdonald (niece), Mr. J. Morton Macdonald, and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Macdonald.

Among others who attended were:—
Dr. J. Henderson, Mr. P. B. Turner (secretary of the Royal Agricultural Society of England), Mr. A. Grant (editor) and Mr. J. C. Goodwin (of the *Farmer and Stockbreeder*), Mr. Stead, Mr. J. C. M. Pattle, Mr. R. H. Carton, Mr. A. MacNeilage (editor and manager, the *Scottish Farmer*), Mr. F. S. A. Lowndes, Mr. Arthur Acheson-Gray, and Mr. F. G. T. Kingsley (representing the Duchy of Cornwall).

The following were among those who sent wreaths:—
Major and Lady Violet Astor, Mr. John Walter, the Directors and Staff of *The Times*, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Dawson, Mr. W. Lints Smith, colleagues and friends of the Editorial Staff of *The Times*, Mr. G. Murray Brumwell, Women Members of the Staff of *The Times*, and the Social Department of *The Times*.

## DANCES

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH

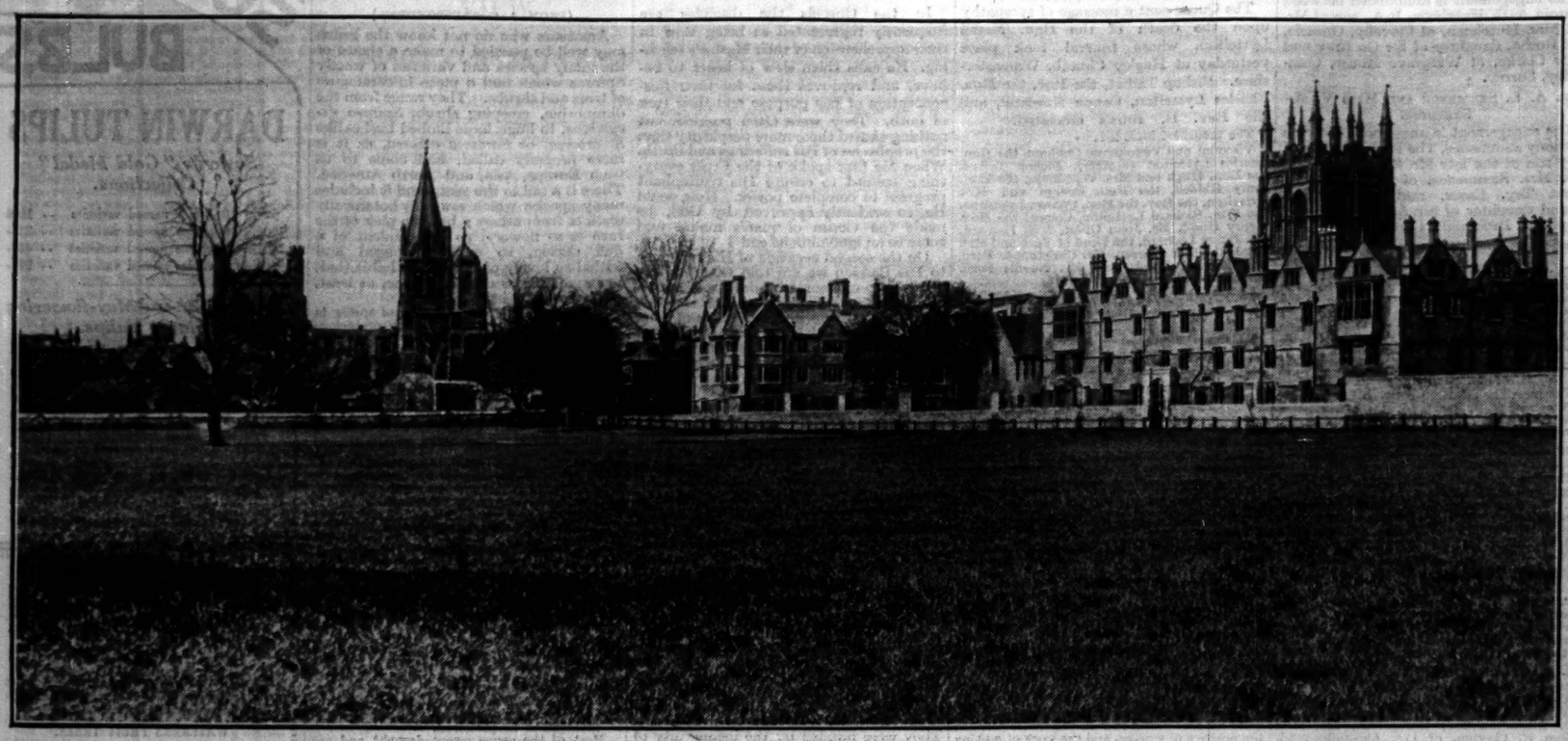
A ball was held at Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, on Thursday evening, as part of the celebration of the Duke of Marlborough's 59th birthday.

Among the guests were:—
The Countess of Abingdon, the Hon. Rupert and Mrs. Beckett, Lord Berners, the Hon. Archibald and Lady Irene Cubitt, Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, Viscount and Viscountess Camoys, the Earl and Countess of Carnarvon, Major Clarke and Lady Eileen Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Buchan, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Mervyn and Lady Manningham-Buller and the Misses Manningham-Buller, Viscountess Harcourt, Colonel the Hon. Roland and Miss Hermione Hodge, Lord and Lady Grenfell, Admiral Culley and the Misses Culley, Lord and Lady Greville, the Hon. Elsie Corbett, Miss Kathleen Dillon, Viscount and Viscountess Dunwich, Lady Fitzgerald, the Hon. Mrs. Lonsdale, the Hon. Mrs. Lyon and Miss Lyon, Sir Frederick and Lady Keeble, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Miller, Lord and Lady Latymer and Miss Money-Coutts, Lady Violet Henderson, Lady Evelyn Mason, the Deputy Mayor of Oxford and Mrs. Button, Brigadier-General and Mrs. McCalmont and Mrs. McCalmont, Mr. and Mrs. John Macfield, the High Sheriff of Oxfordshire and Mrs. J. H. Morrell, Major-General Sir Robert and Lady Fanshawe, Captain Sir Algernon and Lady Peyton, the Earl of Jersey, Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Heywood-Lonsdale, the Hon. Edwin and Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. Justice and Lady Roche and Miss Roche, Lady Sybil Smith, Lord and Lady Herbert Scott, Viscount Valentia, Major the Hon. A. G. C. Villiers, Lord Wyfold, Colonel the Hon. Maurice and Mrs. Wingfield, Major the Hon. Humphrey and Mrs. Wyndham, the Earl of Birkenhead, the Hon. Seymour Berry, the Hon. Frank Pakenham, the Hon. William Astor, the Hon. W. J. C. Pearson, Lord Dulmeny, Lord Dunluce, the Hon. H. Winn, the Hon. A. L. Berry, Lord David Cecil, the Dean of Wadham College, the Hon. Ivor Guest, the Hon. Diana Fellowes, Prince Liechtenstein, and the Hon. H. Sinclair Erskine.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION

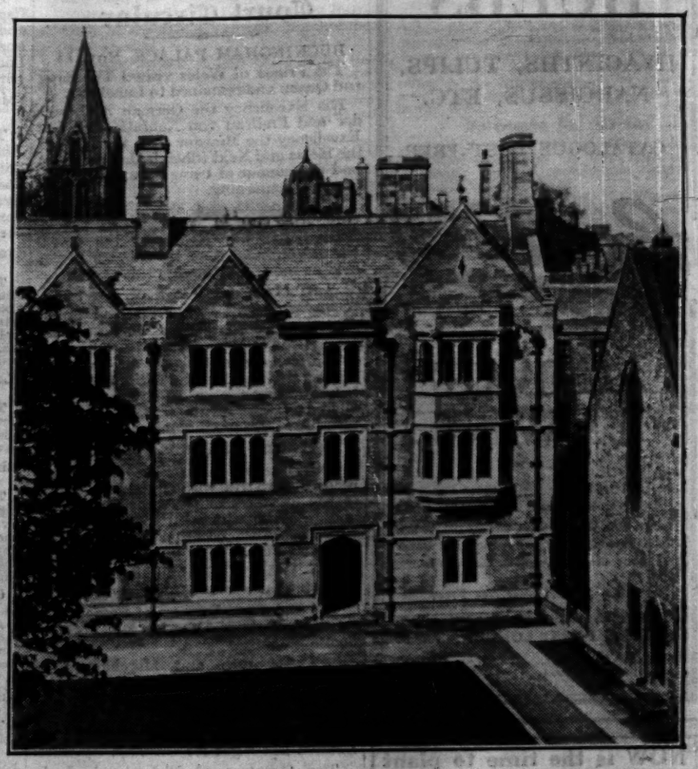
The British-American Dance Club held a ball at the Suffolk Galleries last night in honour of the Dominion representatives at the Imperial Conference. The Dowager Lady Swaythling received the guests, and among those present were:—
The Secretary of State for the Dominions and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, Miss Thomas, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Mrs. A. V. Alexander, Viscountess Elibank, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Dupré, Mr. F. and Mrs. Brennan, Miss Brennan, Sir Thomas and Lady Sidey, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. Te Water, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Milligan, Mr. D. J. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. Dulanty, Sir Richard and Lady Squires, Miss Squires, Sir Muhammad and Lady Shafi, the Begum Shah N

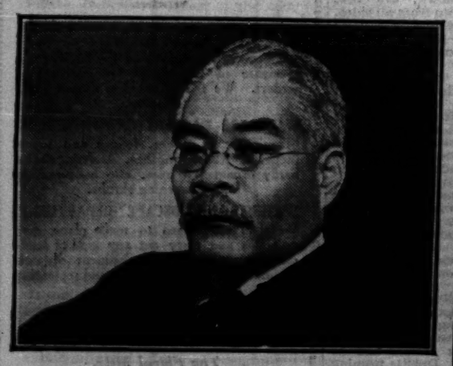
# A REMODELLED BUILDING AT OXFORD



A BEAUTIFUL ASPECT OF OXFORD.—A view looking across Merton Fields, Oxford, showing Merton College and, on the left, the Cathedral with Tom Tower behind. The "New Building" of Merton, erected nearly 70 years ago and now remodelled, is shown on the left of the College. It will be noted that it is thoroughly in keeping with the neighbouring buildings, and that it is now a dignified feature of one of the most beautiful aspects of Oxford. On the right is a closer view of the new building as it appears to-day. At a recent meeting of the Oxford Preservation Trustees deep satisfaction was expressed at the enhancement of the beauty of Oxford by the reconstruction of the building, and it was stated that it was an improvement which was keenly appreciated by residents and visitors alike.

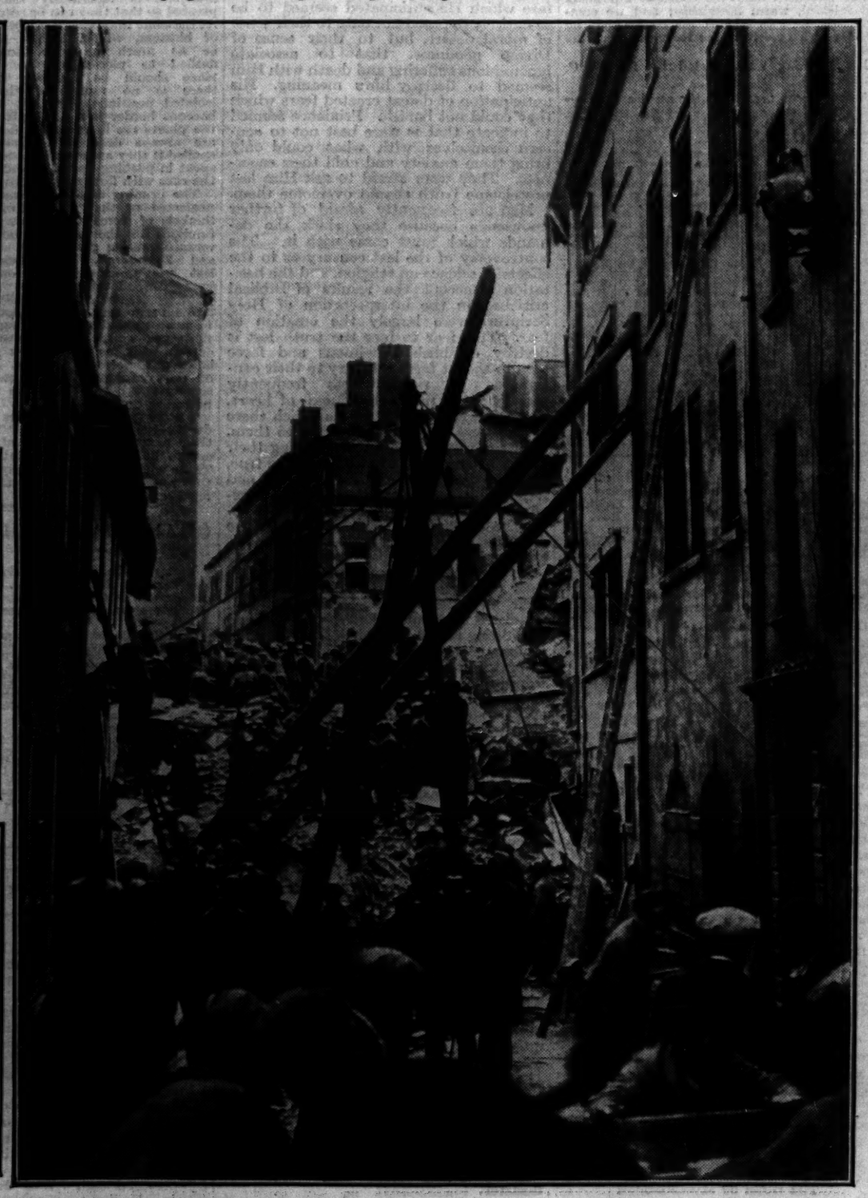
# AUTUMN THATCHING





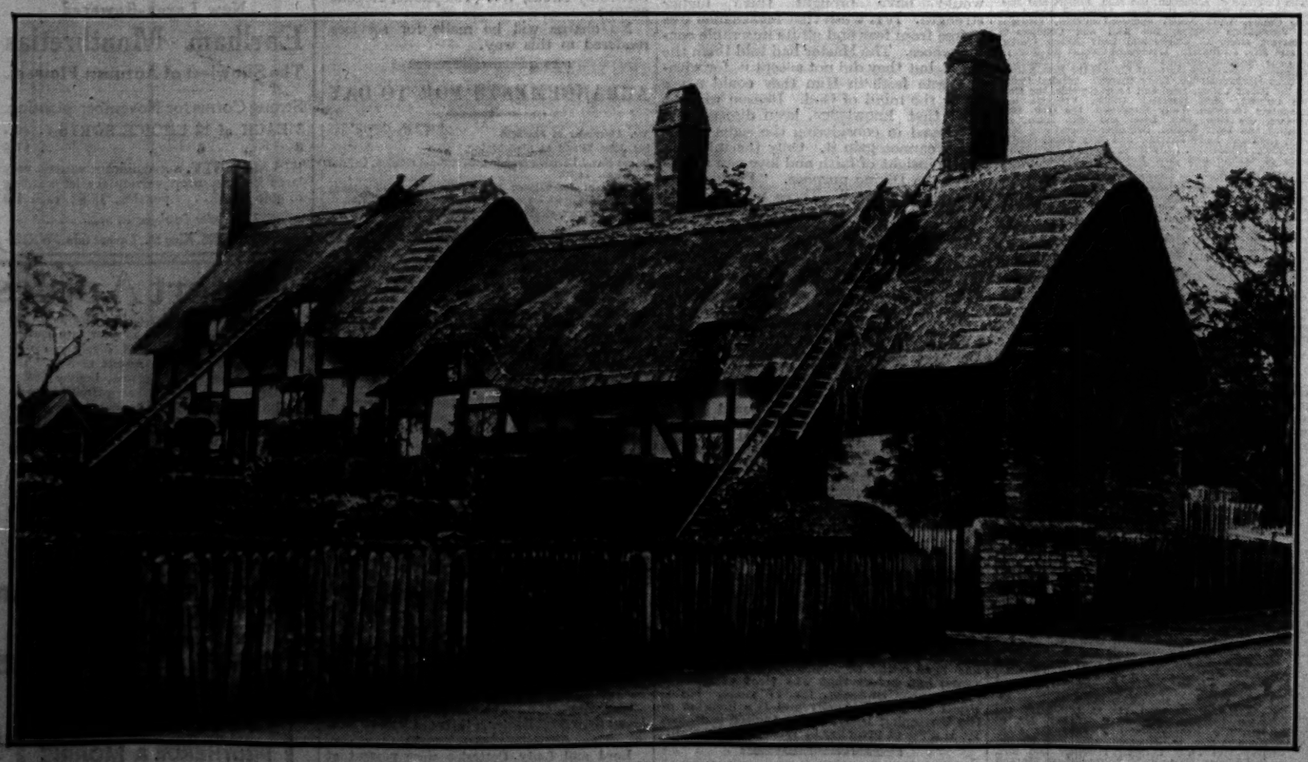
MR. HAMAGUCHI, the Prime Minister of Japan, who was shot while proceeding to Okayama to attend the annual manoeuvres.

A CANADIAN PORCUPINE.—One of the Canadian porcupines which the Committee of the Toronto Park have presented to the Zoo. The top picture is of the female echidna which has just arrived at the Zoo. The echidna is an egg-laying mammal.



THE LYONS DISASTER.—A photograph taken from the Rue Tramassac, in the St. Jean quarter of Lyons, showing firemen erecting supports against houses in danger of collapse after the landslide. It was here that the most severe damage was caused.

BEFORE THE ALTERATION.—The detached "New Building" beyond the library at Merton College before the reconstruction. The top storey was removed, the depth of the building was increased and its lines were brought into harmony with the buildings of the Fellows' Quad.



THATCHING AT SHOTTERY.—Thatchers at work at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shottery, yesterday. One of our most precious heritages, this long two-storeyed house was purchased by the Trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace in 1892.

## SERVICES TO-MORROW

### TWENTY-SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. A. R. Hancock. 10.30 Te Deum and Benedictus (Ireland in F), Introit. "O Thou Who camest from above" (Bach), H.C. (Stanford in G); Canon O. C. Quick, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Noble in A minor), A., "Blessed are the dead" (Brahms); the Rev. B. J. Scott. 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Bishop of Sherborne. 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Stanford in A), A., "Remember not, Lord" (Purcell); Canon F. Lewis Donaldson, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Wesley in E), A., "Jehova, quam multi sunt" (Purcell); the Rev. A. Baines. 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—Canon H. G. Monroe. 11, H.C. (Stanford in G), Motet, "O Sacrum convivium" (Croce); the Rev. R. S. Mills, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Plainsong), A., "Blessed city, heavenly Salem" (Bairstow).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Bishop of Southwark. 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master. 11, Te Deum (Alcock in B flat), A., "Grace to you and peace" (Walford Davies), Kyrie and Nicene Creed (Merbecke); 3 (no sermon), Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Merbecke), Cantata, "Men and Angels" (Walford Davies).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Canon D. C. Simpson (Warburton Lecture), 11.15, Te Deum (Liddle in F), A., "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me" (Elgar).

Gray's Inn Chapel.—The Archbishop of York. 11.30, Te Deum (Turle and Elvey), A., "How beauteous are their feet" (Stanford).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—8.15, H.C.; 11, Parade Service (no tickets required), the Rev. H. G. Williamson, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.; 6.30, the Rev. H. G. Williamson, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service, the Rev. R. J. Northcott, C.F.

The Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "Lord, Thou hast searched me out" (Sterndale Bennett), the Rev. L. E. di Burgh.

Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace.—11, A., "O Lord, Thou hast searched me out" (Sterndale Bennett), the Chaplain; 3.30, A., "And I saw another angel" (Stanford), the Chaplain.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—8.30, H.C.; 11, H.C., the Rev. F. B. Clayton; 6.30, E., the Rev. T. M. Garaway.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske; 6.30, the Archbishop of York.

All Saints', Ennismore-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, the Rev. A. M. Bashford; 6.30, the Rev. F. E. Freese.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—9.15, H.M., the Rev. D. Sheffield; 11.30, Solemn Requiem for the Fallen; 6, E., Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay.

All Souls', Langham-place.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; Young People's Service, 3.15; 11, the Rev. A. Buxton; 6.30, the Rev. O. Brenton.

All Souls', South Hampstead.—11, the Rev. F. C. Chesney; 6.30, the Vicar.

Barnes Parish Church.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Rev. H. J. Allen; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. W. F. Dott.

Brompton Parish Church.—11, the Rev. H. H. Lowe; 6.30, the Rev. H. S. Sard.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, the Rev. R. Free; 6.30, the Rev. C. J. Millar.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farran.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15, the Bishop of Kensington; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. J. M. Ballard.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone (Conway-street).—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. W. A. Potter; 6.30, the Rev. E. J. Dent.

Christ Church, Victoria-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk; 6.30, the Rev. E. N. P. Goff.

Christ Church, Woburn-square.—H.C., 8 and 11.30; 11, the Rev. A. J. Bestic; 6.30, the Rev. F. L. Wheeler.

Church of the Annunciation, Bryanston-street.—11.15, H.C. (sung), the Rev. W. P. Marmion; 6.30, the Rev. P. Waddington.

Clapham Parish Church.—10, the Rev. A. J. Potter; 11.15, Canon Durell.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.30, M.P. and Lit.; 11.15, H.C. (sung), the Rev. F. Underhill.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Macgowan.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. F. L. Cruce; 6, E., A., "Whoso dwelleth" (Martin).

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11, the Rev. J. W. Fitkin; 3.15, Children; 6.30, the Rev. G. F. Saywell; H.C., 8.15 and 12 (sung).

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10 (sung), and 12.30; 11.15, the Dean of St. Albans, A., "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace" (S. S. Wesley); 3, the Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. G. Mostyn Prichard.

Lambeth Parish Church.—11.15, the Rev. P. D. Robb; 7, the Rector.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, the Rev. J. H. C. Twisaday.

Putney Parish Church.—11, the Rev. S. F. Davenport; 6.30, the Rev. E. P. Swain.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, 3 (Children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8, 11, the Rector; E., 6.15; Lantern Lecture on the History of the English Bible, 7.

St. Anne's, Soho.—11.30, the Rev. H. Pearson; 6.30, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11, Clarke Whitfield in E, A., "Oh, for a closer walk with God" (Foster), address by Sir Alfred Hopkinson; 6.30, A., Field in D, "The Wilderness" (Goss), musical service.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, M.P., A., "But their name liveth evermore" (Handel), H.C., the Rector; 6.30, the Rev. B. C. H. Andrews, Rossini's *Stabat Mater* (full orchestra).

St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, Fleet-street.—11, M.P.; 6.30, E., Mag. and N.D. (Walmisley in D minor), Dr. A. J. Macdonald; 7.45 H.C.

St. Edmund's, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Ethelburga's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie-Cobb.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C. (choral), the Rev. R. H. Bigg; 6.30, E., Prebendary F. W. Isaacs.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George's, Hanover-square.—H.C., 7, 8.15, and 12.5; 11, the Archdeacon of Middlesex, A., "Jesu dulcis memoria" (Vittoria); 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square.—11, the Rev. J. T. Goodchild; 6.30, the Rev. J. Webber-Thompson.

St James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, M.P., the Rev. E. T. R. Johnston; 6.30, E. and Special Music.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; 11, Civic Service, the Rev. P. Gordon; 6.30, the Rev. P. Gordon; 3.15, Children.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11, the Ven. C. E. Lambert; 6.15, the Rev. A. Linzee Giles.

St. John's, Putney.—11, the Rev. E. P. Swain; 6.30, the Rev. S. F. Davenport.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. S. Coleman; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8, 12.15, and 7.30; 11, the Rev. H. Shrubsb; 3.15 (Children), the Rev. J. B. H. Evans; 6.30, the Rev. H. Pearson.

St John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8, 9, and 10.45, the Rev. J. W. Griffiths; 6.30, the Rev. A. R. Brown.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. H. J. Matthews; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. C. Moor.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—10.30, Parade Service of 90th City of London Brigade, R.A. (T.A.), attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, Royal Artillery Band; 11.15, H.C. (sung); 3, Parade Service of City of London Branch of the British Legion; 6.30, A., "God is our hope" (Greene); 10.30, 3, and 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Basley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. D. H. G. Sargent.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon Carnegie; 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 8, 10.15 (sung), and 12.30; 11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 3.15, Children.

St. Mark's, North Audley-street.—11, the Rev. H. H. Coryton; 6.30, the Rev. Eric Barnes; 8.30, 9.45, and 12.15, H.C.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15, H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 11.30, Service for Young People (crypt); 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E. service; 7.15, the Rev. F. W. Rowlands on "Japan."

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, A., "Jesu, Word of God" (Tomblin); 7, Special Service, Mendelssohn's *Elijah*.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, A., "Hear my Prayer."

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.5; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Colbeck; 3 (Children), the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15, Children; 11, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms; 6.30, the Rev. R. F. Rynd.

St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, E., Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P., H.C.; 10.30, A., "O Taste and See" (Goss); 11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8 and 12.30, H.C.; 11 and 6, the Rev. W. C. Cartwright; 3, Children.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; 11, the Rev. C. Barraclough; 6.30, the Rev. C. A. Atherley.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. H. Elliott; 3, Children.

St. Michael's, Cornhill.—11, H.C., the Rev. J. Ellison; 6.30, Sixth Chandos Anthem (Handel).

St. Michael's, Paddington.—H.C., 8, 9.45, and 11.25; M.P., 11; 11.25, the Rev. P. Nichols; 6.30, the Rev. A. Thompson.

St. Mildred, Bread-street, Cannon-street.—11.15, H.C. (sung), the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—10.45, M.P.; 11.15 (Solemn Eucharist), the Rev. H. M. Saunders; 3 (children), the Rev. L. J. Williams; 6.30, E., the Rev. Eric Hamilton.

St. Paul's, Onslow-square.—8, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12 (sung); 11, the Rev. L. T. Maund; 6.30, the Rev. H. N. Taylor.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, 10, and 12.30; 11.15 and 3 (children), the Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30, E., Organ Recital.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street, Chelsea.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30 (sung); 11.30, Canon Maplesden; Children, 3.15; E., 6.30, Prebendary Osborne.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, and 9.45, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30 (H.C.), the Vicar; 6.30, E., the Vicar.

St. Sepulchre, Holborn-viaduct.—11, H.C. (choral), the Ven. L. E. Blackburne; Choir of the College of St. Nicholas, Chislehurst.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Clark; A., 6.30, "Judge me, Oh God" (Mendelssohn).

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. Dr. A. Fleming; 6.30, the Rev. I. R. Gillan.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M. (Tinel), Motet, "Qui Terrena" (Piton); L.M., 12, the Very Rev. J. McCarthy; V., 3.15, Mag. (De Monte); Comp., 7, T.L. (Howells), N.D. (Palestrina), A., "Salve Regina" (Palestrina), the Rev. B. Whelan.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. B. Fogan; 6.30, V., the Rev. L. Bovington.

The Oratory, South Kensington.—10.45, H.M. (Dvorak); 3.30, V.

Eglise Réformée Evangélique Française, Monmouth-road, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, M. le pasteur Lelièvre.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church, Upper George-street, Edgware-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Golder Burns.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gambie.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30 (Communion), the Rev. J. Johnston.

St. Ninian's Presbyterian Church, Golders Green.—11 and 6.30, the Very Rev. Professor W. M. Macgregor (Glasgow).

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G.-L. Brander.

St. George's (Bromsbobury) Presbyterian Church, Willesden-lane.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. R. Roberts.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11, the Rev. R. L. Muir (Edinburgh); 6.30, the Rev. W. Purves Boyes.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. P. M. Brumwell.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. G. Goldhawk; 3.30, Sacred Concert.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. O. H. McNeal.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, the Rev. F. W. Norwood.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. G. E. Darlaston.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden; 3.30, the Rev. B. C. Bourchier.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. J. Short.

Paddington Chapel, Marylebone-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. J. Cregan.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9, 10, and 11 (sung), H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. W. E. Orchard.

Highbury Quadrant Church, Highbury New Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. Ingham.

Stamford Hill Congregational Church.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Gibbon.

New Court Congregational Church, Tollington Park, N.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. F. L. Buxton.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. E. James.

Brixton Independent Church, Brixton-road.—11 and 6.45, the Rev. Arthur Hird.

Abbey-road Baptist Church, St. John's Wood.—11, 12.15 (H.C.), and 7, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Gibbons.

Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury-avenue.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. F. T. Lord.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilver.

Hampstead Garden Suburb Free Church.—11 and 8.30, the Rev. W. M. Scott.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Palace Gardens-terrace, Notting Hill gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

# Broadcasting

## THE PROGRAMMES

### CHAMBER MUSIC

Mr. Alfred Cave (violin) will be the soloist in the orchestral concert to be broadcast to-night at 9.35 from the National station. He will play Beethoven's Romance in F, Sarasate's Romanza Andaluza, and de Falla's Danze Espagnole. Earlier in the evening there will be transmitted a performance of the sixth edition of *The Ridgeway Parade*, and a recital by Miss Kate Winter of songs by Cyril Scott. At 9 p.m. listeners to the London Regional programme will hear a concert of chamber music by the London Wind Quintet.

The next Bach Church Cantata in the present series will be "God's Time is the best." The performance, which will be broadcast to-morrow from the National station, will be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson, with Miss Mary Hamlin, Miss Doris Owens, Mr. Bradbridge White, and Mr. Keith Falkner as the soloists. The fourth of the Sunday evening orchestral concerts will be conducted by Mr. B. Walton O'Donnell, with Egon Petri at the pianoforte.

## PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, November 15, are as follows:—

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. 10.30:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. 10.45-11:—Hobbies and Handicrafts, 9—Christmas Presents from Remnants, by Mrs. J. Webb. 1:—Time Signal from Greenwich. 1-2:—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre Hammersmith. 3.25:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 3.30:—The Luton Red Cross Band; Mario de Pietro (mandoline), G. Crossland (cornet solo). 4.45:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Organ Recital.

5.15:—Children: The Story of Sir Balin—a Legend of King Arthur told in three Scenes by L. Du Garde Peach, with incidental music played by the Olof Sextet. 6:—A Programme by the Winners of the Boy Scouts' Association Christmas Presents from Remnants, by Mrs. J. Webb. 1:—Time Signal from Greenwich. 1-2:—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre Hammersmith. 3.25:—East Anglian Herring Fishing Bulletin. 3.30:—The Luton Red Cross Band; Mario de Pietro (mandoline), G. Crossland (cornet solo). 4.45:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Organ Recital.

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THIS PROSPECTUS IS PUBLISHED FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION ONLY AND IS NOT AN INVITATION TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE DEBENTURES, ALL OF WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN PLACED PRIVATELY.

A Copy of this Prospectus has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies for Registration. The permission of the Committee of the Stock Exchange to deal in the Debentures will be applied for and application for an official quotation will also be made.

THE

# BERMUDA DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

*(Incorporated in Bermuda by The Bermuda Development Company Act, 1920.)*

**SHARE CAPITAL:**

**£1,100,000 in Shares of £10 each, of which £1,044,280 has been issued.**

**ISSUE AT 97½ PER CENT. OF**

## £500,000 5½ per cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debentures

**(Guaranteed as to Principal, Premium and Interest by**

**BRITISH MARITIME TRUST LIMITED).**

Interest payable half-yearly—1st May and 1st November.

The Guaranteed First Mortgage Debentures will be secured by a Trust Deed in favour of Sir Frederick William Lewis, Bart., J.P., Sydney Joslin Forster and Major George Octavius Shaw Pringle, which will contain (*inter alia*) the following provisions:—

(a) For a first specific mortgage on certain lands, hereditaments, premises, bonds and shares owned by the Company and a first floating charge on the remaining lands, hereditaments and premises and the undertaking and other assets of the Company.

(b) For repayment of the Debentures at 102½ per cent. by means of a Sinking Fund of 15 equal annual payments of £34,167 commencing in 1932, to be applied in the purchase of the Debentures at or below 102½ per cent., exclusive of accrued interest, or by drawings at 102½ per cent.

(c) For power to the Company to redeem the Debentures at any time in whole or in part at 102½ per cent. upon giving not less than three nor more than six months' notice.

(d) For the payment to the Trustees of the proceeds of the sale of any land or hereditaments specifically charged, to be applied by the Trustees in the same manner as and additional to the sinking fund.

(e) For the due payment of principal, premium and interest to be unconditionally guaranteed by British Maritime Trust Ltd., which Company covenants that it will not (A) without the consent of the Debenture holders create any further Debentures or Debenture Stock charged upon its undertaking or assets in excess of half its paid-up capital. (As at 31st December, 1929, the issued and fully-paid Share Capital of the Guaranteeing Company was £1,000,000, and there was outstanding £240,000 of 5 per cent. First Mortgage Debentures out of a total issue of £500,000), (B) without the consent of the Trustees give any other guarantees exceeding a total sum of £50,000 to be outstanding at any one time.

(f) For the payment of the interest in sterling in London, free of any present or future Bermuda taxes.

(g) For the Debentures to be registered and in denominations of £50 and £100.

TRUSTEES FOR DEBENTURE HOLDERS.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM LEWIS, Bart., J.P., Chairman, Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.
SYDNEY JOSLIN FORSTER, Director, Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.
MAJOR GEORGE OCTAVIUS SHAW PRINGLE, Director, River Plate Electricity Co., Ltd.

DIRECTORS.

President: SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM LEWIS, Bart., J.P.
Vice-President: HENRY CURTIS BLACKISTON
THE HON. HENRY WILLIAM WATLINGTON, O.B.E., M.C.P. (Hamilton, Bermuda).
THE HON. HENRY STERLING CLARKE, O.B.E., M.C.P. (St. George's, Bermuda).
ARTHUR WILLIAM BLUCK (Mayor of Hamilton, Bermuda).
HENRY BENJAMIN HOLMES (New York).
FRANCIS GOODWIN GOSLING (Hamilton, Bermuda).

BROKERS.
SIR R. W. CARDEN & CO., Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2.

SOLICITORS.
MIDDLETON, LEWIS & CLARKE, 22, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3.
CLIFFORD-TURNER, HOPTON & LAWRENCE, 81, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.
DAVIES & DAVIES, Public Accountants, 103 Park Avenue, New York.

TRANSFER AGENTS FOR DEBENTURES.
THE BRITISH, FOREIGN & COLONIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, B.F.C. House, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE.
F. G. GOSLING, Hamilton, Bermuda.

THE BRITISH, FOREIGN & COLONIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, B.F.C. HOUSE, Gresham Street, E.C.2,

is authorised for and on behalf of the Company to receive applications for the above Debentures through its Bankers,

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED, Poultry, London, E.C.2,

at the price of 97½ per cent., payable as follows:—

25 per cent. upon Application.
25 „ 15th January, 1931.
25 „ 16th March, 1931.
22½ „ 30th April, 1931.

97½ per cent.

The first payment of Interest will be made on the 1st May, 1931, calculated from the due dates of instalments.

Payment may be made in full on Allotment or at any time thereafter under discount at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

The Bermuda Development Company Limited (hereinafter called the Company) was incorporated in Bermuda on 5th July, 1920, by a Special Act of the Bermuda Legislature, to develop the Tourist and Hotel business in Bermuda.

The Company owns or controls two first-class hotels, the Club House and Golf Course known as Mid-Ocean Club, and another larger hotel is under construction. In addition some 450 acres are being developed as a residential estate.

Tourist statistics show that arrivals from New York over the past ten years have increased from 13,300 in 1920 to 37,099 in 1929 and to 37,227 in 1930 (to 1st November).

The Assets of the Company as shown by the Balance Sheet as at 30th April, 1930, amended to give effect to capital issued and assets acquired after that date, were as follows:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land, Buildings, Equipment, &c. | 650,683 | 0 | 3 |
| Investments | 255,550 | 0 | 0 |
| Furniture, Fittings, Machinery, &c. | 16,039 | 13 | 0 |
| Stock on hand | 14,520 | 4 | 10 |
| Accounts receivable and unexpired insurances | 141,660 | 10 | 3 |
| Cash at Bank and in hand | 12,189 | 18 | 3 |
| | £1,073,643 | 6 | 7 |
| Less Sundry Creditors | 10,098 | 14 | 4 |
| Surplus Assets | £1,063,544 | 12 | 3 |
| Add net proceeds of new issue of Debentures, approximately | 470,000 | 0 | 0 |
| | £1,533,544 | 12 | 3 |

On the 17th September, 1930, the management of the Company valued the Company's Assets at about £550,000 more than the above figure.

For the three years ended 30th April, 1930, the average Profits of the Company, as shown in certificate given below, amounted to £63,958.

Messrs. DAVIES & DAVIES, Public Accountants, the Company's Auditors, report as follows:—

103, Park Avenue, New York, U.S.A.
28th October, 1930.

"We certify that the profits of The Bermuda Development Coy., Limited, for the years ended April 30th, 1928, 1929 and 1930 respectively amounted to

| | |
|---|---|
| £57,153 | 16 3 |
| £67,685 | 12 9 |
| £67,035 | 16 3 |

as shown by our audited Accounts.

"No dividends have been paid in respect to the years ended April 30th, 1928, 1929 and 1930.

"(Signed) DAVIES & DAVIES."

The management estimate that on completion of the new hotel and including the profits to accrue from assets acquired since 30th April, 1930, the annual profits should be increased by £81,330.

Eighty-nine per cent. of the Share Capital of British Maritime Trust Limited is owned by Messrs. Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd. Its investments number over one hundred and are of the usual varied nature. Reserves amount to £500,000—equal to 50 per cent. of the issued Share Capital.

The Balance Sheet of British Maritime Trust Ltd. as at the 31st December, 1929, shows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Assets | | £1,980,876 |
| Deducting:— | | |
| First Mortgage Debentures outstanding | £240,000 | |
| Amounts Deposited and Sundry Creditors | 215,365 | |
| | | 455,365 |
| Net Assets | | £1,525,511 |

For the three years ended 31st December, 1929, the profits of British Maritime Trust Ltd. as shown by the published Accounts, after making allowance for all charges, including taxation, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1927 | £95,688 |
| 1928 | 99,854 |
| 1929 | 96,417 |
| An average of | £97,320 |

As far as can be ascertained, the profits of British Maritime Trust Ltd. for 1930 will be well maintained.

SUMMARY OF PROFITS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average profits of the Company for three years to 30th April, 1930 | £63,958 |
| Average profits of British Maritime Trust Ltd. for three years to 31st December, 1929 | 97,320 |
| | £161,278 |
| Estimated additional annual profits as shown above | 81,330 |
| Total | £242,608 |

sufficient to cover the annual interest requirements of the Debentures of £27,500 nearly six times or nearly nine times respectively.

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Surplus of Assets over Liabilities of the Company as shown above | £1,533,544 |
| Surplus of Assets over Liabilities of British Maritime Trust Ltd. as shown above | 1,525,511 |
| Estimated excess valuation as shown above | 550,000 |
| Total | £3,609,055 |

equal to over seven times the present issue of Debentures.

The proceeds of the present issue of Debentures will be utilised for the completion of the hotel now under construction and for the general purposes of the Company.

The following particulars are given in accordance with the Statutory provisions:—

The Company has no place of business in Great Britain.

The number and amount of shares which, during the preceding two years, have been issued for consideration other than cash is 74,428 Shares of £10 each, fully paid up, the consideration therefor being the cancellation of 3,415 Debentures of $500 each of the Company, and the transfer to the Company of the land and premises known as St. George's Hotel, with the furniture, chattels and effects thereof, and 9,497 Shares of £10 each fully paid up, and $698,000 Bonds in the Hotel Bermudiana Company Ltd.

CONTRACTS.

An Agreement dated the 7th day of October, 1930, between the Company and Furness Withy & Company, Ltd., of Furness House, London, E.C.3, for the sale, for £4,000, of two plots of land therein described.

A Conveyance and an Assignment both dated the 7th day of October, 1930, made between the same parties.

An Agreement dated the 5th day of November, 1930, between the Company of the first part, British Maritime Trust Ltd., of the second part, and The British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation Ltd., of the third part, whereby the Corporation have agreed to subscribe or find responsible subscribers for the whole of the Debentures for an underwriting commission of ¾ per cent. on the nominal amount of the Debentures. The Agreement also provides for the payment by the Corporation of the costs of printing, circularising and advertising this prospectus, fees to Brokers, Bankers, and Brokerage in consideration of the payment to the Corporation of a sum equal to 1 per cent. on the nominal amount of the Debentures.

An Agreement dated the 12th day of November, 1930, between the Company and British Maritime Trust, Ltd.

An Agreement dated the 9th day of October, 1930, between Furness Withy and Company, Ltd., of the first part, the Company of the second part and Bermuda and West Indies Steamship Company, Ltd., of the third part.

Copies of the above Contracts and Deeds and of the Act and Bye-Laws of the Company, the original Report of the Auditors, and the Draft of the Trust Deed (subject to modification) to secure the Debentures, can be inspected at the Offices of Messrs. Middleton, Lewis and Clarke, 22, Great St. Helen's, London, E.C.3, up to and including 25th November, 1930.

Applications for the Debentures should be made in multiples of £50 on the accompanying form and lodged with the Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2, together with the amount payable on application. If no allotment is made the application money will be returned in full, and where the amount of Debentures allotted is less than that applied for the balance of the application money will be returned to the applicant.

Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be charged on instalments in arrear. Failure to pay any instalment will render the allotment liable to cancellation and previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Debentures will be ready for delivery after 15th June, 1931, in exchange for fully paid Interim Scrip Certificates.

15th November, 1930.

# Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

## CITY NOTES

### TREASURY BILL TENDERS

### IMPORTANT BREWERY RESULTS

At one time this week it appeared likely, owing to the tightness of money and the outflow of gold to France, that yesterday's Treasury Bills would be allotted at an appreciably higher rate of discount than those offered last week. During the last day or two, however, much easier conditions have supervened in the short loan market, and extensive purchases of bills have been made by the clearing banks at lower rates. As a result of this relaxation of the monetary situation earlier estimates of the rate at which the bills would be allotted were not realized, and the average rate showed only a trifling rise on the previous week's figure. Applications for the £40,000,000 of three months Treasury Bills put up for sale by tender amounted to £54,175,000, against £51,400,000 last week, and the whole amount on offer was allotted. The average rate of discount worked out to £2 4s. 0.37d. per cent., against £2 3s. 9.56d. Tenders at £99 8s. 10d. for bills to be paid for on any of the first five working days of next week will receive about 62 per cent. of the sums applied for, and those at £99 9s. for bills dated to-day week secured allotment in full. The amount of bills to be offered next week has been increased to £45,000,000. The total of bills maturing next week falls short by £7,000,000 of the amount to be paid for, and the maturities of the following week are £10,000,000 less than the sum to be offered.

**Bank Deposits Higher**

The deposits of the 10 London Clearing banks last month recovered almost to the level of July last, the total being £1,827,671,000, which compares with £1,800,661,000 in September and £1,802,482,000 in October last year. On the asset side the month's increase of £27,010,000 is mainly represented by an increase of £12,257,000 in bills discounted, of £8,986,000 in money employed at call and short notice, and of less than £2,000,000 in investments. Advances again show a decrease, having fallen from £941,861,000 to £938,812,000. These movements are in continuance of a tendency which has been apparent for some time, and are such as to be expected in a period of trade depression and falling prices. Compared with a year ago, advances are £51,222,000 less, while the bill holding has increased by £68,617,000 and investments by £17,089,000. The large increase in bills goes a long way to explain the lowness of the present rate, which is the result of competition to secure them.

**Australia and the Colonial Stock Act**

Sir Newton Moore, M.P., writes to suggest that the question which has been put down for Tuesday next on Australian securities and the Colonial Stock Act had better be left unasked. He contends that it is unfair to raise this question at this juncture, and that the difficulties of Australia are not confined to that country, but arise chiefly from the fall in the price of certain commodities. The fact, however, is that the question has been raised by events in Australia; the provisions of the Colonial Stock Act have naturally been commented upon in investment and financial circles ever since the Australian crisis began. That Act was passed for political reasons, and there were many critics in the City of the measure who feared that those who were in a position to take advantage of the Act would be led to borrow not on their financial merits but by virtue of the hall mark of the Act, and that these borrowers would obtain loans on terms that were not strictly justified. They were apprehensive that this would result in excessive borrowing and serious difficulty in times of depression. Events in Australia have confirmed their fears. It is contrary to the interests of Australia as the borrower not less than to those of the lender that excessive borrowing should continue. It might be that inquiry would show that the Colonial Stock Act has not proved to be the unmixed blessing that its authors expected.

**Effects of Unsound Finance**

As was pointed out yesterday, experience shows that strong democracy and weak finance go hand in hand. That is the experience of the old Western democracies, and India, which is now seeking the rights of democratic Government, should take note of this danger. Generally speaking, the Crown Colonies enjoy higher credit than most of the self-governing Dominions, partly because their finances are frequently better managed and partly because they are less importunate borrowers. This is probably due to their immunity from democratic pressure. Australia's financial crisis is the result of her statesmen having been compelled by the ballot-box to embark upon financial and economic extravagances which they might never have considered had these matters been left to their own unprejudiced judgment. At home the story is the same. The vast expenditures which have been incurred in Great Britain since the last few extensions of the franchise are directly traceable to the influence of the ballot-box. To these unwise expenditures many of our economic troubles owe their origin. Sound finance is impossible if considerations of expediency are allowed to override fundamental principles.

**Brewery Dividend Reduced**

While shareholders of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton may be somewhat disappointed at the directors' decision to reduce the dividend for the year ended September 30 from 20 per cent., tax free, to 19 per cent., tax free, an examination of the results shows that the decision simply indicates a more cautious policy on the part of the board. Net profits were practically maintained, but as a result of the reduction in the dividend the "carry forward" is increased by £46,000 to a total of £320,181. Following is a three-year comparison of results:—

| — | Year to September 30 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1930 | 1929 | 1928† |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Net profit | 538,909 | 542,831 | 716,903 |
| Brought forward | 273,963 | 246,480 | 173,487 |
| Available | 812,952 | 789,111 | 890,390 |
| Preference dividend | 68,000 | 68,000 | 85,000 |
| Ordinary dividend | 424,771 | 447,128 | 558,910 |
| | (19%*) | (20%*) | *(20% p.a.) |
| Carried forward | 320,181 | 273,983 | 246,480 |

* Tax free. † 15 months.

The accounts, which are as usual given in a detailed form, show that the company's sales declined from £1,247,958 to £1,207,405, but that revenue from rents, interest, &c., increased from £475,405 to £508,171. As regards outgoings it is noteworthy that £20,000 more was spent on repairs and renewals, and that economies amounting to £19,000 were effected in trading and general expenses. Including the "carry forward" the company's reserves now amount to £2,000,000, the issued capital being £3,595,640. Floating liabilities greatly exceed the current liabilities, for they amount to £2,957,000, while current liabilities are only £937,000. The position disclosed is thus a very liquid one.

**Peter Walker's Good Report**

In spite of the trade depression the accounts of another leading brewery company, Peter Walker (Warrington) and Robert Cain and Sons, for the 12 months to September 30 make a satisfactory showing, profits having been fully maintained, as will be seen from the following table showing the results for the past three years:—

| — | Year to September 30 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1930 | 1929 | 1928 |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Net profit | 418,005 | 417,267 | 398,131 |
| Brought forward | 98,105 | 66,088 | 53,207 |
| Available | 516,110 | 483,355 | 451,338 |
| Preference dividend | 160,000 | 160,000 | 160,000 |
| Ordinary dividend | 170,250 | 170,250 | 170,250 |
| | (71⅞%) | (71⅞%) | (71⅞%) |
| To reserve | 50,000 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| To staff fund | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Carried forward | 130,860 | 98,105 | 66,088 |

The company directly owns licensed and other properties valued in the balance-sheet at £2,121,753, but its interests in subsidiary companies are still larger, shareholdings amounting to £4,105,767. Revenues from these two sources of income are not stated separately in the profit and loss account, though the directors state that the aggregate profits of the subsidiary companies available for dividend exceed the aggregate dividends paid by them, and that no subsidiary made a loss. By the latest addition the reserve is raised to £500,000, the issued share capital amounting to £4,270,000. There is a Debenture debt of £1,880,300, while the funds in the hands of the trustees for the debenture-holders amount to £126,864.

**Finance Company's Investments**

Perhaps the most remarkable feature about the report of the Charterhouse Investment Trust covering the year ended November 11 is the relatively happy position in which the company finds itself respecting its investments. Of a balance-sheet totalling £1,642,851, the investments have a book value of £1,426,391. The whole of these investments are quoted, and according to the latest valuation they show a depreciation of no more than £10,467, or 0.73 per cent. The company is a finance company as distinct from an orthodox investment trust, and the investments are presumably confined mainly to companies with which it has been professionally associated. This fact, while it may account for the company not having experienced the depreciation common to the strict investment trust company, none the less reflects creditably upon the management. As was inevitable in a year during which the opportunities for new financial business have been so restricted there has been a material reduction in profits, the net earnings amounting to £100,426, compared with £241,570. It is, however, possible to pay a dividend of 7½ per cent., against 10 per cent. A sum of £10,042 has been placed to special reserve (in accordance with the company's articles), and although the provision for income-tax is as much as £82,289—this being the amount due in respect of the profits of the preceding fat year—the balance carried forward is only about £34,000 lower at £29,062. The company has evidently kept the need for economy prominently before it, for its overhead expenses at £35,800 are less than half the total of the previous year.

**America and the Load Line**

Confirmation of the urgent necessity of the Government ratifying the Load Line Convention, 1930, to which reference was made in these notes on November 7, comes from New York, where, during the last two days, the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers has been holding its annual meeting. A paper was presented by Mr. David Arnott, chief surveyor of the American Bureau of Shipping, and a member of the United States delegation to the International Load Line Conference, in which he dealt with various aspects of load line regulations. Mr. Arnott approached the question from an angle different from that of the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee of this country, which has been pressing the Government to proceed with a Bill to ratify this Convention as well as the Safety of Life at Sea Convention, 1929, and it is inconceivable that when he prepared his paper Mr. Arnott was aware that the British Government had decided to ignore for the time being the Load Line Convention and concentrate on the Safety Convention in the Bill introduced by Lord Parmoor in the House of Lords last week.

**"A Fair Competitive Basis"**

Mr. Arnott reviewed the stages which led to the formation of various committees in this country and the United States, the culmination of their efforts in the International Conference in London last summer, and the subsequent adoption by the United States of the principles laid down in the 1930 Convention and all that it meant to American shipping by embodying this convention in the first load line regulations the United States has ever adopted. He concluded the paper with these words: "Ratification of the Convention by the maritime nations of the world will be a tremendous step in advance over existing conditions, not only from the safety standpoint but also because of the fact that such action will ensure compliance with the load line regulations in all parts of the world and will place individual owners and nations on a fair competitive basis." There can be no better confirmation of the attitude of British shipowners than this, since it comes from one of the leading authorities of the second largest shipowning nation in the world and, paradoxically, the last nation to make the fixing of load lines compulsory.

## LIVERPOOL LOAN CONVERSION

SIR MAX MUSPRATT, speaking yesterday after his re-election as chairman of the Finance Committee of the Liverpool City Council, said that in the coming year the committee would have to consider the question of the conversion of £4,000,000 6 per cent. loan. They knew they could get a lower rate, but how much lower it was too early to say. He was not inclined to advise the committee to take too great a risk by hanging on too long even if they found they could have done a little better.

It was reported that an offer had been made of a loan of £200,000 on mortgage at 4½ per cent. The view was taken that it was possible to obtain loans at a cheaper rate, and the offer was refused.

## CARLISLE CITY ISSUE

Carlisle City Council yesterday confirmed a recommendation of the Finance Committee for an issue of £500,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Redeemable stock, 1950-60, at 98. It is understood that the issue has been secured on terms more favourable than those obtained by any other corporation for a considerable time. The new loan is primarily intended to fund expiring short-term loans as they fall due.

## A HERTFORDSHIRE LOAN

Arrangements are being made to place privately at 98½ per cent. an issue of £750,000 4½ per cent. stock, 1955-65, of the Hertfordshire County Council. Dealings are expected to begin about the end of next week.

## STOCK EXCHANGE

### RISE IN THE WAR LOAN

### BASE METAL SHARES IN DEMAND

The stock markets yesterday finished the fortnightly account in fairly cheerful fashion. There was no cessation of the demand for Gilt-edged securities, buyers concentrating upon the Five per Cent. War Loan. Further rises in copper and tin favourably affected the market for base metal shares. Movements in industrials included numerous small rises, though the motive power was probably due more to professional "bear" covering before the Settlement than to any change in the attitude of the public towards the market. Unsettlement over the wages question still to be decided was reflected in prices of Home Railway stocks.

In the GILT-EDGED market active support was again given to the Five per Cent. War Loan; the stock touched 102 11-16, and closed 3-16 higher on the day at 102¼. Among the long-dated stocks Local Loans remained the best feature, rising ¼ to 68½. No change was shown in Four per Cent. Consols or the Funding Loan, but Victory Bonds hardened to 96¼. The Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan was ¼ easier at 82¼. The recovery in Australian stocks went farther; Commonwealth "Fives" rose 2 points to 82-87. A number of other stocks were marked 1 to 2 points higher.

The HOME RAILWAY market was in rather an unsettled state in view of the uncertainty surrounding the wages question. Prices of the group stocks were weak, falls of a point taking place in Great Western and London Midland and Scottish, and of ¼ in North Eastern Preferred and Southern Deferred. Southern Preferred stock was marked down 1½. Underground Electric shares were easier at 24s. 1½d.

In the FOREIGN market the tone was heavy, more particularly for Brazilian bonds. San Paulo Coffee Loans were quoted 1 to 2 points lower, and falls of 1 took place in Brazilian "Fives" of 1913 and the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. The German Potash loan fell a point to 101½, and the new Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds were easier at 76. Austrian "Sixes" also gave way fractionally to 104. Chinese bonds remained firm, with evidence of continued inquiry for some of the low-priced issues. No change took place in Peruvian Corporation stocks, the effect of the comparatively satisfactory dividend statement being offset by the latest news regarding the disturbances in Peru. A further fall to 47½ took place in Antofagasta and Bolivia. Argentine railway stocks were steady, Central Argentine rose ¼ to 65, and premiums on both the Central Argentine and Great Southern Debentures were fractionally higher. Canadian Pacific shares were a good market, rising 1½ to 45.

Little change took place in OIL shares. There were declines of 1-32 in Shell (3 25-32) and Burmah (3 11-16), but Royal Dutch were steady, and small gains were shown by V.O.C. (1 19-32) and Trinidad Leaseholds (1 3-16). The price of rubber was quoted ½d. higher at 4½d. per lb., the market apparently being pleased with the latest figures of American consumption. At the same time it is expected that English stocks for the past week will show an increase of about 1,700 tons. The share market was steady, one of the few changes of an adverse character being Rubber Trust, which went back to 24s. One or two Tea shares declined, including Jokai, Ceylon Plantations, and Dooars, but the market as a whole was steady.

**MINING SHARES FIRM**

A feature in the Miscellaneous market was the fluctuations that took place in International Nickel. These shares, which have recently been stimulated by the rise in copper, opened at 19½, and rose to 20½, at which price they were offered on the opening of New York. After a fall to 19½, the shares rallied to 20, showing a fall of ½ on the day. Brazilian Traction moved between 27 and 26½, closing at the latter price, which left the shares ¼ lower on balance. Gramophone and Columbia Graphophone were easier at 2 5-32 and 2½ respectively. Turner and Newall improved to 56s. 3d., and small rises were shown in United Molasses (20s. 9d.), Guest, Keen (25s. 6d.), and Fine Spinners (21s.). Crittall Manufacturing remained a weak market, the shares falling 2s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. Wall Paper Deferred was lower at 38s. 6d. The increase in profits shown by the Tobacco Securities Trust caused small rises in tobacco shares. The grocery store group showed little change on the breakdown of the merger. Home and Colonial were a few pence higher at 13s. 3d., while Lipton fell 4½d. to 4s. 1½d. International Tea were steady at 19s. 9d. Motor shares were dull, Leyland declining to 57s. 6d., and Thornycroft to 35s. In the Brewery group Bass fell 1s. 9d. to 67s. 6d. on the report, and Watney's were 1s. lower at 57s. 6d., while Taylor Walker lost 6d. to 32s. 9d. Guinness hardened to 106s. 6d. The shares of the Eastern banks were firmer. Royal of Scotland stock rose 2½ to 353. Sudan Plantations rallied to 2½. Continued firmness was shown by cinema shares, British International Pictures being in some request.

A further sharp rise in copper and tin was reflected in share values, more especially in copper shares. Most of the leading Rhodesians were slightly firmer, while Chartered went up to 30s. 1½d. Mount Lyell rose 2s. 6d. to 21s., and of the Broken Hill companies, Proprietary advanced 7½d. to 13s. 7½d., and Broken Hill North and South gained ¼ to 1 15-16 and 1½ respectively. Burma Corporation improved to 10s. 6d. Rio Tinto was quoted ¾ higher at 32½. Among tin shares Tekka Taiping rose 1s. to 12s. 6d., while London Tin hardened to 8s. 9d. There was a little Cape support for Kaffir shares, movements of a favourable character taking place in New Modder, Springs, West Rand, Randfontein Estates, and Union Corporation. The diamond group held the recovery of the previous day, Consolidated Diamonds strengthening to 5s. 4½d.

## BANK STATEMENTS FOR OCTOBER

The following figures, taken from the monthly statement of the London Bankers' Clearing House, show the average weekly balances of the ten clearing banks during October, the percentage columns denoting the ratios of the respective items to the corresponding deposit items:—

(000's omitted)

| — | Deposits &c. | Cash in hand & at Bank of Eng. | % | Cheques in transit. | Money at call & short notice | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | | £ | £ | |
| Barclays | 336,886 | 34,641 | 10·3 | 8,530 | 24,276 | 7·2 |
| Coutts' | 18,261 | 1,614 | 8·8 | 581 | 2,192 | 12·0 |
| Glyn Mills | 33,877 | 3,270 | 9·9 | 1,477 | 5,973 | 17·6 |
| Lloyds | 349,963 | 37,057 | 10·6 | 7,315 | 30,398 | 8·7 |
| Martins | 76,306 | 8,077 | 10·6 | 2,376 | 7,584 | 9·9 |
| Midland | 385,246 | 42,498 | 11·0 | 9,758 | 29,765 | 7·7 |
| National | 36,085 | 3,060 | 8·3 | 161 | 3,293 | 9·0 |
| Nat. Prov. | 277,664 | 29,439 | 10·6 | 8,564 | 17,222 | 6·2 |
| Westminster | 281,906 | 28,776 | 10·2 | 8,394 | 21,913 | 7·8 |
| Williams | 30,883 | 3,258 | 10·5 | 830 | 2,733 | 8·8 |
| Totals | 1,827,671 | 191,728 | 10·5 | 47,986 | 145,230 | 7·9 |
| Sept., 1930 totals | 1,800,661 | 189,519 | 10·5 | 43,474 | 136,244 | 7·6 |
| Oct., 1929 totals | 1,802,482 | 192,652 | 10·7 | 55,604 | 149,774 | 8·3 |

(000's omitted)

| — | Bills dis. | % | Investments | Advances | % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | | £ | £ | |
| Barclays | 58,507 | 16·8 | 54,450 | 171,267 | 50·8 |
| Coutts' | 1,106 | 6·0 | 3,765 | 10,451 | 56·3 |
| Glyn Mills | 1,547 | 4·0 | 6,541 | 18,283 | 48·1 |
| Lloyds | 51,697 | 14·6 | 40,863 | 184,154 | 52·6 |
| Martins | 5,928 | 7·8 | 17,427 | 39,236 | 51·4 |
| Midland | 72,780 | 18·9 | 34,481 | 208,910 | 53·7 |
| National | 1,893 | 5·2 | 15,260 | 18,516 | 45·0 |
| Nat. Prov. | 49,983 | 18·0 | 35,060 | 147,283 | 53·4 |
| Westminster | 35,318 | 12·6 | 48,152 | 129,880 | 46·0 |
| Williams | 2,021 | 6·5 | 7,103 | 14,823 | 54·5 |
| Totals | 297,900 | 16·3 | 273,120 | 938,812 | 51·4 |
| Sept., 1930, totals | 285,842 | 15·9 | 270,122 | 941,861 | 52·3 |
| Oct., 1929, totals | 220,292 | 12·7 | 255,031 | 990,034 | 54·9 |

The total of acceptances, endorsements, &c., for the month is £116,440,000, as compared with £117,787,000 for September last, and with £203,217,000 for October, 1929.

LLOYDS AND MARTINS BALANCE-SHEET

The average weekly statements of Lloyds Bank and Martins Bank are drawn up in the more detailed form inaugurated in the balance-sheet of Lloyds Bank of December, 1927. The policy of issuing statements drawn up on these lines has not, so far, been followed by the other London banks, and in consequence the form of the monthly statements issued by the London Bankers' Clearing House remains unchanged, Lloyds' and Martins' figures being adjusted for this purpose.

## MONEY MARKET

### DECLINE IN LOAN RATES

### NEW YORK AND PARIS EXCHANGES LOWER

The short-loan market yesterday presented a marked contrast to the stringency experienced in the earlier days of the week, money being so abundant that balances were finally lent at 1 per cent. over the night. At the start borrowers occasionally paid 1¼ per cent. for fresh accommodation, but the rate soon declined to 1⅛ per cent., at which rate old loans from lenders other than the clearing banks were usually renewed. Clearing institutions were reported to have made loans for longer periods at 2 per cent. There was little sign of further purchases of bills by the home banks, but under the pressure of the increased volume of money seeking employment discount rates again weakened. The easier conditions were reflected in the average rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted, £2 4s. per cent., which was much below the estimates current earlier in the week. As a rule leading discount houses endeavoured to hold the rate for three months fine bank bills to 2 7-32 per cent., but in competition it was not always possible to obtain bills at this rate in the afternoon. A few purchases on French account at 2 3-16 per cent. were reported to have been made during the morning, while the market also sold December maturities at 2 1-16 per cent. and at 2 per cent. Both the New York and French exchanges moved against sterling, but there was again a demand for sterling on Swiss account. Yesterday's withdrawal of bar gold from the Bank for Paris amounted to £281,000, but, on the other hand, 940,000 sovereigns, reported to have arrived from Brazil, were sent into the Bank.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

| Loans (per Cent.) | Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day to day 1—2 | For short periods 2 | 60 days 2⅛—2¼ | 3 months 2⅛ | 4 months 2¼ | 6 months 2⅛—2⅜ |
| Discount (Treasury Bills) | | | Fine Trade Bills | | |
| 2 Mths. % 2⅛—2¼ | 3 Mths. % 2⅛ | 3 months 3—3⅛ | 4 months 3¼—3⅜ | 6 months 3½—4 | |

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange continued to move against sterling and closed at $4.85⅛₄, compared with $4.85¹¹₁₆ on Thursday. There was also a decline in the Paris rate, which finished 3¼c. lower at 123.64f., and the Milan rate fell to 92.78l. On the other hand, sterling was again in demand on Swiss account, the Swiss exchange further advancing ¼c. to 25.05¾f. The Dutch rate was also higher at 12.07⅞fl., and the Brussels rate rose to 34.82¾b. The rise in the Spanish peseta was resumed after Thursday's check, the Madrid rate closing at 41.87¼p., against 42.02¼p. Swedish currency again appreciated, the Stockholm rate being 18.10¾kr., compared with 18.10½kr. The Vienna rate advanced to 34.49sch. Among the Eastern exchanges the Shanghai rate rose to 1s. 7 7/32d., while the Japanese exchange showed a small decline at 2s. 0⅛₁₆d. There was a setback in the Buenos Aires rate to 38¹¹₁₆d., but the Rio exchange was firm at 4⁵⁵₆₄d. Mexican currency showed depreciation.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

| Place | Method of Quoting | Par of Exch'ge | Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $ to £ | 4.8666 | 4.85¹³₃₂–11⅛ | 4.85¹³₃₂–85⅛ |
| Montreal | $ to £ | 4.8648 | 4.85⅛–85⅛ | 4.85⅛–85⅛ |
| Paris | Fr. to £ | 124.21 | 123.62–123.89 | 123.62–123.79 |
| Brussels | Bel. to £ | 35.00 | 34.82¼–82¾ | 34.82–34.83 |
| Milan | Lire to £ | 92.46 | 92.76–92.80 | 92.76–92.79 |
| Switzerl'd | Fr. to £ | 25.2215 | 25.05–25.06 | 25.03⅞–25.05 |
| Athens | Dr. to £ | 375 | 374¼–375¼ | 374¼–375¼ |
| Helsingfors | M. to £ | 193.25 | 192¾–193 | 192¾–193 |
| Madrid | Pts. to £ | 25.2215 | 41.85–42.15 | 41.90–42.35 |
| Lisbon | Escu. to £ | — | 108¼–108⅜ | 108⅛–108⅜ |
| Amsterd'm | Fl. to £ | 12.07 | 12.07⅛–07⅜ | 12.06⅝–07⅛ |
| Berlin | M. to £ | 20.43 | 20.37¼–38½ | 20.38–20.39 |
| Vienna | Sch. to £ | 34.582 | 34.47–34.50 | 34.46–34.50 |
| Budapest | Pen. to £ | 27.82 | 27.76–27.78 | 27.75–27.78 |
| Prague | Kc. to £ | 164.2527 | 163¾–163⅞ | 163¾–163⅞ |
| Warsaw | Zlotyto £ | 43.38 | 43⅛–43⅞ | 43⅛–43⅞ |
| Riga | Lats to £ | 25.2215 | 25.21–25.28 | 25.21–25.27 |
| Bucharest | Lei to £ | 813.6 | 817–819¼ | 817–819 |
| Const'ple | Pst. to £ | 110 | 1,025‡ | 1,025‡ |
| Belgrade | Din. to £ | 25.2215 | 274¼–274½ | 274–274⅜ |
| Kovno | Lit. to £ | 48.66 | 48⅜–48⅞ | 48⅜–48⅞ |
| Sofia | Lev. to £ | 673.650 | 668–673 | 668–673 |
| Reval | E.Kr.to£ | 18.150 | 18.10–18.27 | 18.21–18.27 |
| Oslo | Kr. to £ | 18.150 | 18.15⅛–16¼ | 18.15⅛–16 |
| Stockholm | Kr. to £ | 18.150 | 18.09¾–10¾ | 18.10¼–11½ |
| Copenh'g'n | Kr. to £ | 18.159 | 18.16–16½ | 18.15¾–16¼ |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

## PRICES MOSTLY HIGHER

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Although some irregularity was noticeable early in the day, prices in most departments advanced under a smaller volume of trading, sales being returned at 2,635,000 shares.

After a steady opening the list eased off slightly, but the recessions attracted buying orders, which kept the decline in narrow compass. The brokers' loan figures published overnight were technically reassuring, while copper curtailment prospects and an increase in building operations compared with October encouraged more cheerful estimations of the business situation. Towards noon most stocks moved upwards on the resumption of active buying of copper stocks, based on a possible further rise in electrolytic copper to 12 cents per lb. as a result of the active demand.

The strength of copper stocks continued the chief feature and imparted firmness to other sections of the market. Copper metal was reported selling at 12 cents per lb. and this was interpreted in some quarters as presaging a general stiffening of commodity prices. "Bulls" chiefly confined their activities to special issues, among which Loews Incorporated was a feature following the announcement of record earnings for the year ended August. Public utilities and rails reflected "bear" covering and a good deal of attention was attracted by the fact that prominent brokers who have recently abstained from giving advice were now advising their clients to buy. The close was firm.

| Exchange | Method of Quoting | Parity | Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal on— | | $ | $ | $ |
| London, cables | £1 | 4·8623 | 4·85¼ | 4·85 5/16 |
| New York on— | | | | |
| London, sight | £1 | — | 4·85 7/16 | 4·85⅞ |
| Cables | £1 | 4·8623 | 4·85 9/16 | 4·85⅞ |
| 60 days' sight | £1 | — | 4·83½ | 4·83⅝ |
| Grain bills, sight | £1 | — | 4·85⅛ | 4·85⅝ |
| Seven days | £1 | — | 4·85⅜ | 4·85 7/16 |
| Paris, short sight | 100f. | 3·92¾ | 4·84¾ | 4·84⅞ |
| Rome, cables | 100l. | 5·26 | 5·23½ | 3·92¾ |
| Amsterdam, short sight | 100fl. | 40·20 | 40·19½ | 40·21 |
| Oslo, cables | 100kr. | 26·80 | 26·75 | 26·75½ |
| Stockholm, cables | 100kr. | 26·80 | 26·75½ | 4·85 9/32 |
| Copenhagen, cables | 100kr. | 26·80 | 26·82¼ | 26·82¼ |
| Prague, cheques | 100kr. | | 26·74 | 26·75 |
| Berlin, short sight | 100rm. | | 2·96⅝ | 2·96⅜ |
| Brussels, cables | 100bel. | 23·80 | 23·82¾ | 23·82½ |
| Berne, cables | 100f. | 19·30 | 19·95 | 13·95 |
| Madrid, cables | 100ps. | 19·30 | 19·38¼ | 19·38¼ |
| Vienna, cables | 100sch. | 14·07 | 11·60 | 14·05 |
| Budapest, cables | 100pen. | 17·49 | 14·09¼ | 14·09¼ |
| Belgrade, cables | 100din. | 19·30 | 17·50¾ | 17·50¾ |
| Athens, cables | 100dr. | 1·29½ | 1·77¼ | 1·77¼ |
| | | Cents. | Cents | Cents |
| B. Aires | 1 peso | 42·54 | 34·50 | 34·44 |
| Rio, cables | 1 mil. | 32·45 | 10.00 | 10.00 |

### RAILWAYS

| | Closing Prices Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 | | Closing Prices Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 192 | 191 | Int. Amer. | 9½ | 5½ |
| Atl. Coast L. | 116 | 115¾ | Kansas City | 43 | 42 |
| B. & O. | 77 | 75 | Louisville | 100 | 100 |
| Do., Pref. | 76 | 76 | Missouri, K. & T. | | |
| Brooklyn Manh. T. | 67 | 67 | Do., Pref. | 33¼ | 33 |
| Can. P. (New) | 43¾ | 42⅝ | N. Mex. & Pac. | 97 | 95 |
| Cent. N.J. | 201 | 201 | N.Y. Central | 135⅜ | 133 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 41⅝ | 40⅝ | N.Y. Chic. & St. L. | | |
| Ch. G.W. | 6¾ | 6¾ | Norfolk & West. | 206 | 205 |
| Do., Pref. | 24 | 24 | Northern Pacific | 55¾ | 53 |
| Ch. M.St.P. | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | Pennsylvania | 61 | 60¼ |
| Ch. Rock Isl. | 66 | 64⅞ | Reading | 72 | 71 |
| Del. & Hud. | 140 | 137 | St. L. & S.F. | 68¼ | 69 |
| Del., Lack. & W. | 93 | 94 | St. L. & S.W. | 34 | 30 |
| Erie | 29⅜ | 27½ | St. Paul | 101 | 100 |
| Do., 1 Pf. | 43½ | 41 | Southern Pacific | 67 | 64⅛ |
| G.N., Pref. | 66 | 64 | Do., Pref. | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| Illinois Central | 67⅜ | 67½ | Union | 189¼ | 185¾ |
| Interboro' Rap. Tr. | 28½ | 26¼ | Wabash | 16½ | 16 |
| | | | Do., Pf., A | 44½ | 44 |

### INDUSTRIALS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Air Reduct. | 102 | 99¾ | Int. Nickel | 19⅞ | 19½ |
| Allied Chem. | 204 | 201 | Int. Paper | 7 | 6¾ |
| Amer. Agr. Chem. | 21¼ | 21¼ | Int. T. & T. | 28¾ | 27½ |
| Do., Pref. | 11 | 10⅞ | Kennecott | 32 | 30¾ |
| Am. Bk. Note | 81¼ | 81¼ | Kresge S.S. | 27⅞ | 26½ |
| Am. and F. Power | 40 | 38¼ | Kr'ger, Z. & T. | 25⅜ | 23⅜ |
| Am. Int. Corp. | 116 | 114½ | Liggett & M. | 84 | 85 |
| Am. Tobacco | 30½ | 29½ | Loose Wiles | 52¼ | 52⅜ |
| Am. Rolling Mill | | | Lorillard | 42½ | 41 |
| Mills | 31 | 31½ | Monty'g'W. | 27¾ | 26⅝ |
| Am. Smelt. | 56⅛ | 55 | Nash Mtrs. | 27⅞ | 26¾ |
| Am. Sug. Ref. | 46½ | 45⅜ | Nat. Biscuit | 75 | 74½ |
| Am. Tel. | 191 | 187½ | Nat. Cash R. | 30⅝ | 30½ |
| Am. Tob. | 104 | 102 | Nat. Dairy | 42¾ | 42¼ |
| Am. Wool'n | 6 | 7 | N. Amer. | 71⅞ | 70 |
| Anaconda | 41⅜ | 38¾ | Packard | 8¾ | 8⅝ |
| Armstr. Pl. | 69 | 66½ | Penn A. Pet. | 44 | 43 |
| Atl. Ref. | 22¾ | 21¼ | Pen. Ser. N.J. | 75¾ | 74⅜ |
| Baldwin | 22⅜ | 22¼ | Pullman | 61 | 60 |
| Barnsdall A | 14½ | 14 | RadioCorp. | 16⅛ | 14⅞ |
| Beth. Steel | 65½ | 65½ | Ry. Steel Sp. | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Celanese | 15⅞ | 15⅝ | Sears R'b'k | 48⅞ | 47½ |
| C.de Pasco | 29 | 29 | Shell Trans. | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| Chile Copp. | 35 | 33⅞ | Shell Un. | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| Chrysler | 16⅜ | 16½ | Simms Pet. | 15½ | 15¼ |
| Col. Fuel | 25⅞ | 25 | Std. Brands | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Colum. Gas | 37⅞ | 37⅜ | Std. Gas | 11⅞ | 11⅝ |
| Col. Graph. | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | Std. Oil of N.J. | 50¾ | 51¼ |
| Cons. Gas | 92½ | 89¾ | Do., N.J. | 24⅝ | 24⅝ |
| Cont. Can | 49¾ | 49 | Do., N.Y. | 25⅝ | 25⅝ |
| Cont. Oil | 12 | 11¼ | Studebaker | 21¼ | 20⅝ |
| Corn Prod. | 75½ | 78 | Texas Corp. | 39 | 37¾ |
| Crucible | 53 | 52⅝ | Texas G. Sul. | 51¾ | 50¼ |
| DavisonCh. | 16⅞ | 16½ | Timken R.B. | 84 | 84 |
| Drug, Inc. | 68¼ | 69¼ | Transamer. | 11 | 9¾ |
| Du Pont | 92¼ | 89¼ | Un. Carbide | 61¾ | 59¾ |
| EastmanK. | 169 | 166 | Un. Gas Corp. | 16¾ | 16½ |
| Elec. P. & L. | 45¾ | 45 | Un. Pacific | 180 | 180 |
| Elec. Stor. | 55 | 51¼ | Un. Carbide | 61¾ | 59¾ |
| Fox Films | 29¾ | 28¾ | Un. Drug | 21¼ | 20¾ |
| Freeport Sul. | 50 | 48⅞ | Un. Fruit | 154 | 148 |
| Gen. Asphalt | 49¼ | 48⅞ | United Gas | 28¼ | 27¼ |
| Gen. Motors | 35⅜ | 35¼ | U.S. Ind. Alc. | 53 | 53 |
| Gillette | 33 | 32⅝ | U.S. Rubber | 13½ | 12⅝ |
| Goodrich | 20 | 17⅞ | U.S. Steel | 146¾ | 145 |
| Goodyear | 46 | 42 | Do., Pref. | 174¾ | 174¾ |
| Hud. Motors | 21¾ | 20 | W. Un. Tel. | 142 | 138½ |
| Hud. Mtrs. | 21¾ | 20¼ | Whse. Mtg. | 102¾ | 99¼ |
| Int. Harv. | 51 | 52 | Woolworth | 60 | 58¼ |
| Int. Nickel | 59½ | 58⅝ | Worthington | 83¾ | 81 |
| Int. Paper | | | Young's'n. Sheet | 73 | 74 |
| Pref. | 62½ | 62 | | | |

### CURB EXCHANGE

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asd. Gas A | 21 | 21 | Mid. West | | |
| Ar. Am. Tob. (Bearer) | | | Utilities | 21 | 19⅜ |
| Elec. Bond | 24¾ | 24⅝ | Penn Road | 7½ | 7½ |
| Gil. Oil | 7⅝ | 4¾ | Silica Gel. | 8 | 8½ |
| Hydraulic | 25⅞ | 25½ | Std. Oil Ind. | 37⅝ | 36⅝ |
| Int. Petrm. | 14¾ | 14¼ | Std. Oil Ky. | 51 | 51 |
| | | | Vacuum Oil | 63¼ | 62⅝ |

### BONDS

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Libty. Ln. | 101 15/32 | 101 13/32 | Fisl. 6% | | |
| Do. 4¼% | 102⅜ | 102⅜ | 1945 | 87 | 87 |
| Do. (4th) | | | Fren. 7½% | | |
| 4¼% | 103 21/32 | 103 19/32 | 1941 | 125½ | 125½ |
| Do. 4% | | | Fren. 7% | | |
| 1960-90 | 92 | 91¼ | 1949 | 120⅜ | 120⅛ |
| Arg. 6% | | | Ger. 7% | | |
| 1959 | 94 | 94 | 1949 | 102 | 101 |
| Aust. 7% | | | Greek 7% | | |
| 1957 | 76 | 76 | 1964 | 99½ | 99½ |
| Aust. 7% | | | Hamb'g. & | | |
| 1943 | 104⅜ | 105 | 6% '46 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Belg. 6% | | | Hungary | | |
| 1955 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 7½% '44 | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Belg. 7% | | | Ital. 7% | | |
| 1955 | 112⅛ | 112¼ | 1951 | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| Bordeaux | | | Japan 6½% | | |
| 6% '34 | 104⅝ | 105 | '50-'54 | 106½ | 106 |
| Brazil 7% | | | Norway 6% | | |
| 1952 | 100 | 100 | 1952 | 102 | 102¼ |
| Brazil 6% | | | P.-L.M. 6% | | |
| 1967 | 71¼ | 70¾ | 1956 | 104⅝ | 104⅜ |
| Canada 5% | | | Do. 7% | | |
| 1931 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 1958 | 106⅛ | 106 |
| Chile 7% | | | Poland 7% | | |
| 1942 | 95¾ | 96 | 1947 | 76 | 76⅛ |
| Chile 6% | | | Do. 8% | | |
| 1960 | 85¼ | 84¼ | 1950 | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| Czech. 8% | | | Rio de Sul. | | |
| 1951 | 109¾ | 110 | 6% '46 | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| Denm. 6% | | | San F. 8% | | |
| 1942 | 105½ | 105⅜ | 1950 | 82 | 87⅛ |
| Dutch E.I. | | | Seine, 7% | | |
| 6% '62 | 102⅝ | 102⅜ | 1942 | 107½ | 107½ |
| Dutch E.I. | | | Sw. 5½% | | |
| 5½% '53 | 103 | 103 | 1954 | 105¼ | 104⅜ |
| Est. Rlty. | | | Tokio City | | |
| 7% '54 | 105 | 105 | 5½% '61 | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter :—

| | Nov. 14 | Nov. 13 |
|---|---|---|
| Atchison, Pref. | 106 | 106 |
| Lehigh Valley | 46 | 44 |
| Missouri, Kansas and Texas | 21¼ | 21 |
| New York, Ontario and Western | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| Reading, 1st Pref. | 47 | 47 |
| Texas and Pacific | 105 | 105 |
| National Lead | 118 | 117 |

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Asked. ‖ New stock.

Call money was quiet and ruled at 2 per cent. throughout the day. Commercial paper remained at 2½ to 3 per cent. for prime names. Open market discount rates were unchanged at 2 per cent. to 1½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 2½ to 2¾ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange further eased to 4.85 19-32 for cable transfers.

Silver was unchanged at 36½c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $2,000,000 is being shipped to New York from Argentina.

Time loans are quoted 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent., according to maturity.

The Chrysler Corporation has declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, which compares with previous quarterly distributions of 75 cents.

The bond market was more active and steady. Sales reached $11,443,000.

# AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

## COPPER STRONG

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Cash WHEAT closed barely steady, ½c. to ⅝c. down. No. 2 Manitoba exceptionally 3½c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 93¾c.; No. 2 amber durum, 80½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 85½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 74½c. MAIZE easy, 1½c. down. No. 2 mixed, 90c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy, ½c. lower. White clipped, 40c., f.o.b. New York. RYE easy at 1½c. down. No. 2 Western, 39½c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal. FLOUR steady and unchanged.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (THOUSANDS)

| | To-day | Same day last yr. | This week | This season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 1,040 | 691 | 5,211 | 276,324 | 290,121 |
| Do., Atlantic | 308 | 61 | 1,423 | 57,775 | 50,006 |
| *Exports, ditto | 184 | 225 | 719 | 40,101 | 34,005 |
| Maize (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 765 | 460 | 3,104 | 72,090 | 79,180 |
| Do., Atlantic | 7 | 16 | 40 | 1,858 | 1,901 |
| *Exports, ditto | — | — | — | — | 4 |
| Flour (barrels)— | | | | | |
| Shipments, Western | 80 | 84 | 505 | 13,040 | 10,516 |
| Receipts, Atlantic | 84 | 54 | 291 | 8,534 | 7,872 |
| *Exports, ditto | 25 | 10 | 60 | 1,960 | 1,356 |
| Oats (bushels)— | | | | | |
| Receipts, Western | 216 | 181 | 1,222 | 58,961 | 77,654 |
| *Exports, ditto | 7 | 10 | 51 | 1,817 | 3,063 |
| | | | | 18 | 47 |

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD easy. Prime Western steam 20c. down at $11.35; Middle West, spot, 25c. lower at $11.20.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened unchanged to 1 point higher, and after falling back improved again on bear covering, closing barely steady with December 24 points and later months 5 to 2 points lower. Sales, 11,000 bags. Dec., 6.60c.; Jan., 6.15c.; March, 5.93c.; May, 5.73c.; July, 5.63c.; Sept., 5.53c. Santos No. 4 futures closed steady, unchanged to 4 points up. Sales, 13,000 bags. Dec., 10.33; Jan., 9.85; March, 9.54; May, 9.21; July, 9.05; Sept., 8.90. Cash coffee irregular, Rio No. 7, 7½c.; Santos No. 4, 11½c. to 13c.

COCOA futures closed barely steady, 5 points lower. Sales, 5,000 bags. Dec., 6.20c.; Jan., 6.30c.; March, 6.50c.; May, 6.70c.; July, 6.88c.; Sept., 7.06c.

SUGAR.—Raw futures opened barely steady, 1 point to 3 points lower. The market was affected early by confusion over the political situation in Cuba, but later became steadier under scattered trade buying orders, closing 1 point down to 1 point up. Sales, 75,000 tons. Dec., 1.40c.; Jan., 1.46c.; March, 1.53c.; May, 1.60c.; July, 1.67c.; Sept., 1.73c.; No. 2 contract, duty free, Dec., 3.32c.

Cuban centrifugals, 96deg., spot, quoted 3.46c. per lb. Sales comprise 12,000 bags Philippine, Feb.-March shipment, at 3.54c. per lb., c.i.f.; and 40,000 bags Cuba, prompt shipment, at 3.46c. per lb., c.i.f.

COTTON on the spot closed 15 points higher at 11.15c. Futures opened 5 points lower to 3 points higher, distant positions advancing on shorts covering and trade support. The consumption figures were about as expected. Prices later showed a general advance on buying by Wall-street and Western houses, but hedge selling and realizing made the close easy, though at net gains ranging from 14 to 4 points. New Orleans spot middling unchanged at 10.72c.; futures barely steady, 4 points higher to unchanged.

NEW YORK

| Futures | Closing Range To-day | Prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| November | 10.85 10.85 | 10.77 10.77 |
| December | 11.04 11.04 | 10.90 10.90 |
| January | 11.17 11.17 | 11.13 11.13 |
| | NEW CONTRACT | |
| November | 10.85 10.85 | 10.77 10.77 |
| December | 11.02 11.00 | 10.85 10.88 |
| January | 11.16 11.16 | 11.10 11.10 |
| February | 11.30 11.30 | 11.25 11.25 |
| March | 11.45 11.45 | 11.41 11.40 |
| April | 11.57 11.57 | 11.52 11.52 |
| May | 11.72 11.70 | 11.63 11.64 |
| June | 11.78 11.78 | 11.70 11.70 |
| July | 11.88 11.87 | 11.79 11.77 |
| August | 11.93 11.93 | 11.85 11.85 |
| September | 11.99 11.99 | 11.92 11.92 |
| October | 12.07 12.05 | 12.00 11.98 |

| | To-day | Week | Season | Last season |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts at ports | 71,000 | 380,000 | 5,258,000 | 5,066,000 |
| Exports Gt. Brit. | 20,000 | 42,000 | 488,000 | 514,000 |
| Exports Cont., &c. | 25,000 | 159,000 | 2,215,000 | 2,233,000 |

COPPER was strong with an active demand. Electrolytic domestic spot, and export spot and December, 1c. higher at 12c. per lb. asked. National Metal Exchange, 75 points higher. Nov., Dec., and Jan., 11.00c. Sales, 1 lot. TIN firm. Straits metal, spot, 40 points up at 26½c., and Dec. delivery, 35 points higher at 26.80c. asked. National Metal Exchange, 25 to 35 points higher. Nov., 25.95c.; Dec., 26.10c.; Jan., 26.25c. Sales, 60 lots. SPELTER steady and without change. East St. Louis, spot and Dec. delivery, 4.37½c. per lb., sellers. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 5.10c. per lb. PIG IRON steady, No. 2 foundry again quoted $18 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet sellers were ¼c. higher for spot and Nov. at 9¼c., and Nov.-Dec. at 9¼c. per lb. First latex crepe sellers were ¼c. higher for spot and Nov. at 9¼c., and Nov.-Dec. at 9¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange, 30 to 20 points up. Nov., 9.00; Jan., 9.20; March, 9.40; May, 9.60; Sept., 10.00. Sales, 72 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady. Crude, spot, had sales at 6.37½c.; yellow, spot, 7.50c., bid; refined futures were 10 to 5 points lower; Dec., 7.75c.; March, 7.68c.; May, 7.80c.; June, 7.85c.

TALLOW steady. Extra, loose, 4½c.; extra, in tierces, 5½c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unaltered at $1.80 to $1.85 per barrel.

TURPENTINE firm and ½c. higher at 41½c. to 42½c.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 14.—TURPENTINE firm, ½c. up at 36½c. bid.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 14.—TURPENTINE firm at 36½c. to 36¾c. ROSIN.—Grade F, $4.12½; grade H, $4.22½; grade WW, $6.95.

DULUTH, Nov. 14.—LINSEED closed barely steady, 1c. to 1½c. down. Dec., 1.59; May, 1.65.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 14.—WHEAT closed barely steady, ½c. to 1½c. lower. Dec., 66½c.; May, 70½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 14.—WHEAT closed easy, 1½c. to 2½c. lower. Dec., 66½c.; May, 71½c.

TOLEDO, Nov. 14.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 15.00; Dec., 15.25.

WINNIPEG, Nov. 14.—WHEAT opened 1c. lower on the increased official crop estimate and the exceptionally heavy Russian shipments for the past week. Some covering was influenced afterwards by snowfalls in sections of the country, together with large export clearances at Vancouver, but rallies were short-lived, the close being easy at a loss of 3⅜c. to 3¾c. Dec., 62½c.; May, 68c.; July, 69c. OATS closed easy, 2c. to 1¾c. down. Nov., 27½c.; Dec., 26½c.; May, 28½c. BARLEY futures easy, 1½c. lower. Dec., 22½c.; May, 27½c.

LINSEED closed easy at 3¼c. decline. Dec., 98½; May, 105.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—WHEAT opened ½c. to 1¼c. down on rumours of dissension in the Federal Farm Board, forecasts of rain in the American South-West, advices from Liverpool and Buenos Aires, a poor cash demand, and a lack of export interest. The market rallied afterwards in sympathy with the Stock Exchange, while fears of congestion in the December option, together with a decreased estimate of European feed grains, induced "bear" covering, but the rally brought out liberal offerings. The close was barely steady, ½c. to 2c. down. Old contract.—Dec., 73½c.; March, 74½c.; May, 75½c. New.—Dec., 73½c.; March, 74½c.; May, 75½c.; July, 76c. MAIZE closed easy, 1½c. to 2½c. lower. Old contract.—Dec., 72c.; March, 74½c.; May, 76½c. New.—Dec., 72c.; March, 75c.; May, 76½c.; July, 77½c. OATS closed easy, ½c. to ¾c. down. Old contract.—Dec., 31½c.; March, 32½c.; May, 34½c. New.—Dec., 32c.; March, 33½c.; May, 35c. RYE futures barely steady, ½c. to 1½c. lower. Old contract.—Dec., 39½c.; March, 44c.; May, 45½c. New.—Dec., 40½c.; March, 44½c.; May, 46c.

PROVISIONS closed easy with lard 40 to 27½ points and pork 12½ to 20 points lower. Cash lard fell 37½ points to 10.75. Lard, Dec., 10.02½; Jan., 9.75; May, 9.90. Pork (dry-salted clear bellies), Jan., 12.25; May, 12.37½; July, 12.50.

BACON steady and unchanged. Hogs steady, with light descriptions unchanged and heavy descriptions 15 points lower to unchanged. Receipts at 15 principal Western Centres, including Chicago, since Nov. 1, total 1,116,000, against 1,156,000 for a similar period last year.

| | Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb. | Hogs Light | Hogs Heavy |
|---|---|---|---|
| To-day | 12.87½ | 8.40 to 8.60 | 8.25 to 8.60 |
| Previous day | 12.87½ | 8.40 to 8.60 | 8.40 to 8.60 |
| Last year | 11.50 | 8.85 to 9.15 | 8.75 to 9.25 |
| Receipts— | | Western | Chicago |
| To-day | | 94,000 | 27,000 |
| Previous day | | 116,000 | 41,000 |
| Last year | | 113,000 | 33,000 |

PRETORIA, Nov. 14.—The Land Bank states that the £1,150,000 voted by the Cabinet for the relief of distressed farmers will enable it to provide not only mortgage loans, but also loans through agricultural credit societies and livestock cooperative societies. It is confidently anticipated that the funds will enable the bank to meet all cases where assistance is really necessary.—*Reuter.*

# COMPANY RESULTS

## BASS, RATCLIFF REPORT

**J. and P. Coats.**—Quarterly dividend on the Ordinary shares of 9d. per share, or 3½ per cent., the same as a year ago.

**Daily Mirror Newspapers.**—Quarterly interim dividend on the Ordinary shares of 7½ per cent., being the same as that paid a year ago.

**Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920).**—Quarterly interim dividend of 6¼ per cent. on the Ordinary shares, being the same as that paid a year ago.

**Bell Brothers (Manchester, 1927).**—Dividend of 5 per cent. on the preference shares in respect of the half-year ended September 30, payable on December 1. No dividend has yet been paid on the Ordinary shares.

**Anglo Scottish Investment Trust.**—Dividend on £300,000 Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock for the six months to November 30, less tax, will be payable on December 1 to holders registered November 14.

**United British Steamship.**—In view of the grave depression through which the shipping industry is passing, the directors cannot recommend the payment of an interim dividend. In September, 1929, an interim dividend of 2½ per cent. was paid.

**Dominion Bank (Canada).**—Usual quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. for the period ending December 31 next, together with a bonus of 1 per cent., making the total distribution for the current year 13 per cent. The same annual rates of dividend and bonus have been paid since 1919.

**Tea Corporation.**—The directors state that tea sales continue to be satisfactory, but owing to the present condition of the rubber industry they have decided not to pay an interim dividend but to await the result of the full year's trading. A year ago an interim dividend of 4 per cent. was paid.

**Benskin's Watford Brewery.**—Final dividend of 10 per cent. on the increased ordinary share capital of £912,000 for the year ended September 30, payable on January 1. This makes a total distribution for the year of 17½ per cent., but the interim dividend of 7½ per cent. was paid on the old capital of £304,000. For the previous year the total cash distribution on the smaller capital was 25 per cent., and in addition a capital bonus of 50 per cent. was distributed.

### UNITED INSURANCE

A cablegram received from Sydney states that the balance of profit and loss of the United Insurance Company for the year ended September 30 was £68,230. The dividend is maintained at 10 per cent., and £12,500 is again added to reserve, while £10,000 (the same) is placed to reinsurance reserve. Total assets amount to £1,118,284.

### PRICES, TAILORS (1928)

The accounts of Prices, Tailors (1928) for the year ended June 30 show a net profit of £63,575 (against £24,882 for 1928-29, after charging £18,913, share of profit due to vendors). A dividend of 12½ per cent. is to be paid on the Ordinary shares (against 7½ per cent.), and £12,305 (against £10,000) is to be written off preliminary expenses, leaving £22,647 to be carried forward (against £4,079). Meeting, November 20.

### KENWARD AND COURT

The net profit of Kenward and Court, brewers and maltsters, amounted to £14,629 for the year ended September 30 (against £19,815 for 1928-29), and £4,480 was brought in. A final dividend of 10 per cent. is to be paid on November 29, making 12½ per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent.), but nothing is placed to reserve (against £5,349). A balance of £5,618 is to be carried forward. Meeting, November 20.

### PETER WALKER (WARRINGTON) AND ROBERT CAIN

The accounts of Peter Walker (Warrington) and Robert Cain and Sons show a net profit of £418,009 for the year ended September 30 (against £417,266 for 1928-29). After providing for the Preference dividend a final payment of 5 per cent. is recommended on the Ordinary shares, again making 7½ per cent. for the year, £5,000 (the same) is to be placed to staff superannuation fund, and £50,000 (the same) is to be transferred to reserve, leaving £130,860 to be carried forward (against £98,105). Meeting, November 24.

### PALACE AND DERBY CASTLE

The accounts of the Palace and Derby Castle, amusement caterers, for the year ended October 31 show a net profit of £12,226 (against £21,007 for 1928-29) and a balance brought forward of £5,267. The directors propose to write off £1,000 from property (against £4,130), and to be paid on the Ordinary shares of 7½ per cent. (against a dividend of 10 per cent. and a bonus of 2½ per cent.), leaving £5,253 to be carried forward. During the year additional Debenture capital has been issued, and the total now amounts to £138,000. The new Crescent Picture House was opened to the public on June 9. The Isle of Man has during the past season experienced a considerable diminution in the number of its visitors. Meeting, Douglas, Isle of Man, November 22.

### BASS, RATCLIFF AND GRETTON

Little change is reported in the results of Bass, Ratcliff and Gretton, brewers, or Burton-on-Trent, for the year ended September 30, as compared with the preceding year. The accounts show a net profit of £538,969, as against £545,000. The directors, however, are reducing the dividend for the year on the Ordinary shares from 20 per cent., tax free, to 16 per cent., tax free, the final payment now proposed being 7½ per cent., against 15 per cent. The carry-forward, which was increased last year from £46,490 to £273,983, is now to be further increased to £350,181. The profits of subsidiaries brought into the parent company's accounts are included in the profit figures to the extent of the dividends received during the year from those companies, all of which made profits. Meeting, November 28.

### CHARTERHOUSE INVESTMENT TRUST

The Charterhouse Investment Trust reports a profit of £100,426 for the year ended November 13 (against £241,570 for the preceding year), out of which £10,042 (against £24,157) is placed to special reserve and £80,000 (against £78,414) is set aside for income-tax. No allocation is this time made to reserve (against £75,000). It is proposed to pay a final dividend of 9¼ per cent. (against 6¼ per cent.), making 7½ per cent. for the year (against 5 per cent.), the total dividend absorbing £58,125. The carry-forward is reduced from £63,334 to £13,303. The investments, of which details are quoted, are shown in the balance-sheet at £1,426,391. This exceeds the market value by £10,467, or 0·72 per cent., which amount has been provided out of the general reserve. Meeting, November 26.

### LANGKAPOERA (SUMATRA) RUBBER

The Langkapoera (Sumatra) Rubber Estate harvested 722,447lb. of rubber during the year ended June 30 (against 728,958lb. for 1928-29). The all-in cost (including 7,204l. depreciation) was 7.96d. per lb. (against 7.43d.), and the average gross selling price (not including the stock unsold, valued at market price on June 30) was 7.69d. per lb. (against 9.31d.). The output of coffee was 265 piculs (against 616 piculs), of which 599 piculs were sold, at a profit of £1,031 (against £1,254). If the profit on this "catch" crop is taken to reduce the cost of rubber, the "all-in" cost of the latter is reduced to 6.94d. per lb. The accounts show that, after making the usual provision for depreciation of buildings and machinery, the profit for the year is £4,381 (against £8,777), and a balance of £19,396 was brought forward. The Preference dividend absorbs £199, leaving £17,578, which it is proposed to carry forward. A dividend of 5 per cent. was paid on the Ordinary shares last year, and £2,566 was written off against depreciation of estates. Meeting, November 24.

### DAILY MAIL TRUST

The directors of the Daily Mail Trust report that the total sums received during the year ended September 30 from dividends and interest amounted to £484,629 (against £496,024 for 1928-29). From which is deducted £117,610 (against £108,203) for income-tax and working expenses, leaving a net balance of £367,019 (against £387,821). As last year, the directors propose to distribute a cash dividend of 3s. 6d. per share, or 17½ per cent., free of tax, payable on November 20. This will absorb £352,537, and the remaining balance serves to increase the carry-forward from £57,140 to £51,622. Of the balance-sheet total of £2,430,747 (against £2,465,844), investments account for £2,269,011 (against £2,375,311). It is stated that in the aggregate the market value of these investments is largely in excess of the book value. The report states that the investment reserve account at the last annual meeting showed a balance of £28,548, to which has to be added £159, representing the excess over cost of investments realised during the current year, making a total of £28,707. From this is to be deducted £21,763 paid to Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company in respect of the old paper contract and a small charge of £32 payable under the E. Hulton and Co. (liquidation account), leaving a balance of £6,912. The directors point out that this paper contract expired on September 11, 1930, and that the company is thereby released from any further liability in this connexion. Meeting, November 24.

## GOLD FROM BRAZIL

### FURTHER ARRIVAL

Gold to the value of £1,000,000 in coin and bars arrived at Victoria Dock in the Blue Star liner Almeda Star yesterday morning. The gold was shipped at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and was consigned to banks in London.

This is the second large cargo of gold to be brought from Brazil to London this month by the Blue Star Line.

## BERMUDA DEVELOPMENT DEBENTURE ISSUE

The prospectus is published to-day, for information only of an issue at 97½ per cent. of £500,000 Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Guaranteed First Mortgage Debentures of the Bermuda Development Company. The Debentures, which have already been placed privately, are repayable at 102½ per cent. by means of a sinking fund of 15 annual payments of £34,167, beginning in 1932. The company has the right to redeem the Debentures at any time at 102½. Principal, premium, and interest are guaranteed by the British Maritime Trust, 89 per cent. of the capital of which is owned by Furness, Withy, and Co.

## HAIL INSURANCE LOSSES IN CANADA

REGINA (SASKATCHEWAN), Nov. 14.—The loss sustained by provincial companies giving hail insurance during this year is officially stated to be $2,529,000, the loss ratio being 86 per cent., as compared with 21 per cent. in 1929. The total premiums paid were $2,875,000. The losses were mainly in the northern part of the province.—*Reuter.*

# COMPANY MEETINGS

## THE SECOND SCOTTISH MORTGAGE AND TRUST

### SATISFACTORY REVENUE FIGURES

#### MR. MAXTONE GRAHAM'S REVIEW OF THE POSITION

The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Second Scottish Mortgage and Trust Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Glenfinlas-street, Edinburgh, on Thursday last.

Mr. J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C.A., presided.

The notice calling the meeting was read by a representative of Messrs. BAILLIE, GIFFORD and Co., the managers and secretaries.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Before proceeding to the business of the meeting I wish to refer to the loss we have sustained by the death of Dr. McKenzie Johnston, who has been our chairman for so many years. For 10 years prior to the increase of capital in 1927 this company was engaged in liquidating its Canadian mortgage business as well as carrying on general investment business. This was a difficult period for the mortgage business in Canada, but under Dr. McKenzie Johnston's chairmanship the difficulties in Canada were overcome and we were able, ultimately, to dispose of the bulk of our mortgages. In addition, there were accumulated sufficient reserves to enable the company to issue further capital and to enter on a new phase of its existence as an investment company. This was a source of great satisfaction to Dr. McKenzie Johnston, and it is right that we put on record here our appreciation of his services to the company during those years.

AVAILABLE BALANCE AND DIVIDENDS

The balance on revenue account after deducting expenses and income-tax is £56,890, of which interest on borrowed money and on instalments of new capital absorbs £21,900. There remains then a net revenue for the year of £35,037. In comparing this figure with that in the previous report you will keep in view that the net revenue of £48,629 reported a year ago covered a period of 18 months, which was equivalent to an annual rate of £32,420.

Deducting the Preference dividend of £14,152 there remains £20,885, which is equal to approximately 12 per cent. on the Ordinary stock. We propose to divide two-thirds of this amount in payment of a dividend of 8 per cent., which is at the same rate as before. In order to equalize the interim and final payments 4 per cent. was paid in April last, leaving a similar distribution now to be made. The amount which we propose to transfer from the revenue to the reserve fund is £7,778 17s. 1d. This, together with the sum of £2,221 2s. 11d. taken from the share premium account, gives us a round figure of £10,000, by which the reserve fund will be increased to £45,000. By this arrangement there remains a balance on the share premium account of £20,000, which we suggest be transferred to the capital reserve, which, as you are aware, is employed to reduce the book value of the investments.

The revenue figures are satisfactory, considering the times through which we are passing. But it must be kept in view that the dividends received by the company up to September 30 last were earned in a more prosperous period than that of recent months. As far as concerns our income, therefore, we have not yet felt to any extent the effects of the general trade depression. How we shall be affected in the current year it is too early to judge, but it is reasonable to expect the next financ

# OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the list issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows :—‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty ; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members' ; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day ; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price ; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound ; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 4s. 2d. in the pound ; ‡‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

## BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Annu., 57 ¼
2¾% Annu., 62½
2½% Cons., 58½ ⅛ ⅛ ⅛

# HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

## METALS HIGHER

## GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Nov. 14.—WHEAT.—Following the ordering to Liverpool of a cargo of La Plata, to be tendered against the Dec. option, a quantity of Russian available, and bearish Canadian crop advices, the cargo market was quiet, with quotations nominally on a lower basis. For 7,662 tons South Australian per Westminster, B/L, Oct. 27, 27s. 9d. was paid, and 28s. 6d. for part cargo, 4,000 tons Pacific (half soft and half Western white), Jan.-Feb. Australian, on passage and loading, was obtainable at 28s. 3d. Victorian, Nov.-half Dec., at 28s. 6d.; West Australian, Dec.-half Jan., at 28s. 6d.; Pacific quiet demand and closed unchanged with Manitoba at exceptionally dull dearer. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Vancouver), per Fidelitas, Nov. 26 loading, sold at 27s. 6d.; South Australian, per City of Lyons, B/L, Oct. 25, at 27s. to Ghent, and Hull: choice white Karachi, per Warwick, at 27s. No. 2 Northern Manitoba, afloat, made 28s. 4½d. to Liverpool, and 28s. 7½d. to Manchester, and to the latter port 28s. 10½d. was paid for Baril, 62lb., on the way.

Wheat futures opened at 2d. advance, but closed 2d. to 3d. under yesterday. There was business in Manitoba grade at 24s. 9d. Nov., 25s. 6d. to 25s. 3½d. Jan., and 25s. 11d. to 25s. 10½d. March.

| Per 480lb. | Opening values | 1.15 values | 3.15 call | Closing values | Prev. closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | MANITOBA GRADE | | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Nov. .. | 25 2 | 24 11 | 24 11 | 25 0 | 25 0 |
| Jan. .. | 25 0 | 25 3½ | 25 3½ | 25 2 | 25 2 |
| March .. | 25 2 | 25 10½ | 25 10½ | 25 9 | 25 9 |
| | LONDON GRADE | | | | |
| Dec. .. | 24 5 | 24 2 | 24 2 | 24 1 | 24 3 |
| Feb. .. | 24 8 | 24 5 | 24 5 | 24 4 | 24 6 |

MAIZE.—Cargoes were rather harder to buy owing to lighter Argentine shipments and a strong demand for spot usage at advancing rates. For La Plata, afloat, 16s. 6d. to 16s. 9d. was required; 16s. 9d. for Nov., 17s. for Dec., 17s. 6d. for Jan. For Dan.-Gal.-Fox., Nov., 17s. was wanted. Parcels were firm at 6d. advance. La Plata, Nov.-Dec., sold at 16s.; Dec.-Jan., 16s. and 16s. 1½d.; Jan.-Feb. at 16s. 6d., and 16s. 3d. and 16s. 1½d.; Bahia, shipping-shipped, 16s. was paid.

BARLEY quietly steady. Azoff-Black Sea, afloat, 12s.; Nov., 12s. 3d.; Danubian, Dec., 13s. 1½d.

OATS rather easier. La Plata, Nov. and Dec., 10s. 1½d.; Jan., 10s. 6d.

At MARK LANE there was a small attendance, and trading was of a desultory character throughout. English and Scots were quiet at 29s. to 31s. per 504lb. Foreign descriptions were irregular in price. No. 1 hard Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, and Atlantic, 30s. 3d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 29s. Argentine, 29s. 9d.; No. 2, 29s.; Atlantic, 29s. 6d.; No. 3, 28s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 28s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 29s. 9d.; Baruso, 6/12lb., 29s. 3d.; Australian, 30s.; choice white Karachi, 29s. 6d.; Russian (on sample), 25s. 6d. to 26s. per 496lb. Flour was steadily held. London Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, and Atlantic, 30s. 3d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 30s. Argentine, 29s. 9d.; Atlantic, 29s. 6d.; No. 3, 28s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 28s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 29s. 9d.; Baruso, 6/12lb., 29s. 3d.; Australian, 30s.; choice white Karachi, 29s. 6d.; Russian (on sample), 25s. 6d. to 26s. per 496lb. Flour was steadily held. London Manitoba (Vancouver), ex ship, and Atlantic, 30s. 3d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 30s. Argentine, 29s. 9d.; Atlantic, 29s. 6d.; No. 3, 28s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, 28s. 3d.; No. 2 mixed durum, 29s. 9d.; Baruso, 6/12lb., 29s. 3d.; Australian, 30s.; choice white Karachi, 29s. 6d.; Russian (on sample), 25s. 6d. to 26s. per 496lb. Flour was steadily held. London

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were in moderate demand and nominally 3d. to 6d. per qr. lower. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Nov., quoted 27s. 3d.; No. 2, 26s. 9d.; No. 3, 25s. 9d.; No. 2 mixed durum, Nov.-Dec., 26s. 6d.; Hard Winter (6/32lb.), afloat, 24s. 9d.; Red Winter (6/32lb.), afloat, 24s. 6d.; Barril (6/31lb.), afloat, 24s. 6d.; Choice white Karachi, Nov., 27s. 9d.; Dec., 28s.; White Western Pacific, Nov.-Dec., 28s. 9d.; Australian, afloat, 28s 3d.; and Dec.-Jan., 28s. 6d. Russian covered No. 2 Northern Manitoba, arrived and steady, at 28s. 2d., to Liverpool; and afloat at 28s. 7½d. to 28s. 9d., to Manchester. Spot parcels were quiet and generally 1d. per qr. lower. Graded wheat futures opened 1d. to ¾d. higher in sympathy with steady closing American advices, but afterwards gave way on an increased official estimate of the Canadian crop and liquidation of Dec. position, due to the arrival of a cargo of La Plata wheat. Dec. position, however, were fairly steady, as weather conditions in Argentina are not satisfactory. The market closed per central tower. Sales were 400 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

| Per 100lb. | Business done | | Official settlement prices | Closing values | Prev. closing values |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Highest | Lowest | | | |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Dec. .. | 5 3½ | 5 2½ | 5 3 | 5 3 | 5 3½ |
| March | 5 4 | 5 3 | 5 3½ | 5 3½ | 5 3½ |
| May .. | 5 4½ | 5 4½ | 5 4 | 5 4 | 5 4½ |

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were steady and quiet, with sellers of afloat and loading 16s. 1½d.; Nov.-Dec. and Dec.-Jan., 16s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb., 16s. 4½d.; Feb.-Mar., 16s. 3d.; No. 2 white flat African, afloat, 18s.; and No. 2 round yellow African, afloat, 16s. Maize on the spot met a fair demand at steady prices.

BARLEY was dull and easy. OATS were steady and tending easier. Shipment parcels were dull; Chilean tawny for Nov.-Dec., 11s. 3d.; La Plata, f.a.q., Nov.-Dec., 10s. 3d.; and Dec.-Jan., 10s. 6d., 10s. 7½d. and 10s. 9d.

FLOUR was in moderate request at late rates. PEAS and BEANS were slow and quiet. OATMEAL was dull. LINSEED was unchanged scarce and firm.

CHELMSFORD, Nov. 14.—Wheat, 30s. to 32s. delivered into mill. Best barleys up to 53s.; lower grades, 30s. to 35s.

DERBY, Nov. 14.—Wheat, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; oats, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; barley, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; beans, 6s., all per cwt., free on rail.

## COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14.—Although prices were lower, the demand for spot cotton further receded, business being restrained by the unsettled condition of the futures market and the rather discouraging trade developments at Manchester. Only a small trade was done in American, with quotations 18 points lower. Middling, 5.96d. Brazilian and Peruvian also declined 13 points. Pernam fine, 9.16d.; f.f. smooth, 6.55d.; f.f. Tanguis, 6.30d. Egyptian declined 10 to 13 points. F.f.f. Sakellaridis, 9.70d.; f.g.f. Uppers, 8.47d. African fell 13 points. Middling West, 6.05d. c.f. East Indian 10 points lower. Fine m.g. Broach, 4.70d.; fine No. 1 Oomras, 5.20d.

American futures opened easy at a fall of 9 to 11 points, following overnight cable advices, which together with increased hedging led to a good clear call on the latter being further influenced by disturbing rumours and moderate transactions took place. News of the China auctions showed that the quantities sold were reduced by one-half. There was, however, a better feeling in the market and a good deal of last week's loss in price was regained. New business for that market was unimportant. The Near East and Egypt purchased moderately of whites. Buying for West Africa was quiet but Argentina did a rather better business and home trade buying was more pronounced. In yarns spinners of American and Egyptian counts found great difficulty in holding to prices owing to the lack of business.

## SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Nov. 14.—LINSEED was steady but slow at 2s. 6d. per ton advance. Calcutta, Nov.-Dec., to London, £15 5s.; April-May, £11, sellers; bold Bombay, Nov.-Dec., £14, sellers; March-April, £11 10s., sellers; La Plata, Nov., to Hull, £10 12s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec., £12 5s.; Dec.-Jan., £9 15s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, £9 15s., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, Nov.-Dec., to Hull-Continent, £11 2s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb., new, £11, sellers. COTTONSEED was quiet. Egyptian, Nov.-Dec., to Hull, Nov., £6 2s. 6d.; Nov.-Jan., £6 1s. 3d.; Sakellaridis, Nov., £5 15s.; Nov.-Jan., £5 12s. 9d., sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., new, £5 2s., sellers. CASTORSEED was quiet. Bombay, Nov.-Dec., to Hull, £11 12s. 6d.; Feb.-March, £10 12s. 6d., sellers. GROUNDNUTS were dull. Coromandel (machined), Nov., to Rotterdam-Hamburg, £12; Dec., £11 10s.; Jan. to March, £11 7s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were Dec.-Jan., £11 6s. 3d.; Jan.-Feb., £11 8s. 9d., sellers; buyers 2s. 6d. less. LINSEED OIL closed quieter at 7s. 6d. Dec., £23 7s. 6d.; Jan.-April, £21 17s. 6d.; May-Aug., £20 17s. 6d., naked. RAPE OIL was slow. Crude extracted, £30 10s.; technical refined, £31, naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was quiet. Egyptian crude, £23 10s.; refined common edible, £28 10s.; deodorized, £30 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was quiet. American, spot, 34s. 9d.; Dec., 35s.; Jan.-April, 36s.; Russian, spot, 32s. 3d. per cwt.

HULL, Nov. 14.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closed for spot at £26; Nov., £25; Dec., £23 15s.; Jan.-April, £22 5s.; May-Aug., £21 10s.; East Indian, spot, £28; Baltic, spot, £29. COTTON OIL, naked; Egyptian crude, spot, £22; edible refined, spot, £33 5s.; technical, spot, £25; deodorized, spot, £27 5s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £25. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crude Crushed-extracted, spot, £28; deodorized, spot, £32. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £28 10s. RAPE OIL.—Crude Crushed-extracted, spot, £28; deodorized, spot, £30 10s. per ton. TURPENTINE, spot, 37s. per cwt. CASTOR and COD unchanged, net cash terms, ex mill.

## COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Nov. 14.—SUGAR.—British refined in fair request at previous rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 20s.; T. L. granulated, 19s. 9d. Home-grown granulated, Nov.-Dec., ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, Bardney and Bourne, Dec., 19s. 7½d. Anglo-Scottish, refinery, quoted 19s. 9d. to 19s. 10½d., ex factory; T. L. ex Nov.-Dec., 19s. 9d. to 19s. 10½d., ex factory; T. L. ex ship, 19s. 9d. West Indian crystallized 7s. 9½d.; Jan.-March, 7s. 9d.; B R B, Nov.-Dec., quoted 7s. 4½d.; German crystals, prompt, quoted 8s. 3½d.; c. and f., India. Mauritius crystals, f.a.q., Dec., quoted 11s. 6d.; 99% Nov.-Dec., sold at 10s. 3d., c.i.f. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 4½d.; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 3d., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted, for 7s. 9d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 11½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was dull. Preferentials, 96%, Nov.-Dec., quoted 10s. 3d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96%, Nov., quoted 10s. 6d., sellers; Continental beet, 88%, Nov.-Dec., 8s., value, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures opened quiet and easier under realizations, but there was more doing later at a general decline in values, the market closing steady at the decline; Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 3½d. to 5s. 3¾d.; March, from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 5¾d.; May, from 6s. 9d. to 6s. 8½d.; Aug., from 7s. to 6s. 11½d. to 6s. 11¾d.; Dec., 1931, at 7s. 2½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

| Month | 10.30 a.m. | | 3.15 p.m. | | 4.15 p.m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Nov. .. | 5 3¼ | 5 0 | 5 3¾ | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| Dec. .. | 5 5 | 5 4½ | 5 5 | 5 3½ | 5 4 | 5 3¾ |

| NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. .. | 6 4½ | 6 3½ | 6 3½ | 6 2¾ | 6 3 | 6 2¼ |
| March | 6 6¾ | 6 5¾ | 6 5¾ | 6 4¾ | 6 5 | 6 4¼ |
| May .. | 6 9 | 6 8 | 6 8¼ | 6 7¼ | 6 7½ | 6 6½ |
| Aug. .. | 7 0½ | 6 11¾ | 6 11¾ | 6 10¾ | 6 11¼ | 6 10¼ |
| 1931 | 7 3¼ | 7 3 | 7 2¾ | 7 2¼ | 7 3 | 7 2½ |

White futures were inactive. Calls:—

| Month | 10.30 a.m. | | 3.15 p.m. | | 4.15 p.m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Nov. .. | 8 0 | 7 11½ | 8 0 | 7 11½ | 8 0 | 7 11½ |
| Dec. .. | 8 4½ | 8 0¾ | 8 4½ | 8 0¾ | 8 3 | 8 0 |
| March | 8 7½ | 8 3¾ | 8 7½ | 8 3¾ | 8 6½ | 8 3 |
| May .. | 8 10½ | 8 6¾ | 8 10½ | 8 6¾ | 8 9½ | 8 6¼ |

Raw sugar was steady with moderate business. Cuba was quoted 3.53c. for Nov., 3.56c. for Dec., 3.59c. for Jan., 3.62c. for March, 3.65c. for May, and 3.68c. for July. Refined was steady. Fine granulated, prompt, 4.75c.; Dec., 4.80c.; Jan., 4.85c.; March, 4.90c.; May, 4.95c.; July, 5.00c.

COCOA.—Accra steady. Fair fermented, Nov.-Jan. and Dec.-Feb., quoted 27s. per cwt., sellers, f.o.b., London contract; Dec.-Feb., to Continent, quoted 29s., sellers, c.i.f. Futures were firm but quiet. Dec., delivery sold at 30s. 1½d. Sales, 10 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa) were:—

| Month | 11 a.m. | | 4 p.m. | | 4.45 p.m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Nov. .. | 31 6 | 29 9 | 32 6 | 30 3 | 32 6 | 30 3 |
| Dec. .. | 30 0 | 29 7½ | 31 0 | 30 3 | 31 0 | 30 0 |
| Jan. .. | 30 0 | 29 10½ | 29 9 | 29 10½ | 29 9 | 29 10½ |
| March | 29 6 | 29 3 | 29 10½ | 29 6 | 29 10½ | 29 6 |
| May .. | 29 9 | 29 6 | 29 10½ | 29 6 | 29 10½ | 29 6 |
| July .. | 30 3 | 30 0 | 30 6 | 29 9 | 30 6 | 29 9 |

TEA.—Next week's auctions will comprise 50,574 packages of Indian, 20,496 packages of Ceylon, and 6,200 packages of Java and Sumatra teas.

RICE steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. 6d. per cwt.; new crop, Jan.-Feb., in singles, Continental U.K., 9s. 6d.; No. 3, doubles, to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 9s. 6d. Siam No. 2, Q., Jan.-Feb., Cuba (main ports), 9s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f.

RANGOON BRAN quiet. Handpicked white, spot, quoted 11s. 6d. per cwt.; Nov.-Dec., 8s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR quiet. Nov.-Dec. quoted 9s. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java flake, spot, quoted 20s. per cwt.; Nov.-Dec., sellers, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, spot, quoted 12s. 6d.; Nov.-Dec., 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Hard pearl, Nov.-Dec., quoted 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 22s. 9d.; Nov.-Dec., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The spice market was quiet, but in the forward market prices were firm on reserve of holders. Zanzibar, Singapore, quoted 77s.d.; Lampong, 7d.; white Muntok, 11d. to 11½d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, Dec., sold at 6½d.; Jan.-March, 6½d.; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., sold at 6¾d.; Jan.-March at 6¾d.; Nov.-Dec., quoted c. and f., India. Mauritius crystals, f.a.q., Dec., quoted 11s. 6d.; 99% Nov.-Dec., sold at 10s. 3d., c.i.f. Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 7s. 4½d.; Nov.-Dec., 7s. 3d., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted, for 7s. 9d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 7s. 11½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was dull. Preferentials, 96%, Nov.-Dec., quoted 10s. 3d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96%, Nov., quoted 10s. 6d., sellers; Continental beet, 88%, Nov.-Dec., 8s., value, c.i.f.

Raw sugar futures opened quiet and easier under realizations, but there was more doing later at a general decline in values, the market closing steady at the decline; Dec. delivery sold from 5s. 4d. to 5s. 3½d. to 5s. 3¾d.; March, from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 5¾d.; May, from 6s. 9d. to 6s. 8½d.; Aug., from 7s. to 6s. 11½d. to 6s. 11¾d.; Dec., 1931, at 7s. 2½d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

| Month | 10.30 a.m. | | 3.15 p.m. | | 4.15 p.m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Nov. .. | 5 3¼ | 5 0 | 5 3¾ | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 |
| Dec. .. | 5 5 | 5 4½ | 5 5 | 5 3½ | 5 4 | 5 3¾ |

| NEW CONTRACT, BASIS 96 PER CENT., C.I.F. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. .. | 6 4½ | 6 3½ | 6 3½ | 6 2¾ | 6 3 | 6 2¼ |
| March | 6 6¾ | 6 5¾ | 6 5¾ | 6 4¾ | 6 5 | 6 4¼ |
| May .. | 6 9 | 6 8 | 6 8¼ | 6 7¼ | 6 7½ | 6 6½ |
| Aug. .. | 7 0½ | 6 11¾ | 6 11¾ | 6 10¾ | 6 11¼ | 6 10¼ |
| 1931 | 7 3¼ | 7 3 | 7 2¾ | 7 2¼ | 7 3 | 7 2½ |

White futures were inactive. Calls:—

| Month | 10.30 a.m. | | 3.15 p.m. | | 4.15 p.m. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Nov. .. | 8 0 | 7 11½ | 8 0 | 7 11½ | 8 0 | 7 11½ |
| Dec. .. | 8 4½ | 8 0¾ | 8 4½ | 8 0¾ | 8 3 | 8 0 |
| March | 8 7½ | 8 3¾ | 8 7½ | 8 3¾ | 8 6½ | 8 3 |
| May .. | 8 10½ | 8 6¾ | 8 10½ | 8 6¾ | 8 9½ | 8 6¼ |

SYRUP.—Lyle's half-puncheons, quoted 23s. 6d.; 2cwt. tins, 25s.; Tate's cwt. drums, 24s. 6d.; 2cwt. casks, 21s. 6d.; 5cwt. to 6cwt. casks, 19s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Dull; unchanged waterwhite, Nov.-Dec. delivery, quoted 19s. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominally steady.

COCOA.—Accra steady. Fair fermented, Nov.-Jan. and Dec.-Feb., quoted 27s. per cwt., sellers, f.o.b., London contract; Dec.-Feb., to Continent, quoted 29s., sellers, c.i.f. Futures were firm but quiet. Dec., delivery sold at 30s. 1½d. Sales, 10 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa) were:—

| Month | Opening | | 3.10 p.m. Call | | Closing | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers | Sellers | Buyers |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| Nov. .. | 6 7 | 6 5 | 6 7 | 6 5 | 6 7 | 6 5 |
| Dec. .. | 6 7½ | 6 6½ | 6 7 | 6 6 | 6 7 | 6 6 |
| Jan. .. | 6 9 | 6 8 | 6 8½ | 6 7½ | 6 8 | 6 7½ |
| March | 7 0 | 6 11 | 6 11 | 6 10½ | 7 0 | 6 11½ |
| May .. | 7 3 | 7 2 | 7 2 | 7 1½ | 7 2½ | 7 2 |
| Aug. .. | 7 6 | 7 5 | 7 5½ | 7 4½ | 7 5½ | — |
| Oct. .. | 7 7½ | 7 6½ | 7 7 | 7 6 | 7 7½ | — |
| Dec. .. | 7 9 | 7 8½ | 7 8½ | 7 8 | 7 8½ | — |
| 1932 | 7 10½ | 7 9½ | 7 10 | 7 9 | 7 10½ | — |

* Paid.

## METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Nov. 14.—COPPER.—With electrolytic in New York nominally 1c. higher at 11c. per lb., the standard market here opened with a firm tone, and the initial business in three months disclosed a gain of about 50s. compared with last night's closing business. At the enhanced level there was a fair volume of realisations, but the demand held good, and on balance cash was 30s. and three months 27s. 6d. higher. Sales, 3,000 tons: cash at £49 15s. to £50 5s.; Dec., £51 10s. to £49 15s. to £50 15s.; Jan., £53 to £49 15s. to £50; Feb., £50 to £51; three months, £51 to £50 to £50 17s. 6d. Settlement price, £50 15s. In the late trade Nov. sold at £50 15s.; Jan., £50 15s. to £49 15s.; three months, £51 to £49 2s. 6d. The market for refined again ruled strong, with electrolytic £2 10s. to £2 higher at £55 10s. to £56; wire bars £2 dearer at £54; and best selected, £7 10s. higher at £52 to £53 5s., with strong sheets quoted £77 against £73 on Tuesday last.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 225 tons sold at £123 5s., c.i.f., an advance of £4 15s. Firmer advices from Singapore and New York created confidence here at the opening, when three months sold at £118. There was a sustained demand for forward, and in spite of a certain amount of liquidation the improvement was well held, and on balance cash was 35s. 9d. and three months 35s. higher. Sales, 600 tons; Nov. at £117 to £116; Dec., £116 15s. to £116 10s. to £116; Feb., £117 15s.; three months, £118 to £118 10s. to £117 5s. to £118 5s. to £118 2s. 6d. Settlement price, £116 15s. In the afternoon Jan. sold at £118 15s. to £118 5s., and three months at £118 10s. to £119 5s. to £118 15s. to £118 10s. English common tin closed firm at £118 5s., ex Liverpool.

LEAD was in active request and with sellers reserved, near dates advanced 12s. 9d. and forward 12s. 6d. Sales, 1,200 tons; Nov. at £16 12s. 9d.; Dec., £16 12s. 6d. to £16 15s.; Jan., £16 15s.; Feb., £16 15s. Settlement price, £16 15s. 6d. Late business comprised Jan. at £16 15s. to £16 16s. 3d., and Feb. at £16 15s. English advanced 15s. to 15s. 5s.

SPELTER had a quiet sale at steady prices, both near and forward remaining unchanged. Sales, 400 tons of Feb. at £15 12s. 6d. to £15 10s. Settlement price, £14 17s. 6d. The afternoon market was idle.

TINPLATES quiet at 17s. basis I.C., f.o.b., South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English steady at £24 to £25 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery steadily held at £85 per ton. ANTIMONY.—English refined quoted £29 to £46 10s., and foreign, spot, £170 per ton. WOLFRAM.—Chinese for forward shipment, at £6 10s. to £7 per cwt. QUICKSILVER unaltered at £22 12s. 6d. to £22 15s. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

| | To-day | | | | Prev. day | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COPPER— | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. d. |
| Std. cash .. | 58 | 15 | 0 to | 50 | 17 | 6 | 49 | 5 0 to 49 7 6 |
| Three mths. | 59 | 0 | 0 — | 50 | 17 | 6 | 49 | 7 6 — 49 10 0 |
| Electrolytic | 59 | 10 | 0 — | 54 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 0 — 52 0 0 |
| Wire Bars .. | 54 | 0 | 0 | | | | 52 | 0 0 — |
| Best selected | 52 | 0 | 0 — | 53 | 5 | 0 | 44 | 10 0 — 45 15 0 |
| Strong sheets | 77 | 0 | 0 | | | | 73 | 0 0 — |
| TIN— | | | | | | | | |
| Std. cash .. | 116 | 15 | 0 — | 116 | 17 | 6 | 115 | 0 0 — 115 5 0 |
| Three mths. | 118 | 2 | 6 — | 118 | 5 | 0 | 116 | 10 0 — 116 10 0 |
| LEAD— | | | | | | | | |
| Good soft pig, ex wharf .. | 16 | 13 | 9 — | 16 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 0 — 16 2 6 |
| *SPELTER .. | 14 | 18 | 9 — | 15 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 18 9 — 15 10 0 |

*Official closing quotations for delivery steadily held at £85 per ton. ANTIMONY.—English refined quoted £29 to £46 10s., and foreign, spot, £170 per ton. WOLFRAM.—Chinese for forward shipment, at £6 10s. to £7 per cwt. QUICKSILVER unaltered at £22 12s. 6d. to £22 15s. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

| | To-day | | | | Prev. day | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COPPER— | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. d. |
| Std. cash .. | 58 | 15 | 0 to | 50 | 17 | 6 | 49 | 5 0 to 49 7 6 |
| Three mths. | 59 | 0 | 0 — | 50 | 17 | 6 | 49 | 7 6 — 49 10 0 |
| Electrolytic | 59 | 10 | 0 — | 54 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 0 — 52 0 0 |
| Wire Bars .. | 54 | 0 | 0 | | | | 52 | 0 0 — |
| Best selected | 52 | 0 | 0 — | 53 | 5 | 0 | 44 | 10 0 — 45 15 0 |
| Strong sheets | 77 | 0 | 0 | | | | 73 | 0 0 — |
| TIN— | | | | | | | | |
| Std. cash .. | 116 | 15 | 0 — | 116 | 17 | 6 | 115 | 0 0 — 115 5 0 |
| Three mths. | 118 | 2 | 6 — | 118 | 5 | 0 | 116 | 10 0 — 116 10 0 |
| LEAD— | | | | | | | | |
| Good soft pig, ex wharf .. | 16 | 13 | 9 — | 16 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 0 — 16 2 6 |
| *SPELTER .. | 14 | 18 | 9 — | 15 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 18 9 — 15 10 0 |

* No official quotation for spot during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER, cash, £49 2s. 6d.; three months, £49 2s. 6d. TIN, cash, £117 2s. 6d.; three months, £118 10s. LEAD, near, £16 13s. 9d.; forward, £16 15s. SPELTER, near, £14 18s. 9d.; forward, £15 10s.

MIDDLESBROUGH, Nov. 14.—The production of pig iron is practically limited to home requirements, there being very little inquiry for forward business. Quotations are maintained on the basis of 63s. 6d. for No. 3 Cleveland, 62s. 6d. for No. 4 foundry, and 62s. for Scps iron. The demand for East Coast hematite has improved, and ordinary qualities are unchanged at 71s. Inquiries for steel continue to increase steadily and prices are unaltered. Rubio ore has declined 6d. per ton, and now stands at 16s. 6d., while blast furnace coke remains at 17s. per ton delivered.

## MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Nov. 14.—SMITHFIELD MARKET official report:—Supplies to market to-day were 1,263 tons, made up of 475 tons British and Irish produce and 788 tons imported. Imports formed 62·4 per cent.

BEEF (per 8lb.).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. to 7s.; English, long, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; Argentine hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 2d. to 5s., forequarters, chilled, 3s. to 3s. 2d.; Australian hindquarters, frozen, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 10d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs 7s. to 7s. 8d.; English, 6s. to 7s.; tegs, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; ewes, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; New Zealand wethers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; ewes, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; Argentine wethers, 3s. to 3s. 10d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—Scotch hill, 6s. to 7s. 4d.; Irish, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s.; Australian, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—Scotch hill, 6s. to 7s. 4d.; Irish, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s.; Australian, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English, under 10st., 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d. 10st. to 15st., 8s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; 15st. to 20st., 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; Irish, 6s. to 8s.; New Zealand, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 2d.; Australian, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; sows, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. to 7s. 4d.; English, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s.; Australian, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.

HOME RAILS.—FALL.—Mersey 1 to 21-23.

DEBENTURE.—RISE.—Metropltn. Dist. (6% Perp. Stk.) 1 to 114-117. ditto (5% Stk.) 1 to 97-100.

FALL.—L. and N.E. (4%) 1 to 79-81.

DITTO, GUARANTEED.—FALL.—G.W. (5% R. charge) 1 to 102-104, L. and N.E. (4% 2nd) 1 to 69-71.

DITTO, PREFERENCE.—FALL.—L.M. and S. (4% 1923) 1 to 59½-61½.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Bengal Light (4% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 65-68. ditto (4% Latur, Extn. Debs.) 1 to 88-90. Bengal-Dooars (Pref.) 1 to 72-77. Bengal-Nagpur (Gtd. Barods and C. India (3½% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 76-81. Bombay, Baroda and C. India (3½% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 61-66. Burma Rlys. Irred. until 1936, and 4% Deb. Stk., 1938) 1 to 63-68. Rohilkund and Kumaon (4% Deb. Stk.) 1 to 71-75.

DOMINION AND COLONIAL RAILS.—RISE.—Can. Pacific 3 to 174-179, Mashonaland (5% Debs., 1905) ½ to 98½-100½, Rhodesia Rlys. (4% 1st Debs.) ½ to 84½-86½.

AMERICAN RAILS.—RISE.—N.Y., Ontario and Western 1 to 6-8. FALL.—Erie (4% 2nd Pref.) 2 to 4.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—B.A. and Pacific (4½% Cons. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 76½-78½, ditto (5% 1912, Deb. Stk.) ½ to 84½-86½. B.A.G.S. (6% Pref.) 1 to 98½-100½. FALL.—Cordoba Cent. (2nd Deb. Stk.) ½ to (Pref.) ½ to 59½-61½, ditto (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 60½. Mid. Uruguay (Deb. Stk.) 2 to 14-19. Utd. of Havana (5% Irred. Deb. Stk., 1906) 1 to 18-21.

BANKS AND DISCOUNT HOUSES.—RISE.—Austral of Commerce 6d. to 16/0-18/0. Nat. Discount ("A") ½ to 43-5.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Benskin's Watford (5% Pref.) ½ to 43¼-46½. Deuchar (Jas.) (4% 1st Pref.) 2 to 93-97.

CANALS.—RISE.—Manchester Ship (5% Debs.) 1½ to 93-95.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—Austin Motor (7% Pref.) ½ to 15½-16½. Berger, Lewis ½ to 17½-18½. Brit.-Amer. Tobacco (Bearer) ½ to 51½-52½; Crosfield (Joseph) (5% Pref.) ½ to 19½-20½; Ord. ½ to 7½-8½. Illustrated Newsprs. ½ to 11½-12½. Dunlop Rubber (6% 2nd Debs.) ½ to 103-105. English Crown Spelter ½ to 1½-2½. Ever-Ready (Gt. B.) Pref.) ½ to 5½-6½. Gramophone Co. (5% Debs.) ½ to 97-99. Hoylake (Tenerife) E. & F. 2s. (Teide) .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. ..

## DRAWING OF BONDS
*4 lines 16s. (minimum)*

CHILIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the Chilian Northern Railway Company, Limited, value £35,300, nominal, were DRAWN on the 10th instant at the Offices of the Company for redemption at par on the 31st December 1930.

LETTER A.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 99 | 130 | 241 | 243 | 422 | 707 |
| 831 | 1057 | 1058 | 1066 | 1077 | 1085 |
| 1252 | 1417 | 1555 | 1825 | 1923 | 2073 |
| 2101 | | | | | |

19 Debentures of £500 each .. £9,500

LETTER B.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 117 | 177 | 383 | 418 | 562 |
| 583 | 602 | 646 | 652 | 695 | 816 |
| 880 | 1034 | 1065 | 1070 | 1197 | 1290 |
| 1384 | 1425 | 1428 | 1495 | 1496 | 1544 |
| 1568 | 1582 | 1694 | 1746 | 1811 | 1813 |
| 1906 | 1927 | 1996 | 2043 | 2151 | 2157 |
| 2178 | 2275 | 2321 | 2495 | 2547 | 2629 |
| 2646 | 2770 | 2798 | 2845 | 2853 | 2861 |
| 2907 | 2927 | 2968 | 2969 | 3074 | 3123 |
| 3146 | 3191 | 3199 | 3279 | 3345 | 3366 |
| 3517 | 3703 | 3847 | 4004 | 4523 | 4560 |
| 4809 | 4888 | 4896 | 4905 | 4930 | 4986 |
| 5108 | 5227 | 5324 | 5351 | 5355 | 5365 |
| 5524 | 5572 | 5722 | 5842 | 5844 | 5971 |
| 5978 | 6066 | 6072 | 6207 | 6262 | 6297 |
| 6323 | 6525 | 6558 | 6559 | 6602 | 6603 |
| 6665 | 6679 | 6697 | 6729 | 6730 | 6753 |
| 6944 | 6958 | 6964 | 7076 | 7081 | 7150 |
| 7232 | 7240 | 7372 | 7458 | 7489 | 7737 |
| 7810 | 7833 | 7835 | 7881 | 7892 | 7993 |
| 8036 | 8255 | 8275 | 8279 | 8391 | 8437 |
| 8625 | 8642 | 8702 | 8720 | 8820 | 8921 |
| 8944 | 8957 | 9020 | 9026 | 9125 | 9129 |
| 9203 | 9229 | 9254 | 9286 | 9306 | 9316 |
| 9367 | 9381 | 9461 | 9536 | 9647 | 9796 |
| 9925 | 10043 | 10159 | 10240 | 10303 | 10565 |
| 10578 | 10646 | 10648 | 10661 | 10756 | 10919 |
| 10945 | 11070 | 11149 | 11282 | 11502 | 11554 |
| 11715 | 11947 | 11950 | 11955 | 12030 | 12141 |
| 12159 | 12285 | 12287 | 12325 | 12371 | 12409 |
| 12459 | 12469 | 12522 | 12615 | 12785 | 13300 |
| 13683 | 13812 | 13954 | 14096 | 14281 | 14294 |
| 14356 | 14428 | 14630 | 14637 | 14843 | 15084 |
| 15085 | 15098 | 15125 | 15216 | 15250 | 15396 |
| 15552 | 15765 | 15786 | 15801 | 15880 | 15897 |
| 15918 | 15966 | 15990 | 16198 | 16355 | 16472 |
| 16517 | 16583 | 16703 | 16909 | 17198 | 17229 |
| 17520 | 18040 | 18123 | 18201 | 18218 | 18273 |
| 18476 | 18967 | | | | |

230 Debentures of £100 each .. 23,000

LETTER C.—Nos.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 36 | 258 | 330 | 338 | 343 | 416 |
| 551 | 572 | 580 | 657 | 678 | 773 |
| 985 | 1092 | 1167 | 1265 | 1346 | 1481 |
| 1487 | 1525 | 1533 | 1632 | 1648 | 1675 |
| 1754 | 1924 | 1978 | 2000 | 2435 | 2464 |
| 2661 | 2675 | 2677 | 2684 | 2806 | 2854 |
| 2894 | 2916 | 2954 | 2956 | | |

40 Debentures of £20 each .. 800

£33,300

Holders of these Debentures should deposit them in due course with Messrs. Glyn, Mills and Company of 42, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.3.
By Order of the Board,
C. DOWLEY, Secretary.
1, Broad-street-place, Finsbury-circus E.C.2
14th November, 1930.

CANADIAN AND GENERAL FINANCE COMPANY, Limited
(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada with Limited Liability).

CITY OF SANTOS IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY, Limited. FIVE per CENT. (TRAMWAYS) DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that THIRTY-FIVE of the above-mentioned Five per Cent. (Tramways) DEBENTURES of the City of Santos Improvements Company, Limited, will be DRAWN at the Offices of the Canadian and General Finance Company, Limited, 8, London Wall buildings, London, E.C.2, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1930, at 11.30 a.m.
Dated 15th November, 1930.
CANADIAN AND GENERAL FINANCE COMPANY, Limited.
LONDON AGENTS of the CITY OF SANTOS IMPROVEMENTS COMPANY, Limited.
L. McGUIRE, Assistant Secretary.

## BANKS
*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.
"Incorporated in Egypt. Liability of members is limited."
Position at the 30th September, 1930, published in conformity with Article 8 of the Statutes.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | L.E. |
|---|---|---|
| Share Capital .. .. .. .. | | 2,925,000 |
| (300,000 fully paid Shares of £10 each.) | | |
| RESERVE FUND : | | |
| Statutory Reserve .. .. .. | | 1,462,500 |
| Special Reserve .. .. .. | | 1,413,750 |
| Current, Deposit, and other Accounts .. | | 15,133,922 |
| Egyptian Government .. .. | | 3,150,000 |
| Sudan Government .. .. .. | | 285,035 |
| Mixed Tribunals .. .. .. | | 2,021,102 |
| Bankers' Accounts .. .. .. | | 1,230,150 |
| Cheques and Bills Payable .. .. | | 172,859 |
| Sundry other Accounts .. .. | | 2,461,562 |
| | | L.E.29,808,598 |

| | | L.E. |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by the Egyptian Government .. | | 14,804,541 |
| Sundry Securities .. .. .. | | 932,319 |
| Bullion and Merchandise .. .. | | 295,366 |
| Advances on Securities .. .. | | 3,970,110 |
| Advances otherwise Secured .. .. | | 1,717,633 |
| Other Advances .. .. .. | | 976,000 |
| Bills of Exchange .. .. .. | | 528,063 |
| Local Bills Discounted .. .. | | 637,920 |
| Buildings and Furniture .. .. | | 204,824 |
| Money at call and at short notice .. | | 1,700,000 |
| Bankers' Accounts .. .. .. | | 215,816 |
| Sundry other Accounts .. .. | | 1,752,301 |
| | L.E. | |
| Notes .. .. .. .. | 1,416,909 | |
| Gold .. .. .. .. | 855,791 | |
| Silver, Nickel, &c. .. .. | 284,809 | 2,457,509 |
| | | L.E.29,808,598 |

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | L.E. |
|---|---|---|
| Notes Issued .. .. .. .. | | 22,500,000 |
| | | L.E.22,500,000 |
| | | L.E. |
| Gold .. .. .. .. | 3,339,570 | |
| * British Treasury Bills .. | 7,910,430 | 11,250,000 |
| Securities : | | |
| Egyptian Government Securities and Securities guaranteed by Egyptian Government .. | 1,500,000 | |
| British Treasury Bills and British War Loan .. | 9,750,000 | 11,250,000 |
| | | L.E.22,500,000 |

* By authority of the Egyptian Government these Treasury Bills are deposited in lieu of Gold. (See "Journal Officiel" of 30th October, 1916.)

## TRANSFER BOOKS
*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS for the Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock issued by the Grand Trunk Railway Company will be CLOSED against transfers from the 1st December to the 31st December, 1930, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing Warrants in respect of the interest guaranteed by the Canadian Government in accordance with the terms of the Agreement approved by the Stockholders on the 19th February, 1903.
Warrants for the interest accrued to the 31st December, 1930, will be forwarded on the 31st December to all holders of Stock registered on the books on the 1st December, 1930.
By Order,
H. W. HARDING, European Secretary and Treasurer.
Orient House, 42-45, New Broad-street, London, E.C.
14th November, 1930.

CEYLON GOVERNMENT 6% INSCRIBED STOCK.
GOLD COAST GOVT. 4½% INSCRIBED STOCK.
MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT 3% GUARANTEED INSCRIBED STOCK.
JAMAICA GOVERNMENT 3% INSCRIBED STOCK.
BRITISH HONDURAS GOVERNMENT 4% INSCRIBED STOCK.
The CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the above STOCK will be CLOSED for the preparation of Dividends on the night of the 1st December, after which date the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.

BRITISH GUIANA (DEMERARA RAILWAY) 4% PERPETUAL STOCK AND PERMANENT ANNUITIES.
THE CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES give notice that the BOOKS of the above STOCK and ANNUITIES will be CLOSED for the registration of transfers on the night of the 29th November and will be reopened on the 31st December.
Crown Agents Offices, 4, Millbank, S.W.1. 15th Nov., 1930.

DUNLOP PLANTATIONS Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER REGISTERS of the 6 per Cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of this Company will be CLOSED from Monday, November 17th, to Saturday, 29th inst., both days inclusive.
C. TENNYSON, Secretary.
22/28, Cunaburgh-street, London, N.W.11.
14th November, 1930.

INVESTMENT CORPORATION of CANADA, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED, in terms of the Trust Deed from 17th to 30th November, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Interest Warrants.
By Order of the Board,
FRANCIS BURNETT-STUART, Secretary.
43, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

PROVINCE of NOVA SCOTIA STOCKS.
The National Trust Company, Limited, notifies that in order to prepare the Dividends due 1st January, 1931, on the Province of Nova Scotia Three per Cent. and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stocks the BALANCES of the SEVERAL ACCOUNTS will be STRUCK at the close of business on the 1st December, 1930, after which date the Stocks will be transferable ex dividend.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CORPORATION FOUR-AND-A-HALF per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE CORPORATION FIVE per CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK REDEEMABLE 1947-57.
READING CORPORATION FIVE per CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK, 1946-56.
TYNE IMPROVEMENT REDEEMABLE STOCK (THREE-AND-A-HALF per CENT.).
Barclays Bank Limited, of 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3, hereby give notice that in order to prepare the Dividends due the 1st January next the BALANCES of the several accounts in the above-mentioned Stocks will be STRUCK at the close of business on Monday, the 1st proximo. Thereafter the Stocks will be transferable ex-Dividend.

THE TRANS-OCEANIC TRUST, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of preparing Warrants for interest due on 1st January, 1931, on the Company's Five per Cent. DEBENTURE STOCK, a BALANCE will be STRUCK as at the close of business on November 27th, and interest will be payable to Stockholders registered as at that date.
ALFRED F. BAPNES, Secretary.
41, Threadneedle-street, London, E.C.2.
15th November, 1930.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

# FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Re THE FOUNDATION COMPANY, Ltd. By Order of J. H. STEPHENS, Esq., F.C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.—Messrs.

## FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, at the Merchants' Hall, BALTIC EXCHANGE, E.C.3, on FRIDAY, 28th NOVEMBER, at Eleven o'clock precisely, NEARLY NEW

## CONTRACTORS' PLANT & MACHINERY

lying at various Depôts in Woolwich, Gravesend, West Ham, and Stepney, including : Two 3-ton Loco. Steam Cranes by Butler, Ingersoll-Rand Portable Petrol Air Compressor (200ft. at 190lbs.), Alley and McLellan size three Vertical Air Compressor (200ft. at 100lbs.), No. 6 McKiernan-Terry Steam Piling Hammer, ½-yard Portable Concrete Mixer, by British Steel Piling Co., Barrow Hoist with 6 h.p. Petrol Engine, Three Diaphragm Pumps, Two Electric Centrifugal Pumps, ½-yard Priestman's Grab, Five Skips, Five Jacks, Two Pile Monkeys, 53-h.p. 500-volt D.C. Motor, Eight Sets Chain Blocks, Two Sets Divers' Pumps, Winches, Quantity Light and Heavy Section Rails, Two Theodolites, Two Dumpy Levels, Two Typewriters, Two Ratner Safes, and other effects.
May be viewed on production of Catalogue, to be had of Messrs. LESCHER, STEPHENS and Co., Chartered Accountants, 6, Clement's-lane, E.C.4; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Messrs.

## FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will include in the above Sale a Wilson 8-ton LOCO STEAM CRANE ; Rushworth 3-ton DITTO ; 3 Grabs up to 2½ yds., and a 24in. Blake-Broadbent Crusher lying at Baltic Wharf, SOUTHAMPTON ; also certain BUILDERS' PLANT and MATERIAL at BOW and ACTON, including a Vertical Boiler, Steam Pumps ; Petrol-Generating Set ; thirty 10-ton Screw Jacks ; 3,000 Scaffold Boards ; 300 Scaffold Poles ; 1,500 Pudlogs ; about 100 Tarpaulins ; Winches ; Jack Rolls ; Skips ; quantity useful timber ; Circular Saw Bench ; Band-saw Machine ; Planing and Thicknessing Machine ; Disc Sander ; Hanworthy 15-h.p. Crude Oil Engine ; Winget Slab Machine, &c., also a FUEL BRIQUETTING PLANT, capacity about 3-tons Ovoids per hour, lying at Swindon Station.
May be viewed on production of Catalogue, to be obtained of the Auctioneers as above.

G.R.

ROYAL VICTORIA-YARD, DEPTFORD, S.E.8. By Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—Messrs.

## FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots at the above Yard (to which British Subjects only will be admitted), on TUESDAY, 2nd DECEMBER, at 10.30 o'clock precisely, the

## OLD & SURPLUS STORES

including :—3½in. and 4in. Screwcutting Lathes, Vertical Drill, Air Compressors, 4 H.P. Bolinder Engine, 50-tons Scrap Iron, 30cwt. Rags (various), 4½ tons Clews and Lashings, 8½ tons Hessen Wrappers, 7½ tons Rags (various), 25cwt. Tailors' Cuttings, 30cwt. Hammocks, 1,500 yds. Flannel and Serge Remnants, 2,600 Kit Bags, 1,500 Blankets, 3,500 pairs Leggings, 3,500 Sun Helmets, 452lbs. Dubbin ; 1,270 Serge and Duck Jumpers and Trousers, 600 Shirts, 1,200 pairs Drawers and Shorts, 2,200 yds. Silk Medal Ribbon, 261 Watch and Sheepskin Coats, Seamen's Clothing, Officers' Mess Traps, Table Linen, Plates, Table Ware, Seamen's Mess Utensils, Aluminium Ware, Cooperage Utensils, Tanks, 1,500 Steel Casks, 120 Ships' Compasses, 8,000 gallons Oil Refuse, 2 tons Paint Skins, Firewood, Medical Stores and other effects.
May be viewed two days prior to and on morning of Sale (during working hours of the Yard only) and Catalogues (6d. each) had at the Yard or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., LTD., By Order of JAMES J. URE, Esq., C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture Holders.—Messrs.

## FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

are instructed to offer for SALE BY TENDER the undermentioned Assets of this Company in the following manner :—

LOT ONE will comprise the

## FREEHOLD FACTORY AT TOTTENHAM,

situate in the Ashley Road, near Tottenham Hale Station, with a frontage thereto of 380ft., and a Ground Area of about 11,500 sq. yds., of which about 28,000 sq. ft. are covered by well-lighted ground floor Brick Buildings with a Block of two-storey Offices.

LOT TWO will comprise the

## FIXED & LOOSE PLANT & MACHINERY

which includes :—20 Power Stamping Presses, by Bliss and Taylor and Challen ; 15 Hand Presses ; Guillotine ; Ponteloe Spot Welder ; Enamelling, Plating and Polishing Plant ; Sand Blast Apparatus ; Air Compressor ; 35 Power Cutting, Centre and other Lathes, Automatic Screw Machines, by Peterman and Brown and Sharpe (00G), 30 Sensitive and other Drilling Machines, 12 Electric Drills ; 15 Vertical and Horizontal Milling Machines ; two Shaping Machines ; Grinding Machines ; Taylor Engraving Machine ; Saw Benches ; Portable Cord and Cable Machinery, including Braiding, Plaiting, Stranding and Covering Machines ; Electric Coil Winders, Vertical Boiler ; Water Softener, 30 Electric Motors up to 75-h.p. 415-volt 3-phase 50 ; Electrically controlled Clock Installation ; Blueprint Copier ; Office Furniture, &c., &c.
LOT THREE will comprise such STOCK and STORES as may be on the Premises on the 4th day of December, that is to say, one week before the date fixed for the Sale.
Tenders, which must be in the form contained in the Particulars, should be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender re International Electric Co., Ltd.," and delivered to
JAMES J. URE, Esq., C.A., 11, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1,
by 4 o'clock p.m., on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1930.
May be viewed by orders, and Particulars with Plans and Form of Tender had of Messrs. FRASER, URE and Co., Chartered Accountants, 11a, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1, or of Messrs. STONEHAM and SONS, Solicitors, 108A, Cannon-street, E.C.4 ; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division). In the matter of DOMINION GRAMOPHONE RECORDS, LIMITED. By order of Mr. Justice MAUGHAM. Mr. F. J. TERRY HORSEY, of the firm of Messrs.

## FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION in Lots at the Factory, Chaul End, Luton, Beds., on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16th, at Eleven o'clock precisely, this Company's

## GRAMOPHONE RECORD-MAKING PLANT & MACHINERY,

including 60 10in. and 12in. Gramophone RECORD PRESSES by Watson and Stillman ; seven Mixing and Grinding Mills ; Sturtevant Ring Roller Mill ; Sturtevant Crusher ; two Newago Screens ; three sets of Dies ; Hydraulic HYDRAULIC PUMP ; Pulsometer Accumulator, 12in. by 12in. ; four three-throw geared Pumps ; two DAVEY PAXMAN ECONOMIC BOILERS (120lbs. W.P.) ; Permutit Water-softening Plant ; 24 A.C. Motors, 415-volts up to 100 h.p. ; four six-volt Generators ; ten Plating and Depositing Vats ; Lathes ; two Drilling Machines ; Bench Drilling Machine ; Denbigh Milling Machine ; four Weighing Machines ; three Motor-Vans ; Typewriters, Safes, Office Furniture, &c.
Also the remaining STOCK and STORES, which includes about 250,000 GRAMOPHONE RECORDS.
NOTICE.—The Machinery will only be sold in Lots if not previously disposed of as a whole with the Freehold Factory, for which, pending the Auction, £250 HR would be duly considered by the Receiver.
Catalogues may be had, when ready, of Messrs. DIXON, WILSON, TUBBS and Co., Chartered Accountants, 24, Basinghall-street, E.C.2 ; of Messrs. McKENNA and Co., Solicitors, 31, Bucklersbury-street, E.C.2 ; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Machinery Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

## FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone : MONUMENT 0081.

## COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
*4 lines 20s. (minimum)*

N. V. KONINKLYKE NEDERLANDSCHE MAATSCHAPPY TOT EXPLOITATIE VAN PETROLEUMBRONNEN IN NEDERLANDSCH INDIE ("ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM COMPANY").
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, on behalf of the Board of Directors, have to announce that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held on Monday, 1st December, 1930, at 11.30 a.m., in the "Industria" Building, 2 Vijzendam, at Amsterdam.
The Agenda for the meeting is open for inspection by the shareholders at the Company's Office, 30, Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, and at the offices mentioned below.
In order to exercise their voting right holders of bearer shares must deposit their share warrants not later than 4 p.m. on Wednesday, 26th November, 1930, with Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.4.
The Hague, 14th November, 1930.
For the Board of Directors.

SOCIETE ANONYME "FRANCE-MONDE."
Registered Office : 136, Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris.
Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above-named Société will be held at the office of the Société, 136, Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1930, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing resolutions :—
To approve a report of the Board pursuant to the certificate of Maître Rotary of Paris, dated 10th November, 1930, as to the amortization by way of repurchase of part of the "A" and "B" shares of the Société ; to confirm the partial reduction of its capital thus effected, and to make the consequential alterations in its statute.
Notice is also hereby given that Special General Class Meetings of the holders of "A," "B," and "C" shares in the Société will respectively be held on the same day and at the same place at 2.30 p.m., 2.45 p.m., and 3 p.m., for the purpose of approving and confirming the above-mentioned resolutions.
Note.—Shareholders desiring to be represented at these meetings are requested to apply at the Société's office for the necessary forms of proxy which are now at their disposal.
Share Warrants to bearer, or certificates proving the deposit thereof at banks, and also signed proxies, must be lodged at the registered office of the Société, 136, Avenue des Champs-Elysées, Paris, at least two clear days before the day fixed for the meetings.
By ORDER of the BOARD.

THE LAUTARO NITRATE COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Calle Serrano 546, Valparaiso, Chile, on Tuesday, the 16th day of December, 1930, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1930, electing Directors and Members London Board, appointing and fixing the remuneration of Auditors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 1st December to 16th December, 1930, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
J. HUNTER, Secretary.
117, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3.
14th November, 1930.
Under Clause 51 of the Articles of Association the holders of Share Warrants to Bearer should deposit their Warrants at the Offices of the Company, 117, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3, or at the Offices of the Company in Calle Serrano 546, Valparaiso, or at the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, 3, Rue d'Antin, Paris, on or before 5th December, 1930, in exchange for a certificate to enable them to attend or vote at the General Meeting in respect of the shares specified therein.
NOTE.—The Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1930, will be posted to the Shareholders early in December.

## TOWN HOUSES
*3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)*

## GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS
(Established 1778).
Estate Agents, Surveyors, and Valuers,
13, HOBART PLACE, EATON-SQUARE, S.W.1;
5, West Halkin-street, 25, Mount-street, and
45, Parliament-street.
Telephone : Sloane 6251-2-3.

## BELGRAVE-SQUARE.
VERY SPECIAL LOW-BUILT HOUSE.
NEWLY erected under an eminent architect, and nearing completion ; nine bed, five bath, and three ground-floor reception rooms ; excellent domestic offices in semi-basement ; double-fronted ; 999 years' lease for Sale.

FREEHOLD £5,250.
CLOSE BUCKINGHAM-GATE.
PRETTY LITTLE HOUSE with every convenience : four bed, dressing, bath and two sitting rooms, light domestic offices.

EATON-SQUARE. £750 PER ANNUM.
EXCEPTIONAL CHANCE of RENTING without premium ONE of the SMALLER HOUSES facing South ; bright and up to date ; nine bed, four bath, and four reception rooms, fine hall, excellent offices, and garage with rooms.

## IN CHESTER-SQUARE.
CHARMING SMALL HOUSE, facing South, ready to step into ; seven bed, three bath, and four reception rooms ; excellent offices and garage. Long Trust Lease for Sale.

## FURNISHED TOWN HOUSES.
Several excellent properties available for long or short periods.
For full particulars of and orders to view above or specially selected lists apply
GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS,
13, HOBART-PLACE, S.W.1.
Tele., Sloane 6251-2-3.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Delightful FREEHOLD small HOUSE, in favourite road ; four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, &c. ; small old-world garden. Price 4,000 guineas.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

## TOWN HOUSES (continued)

## GODWIN, BASLEY & CO.,
28, Cadogan-place, S.W.

A HOUSE to be recommended : eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall, tiled offices ; parquet floors ; service lift. 64 years' lease. PRICE £5,500.

A Choice NON-BASEMENT HOUSE ; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms ; hardwood floors ; encased baths ; modern fitments. 97 years' lease. PRICE £4,500.

A Compact HOUSE in quiet position ; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms ; central heating ; casement windows. 54 years' lease. £2,500.

A Charming modernized HOUSE ; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, lounge hall ; garden in rear ; parquet floors ; painted and panelled walls ; heated towel rails ; electric power. 24 years' lease. Premium £5,000.

CADOGAN ESTATE.—A small attractive HOUSE, near CADOGAN-SQUARE, for DISPOSAL ; four bed rooms, new bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. ; redecorated and modernized. If desired a rental of £250 per annum can be paid, and no cash payment.—Agents, WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

Lease 11½ years at £150 P.A.
Premium £675.

## FURNISHED HOUSES.

| Situation. | Bed. | B'th | Rec. | R'nt | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cadogan-square .. | 12 | 3 | 4 | Gns. 30 | Garage |
| Cadogan-gardens .. | 12 | 3 | 4 | 25 | Nicely furnished |
| Pont-street .. | 10 | 3 | 4 | 20 | Good house |
| Eaton-square .. | 10 | 5 | 5 | 18 | Well fitted |
| Cadogan-gardens .. | 8 | 3 | 4 | 15 | Any period |
| Eaton-place .. | 9 | 2 | 3 | 18 | Well furnished |
| South Audley-street .. | 11 | 3 | 3 | 17 | Well furnished |

Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.

*To Literary Folk, Artists, and Musicians.*

## ST. JOHN'S WOOD.
In the most favoured spot in the District.
Most fascinating NON-BASEMENT BIJOU RESIDENCE, delightfully secluded, and possessing infinite charm ; three bed rooms, handsomely fitted bath room, two reception rooms, and MAGNIFICENT MUSIC or DANCE ROOM ; beautifully appointed throughout ; OAK FLOORS, PANELLED WALLS, &c. ; ample scope for enlargement ; LARGE GARAGE ; charming paved garden. PRICE FREEHOLD, £8,000.—Recommended by Owner's Agents, BRITTON, POOLE and Co., 2, Wellington-road, N.W.8.

VICTORIA-ROAD, KENSINGTON (just off).
DELIGHTFUL medium-sized HOUSE in this much-desired position ; six bed rooms, bath, three reception rooms, offices ; modernized ; including fitted lavatory basins, independent hot water, electric power. Rent £200 per annum. Long Lease and Fittings at £350.—Agents, ROW and SON, 35a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

To be LET FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, or FREEHOLD for SALE.
HAMPSTEAD (Finchley-road).—MODERN NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, in good condition ; five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms. PRICE £3,500 or £250 per annum.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111-2.

HANS-PLACE (by).—Exceptional HOUSE available for 11½ years ; six bed, two bath, three reception ; garden front and rear ; parquet floors ; power, &c. ; moderate premium, or higher rent in lieu.—Apply Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Sloane 6208 (three lines).

£170 P.A.

HOLLAND PARK, close Tube.—A FREEHOLD, semi-detached, medium-sized RESIDENCE. PRICE £1,550.—Sole Agents, SLADDEN and STUART, 44, Royal-crescent, Holland Park-avenue, W.11. Park 7511.

SUITABLE CONVERSION OR PRIVATE OCCUPATION.
KENSINGTON, W.—The 58-year Lease of a splendidly situate HOUSE, with south aspect, for SALE.
EIGHT BED, BATH, FOUR RECEPTION.
Good offices. Nice garden. Ground-rent £10. Low price.—Sole agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Regent 7846.)

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